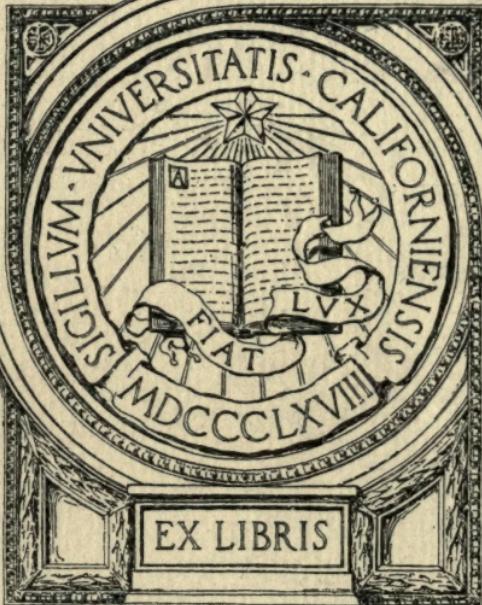
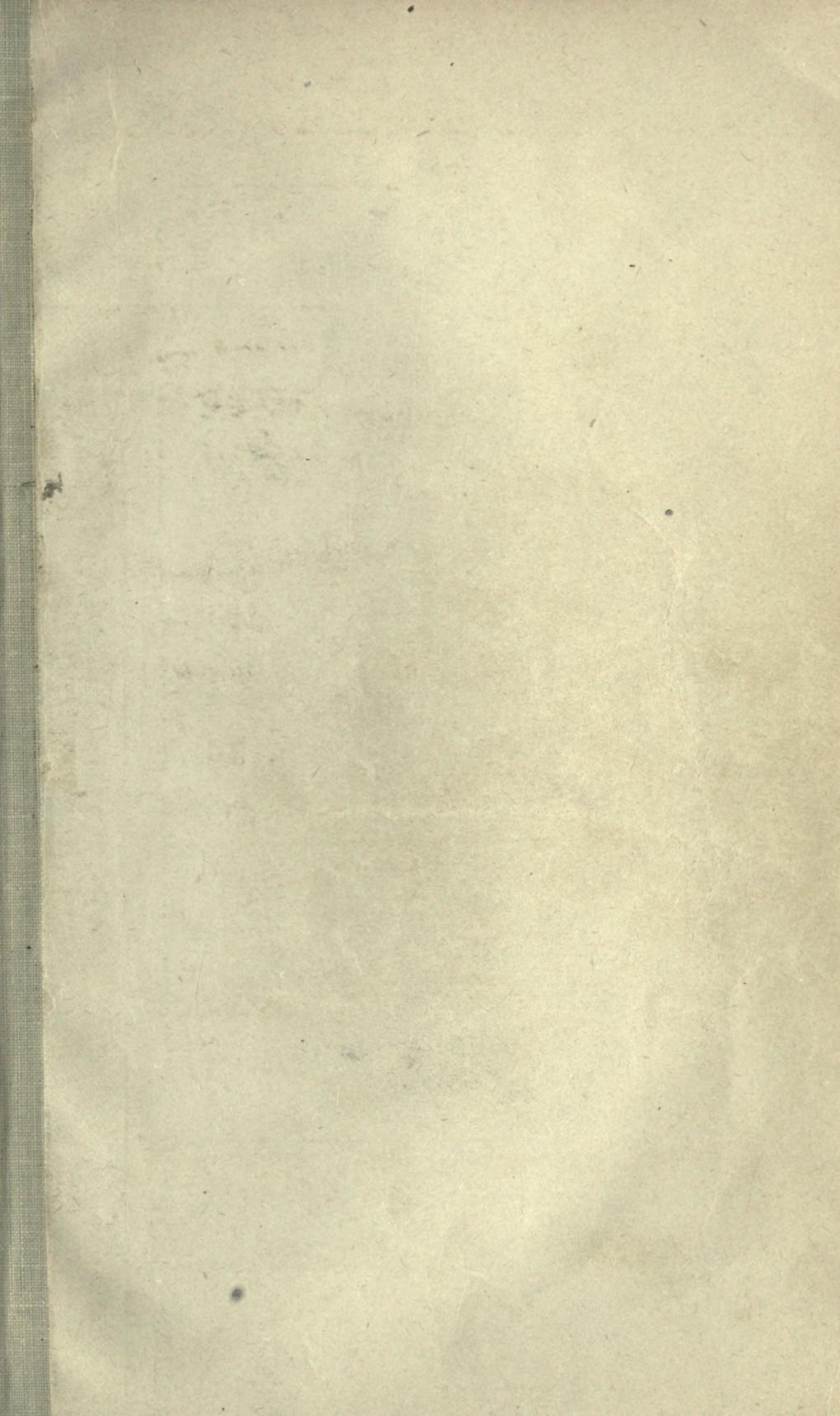




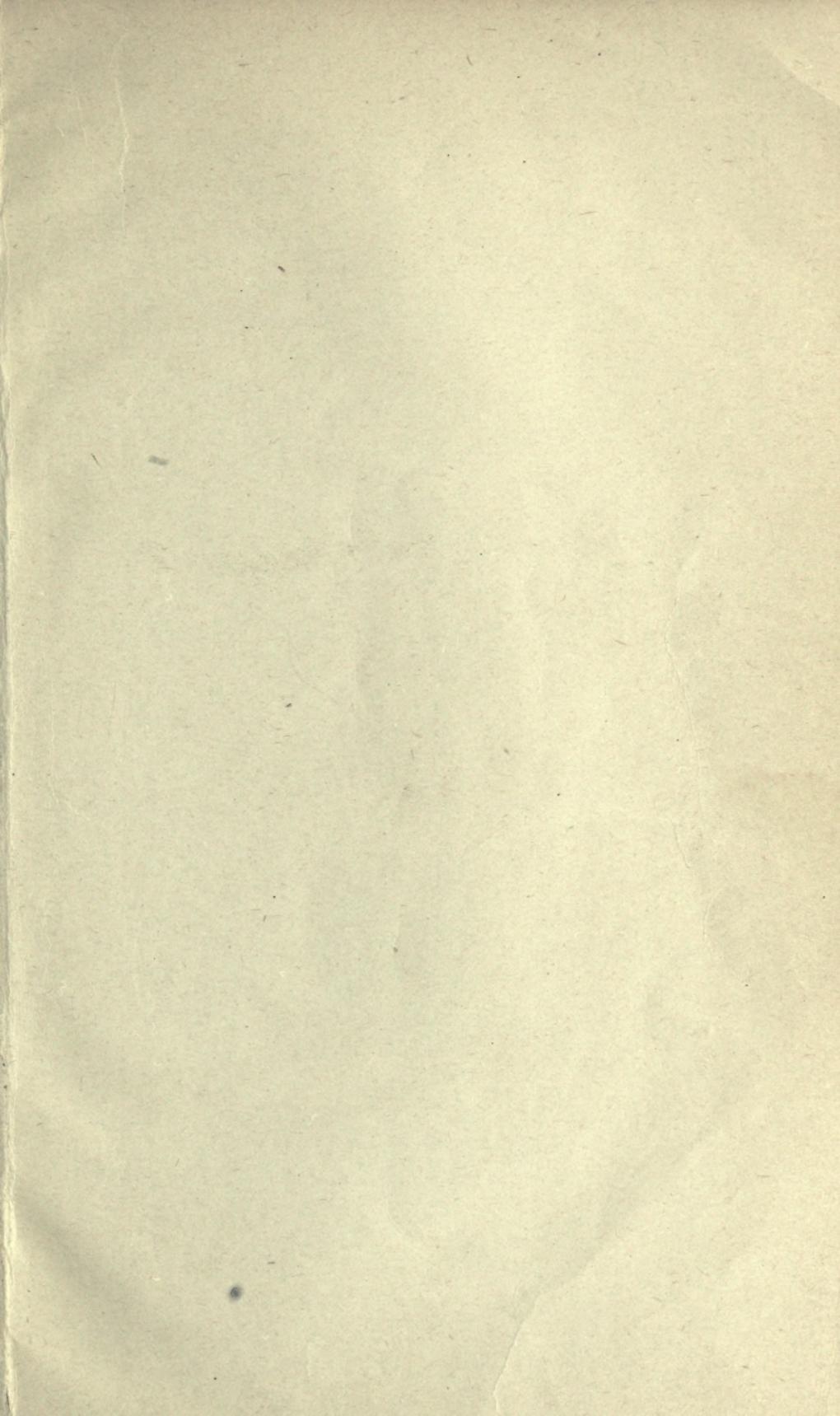
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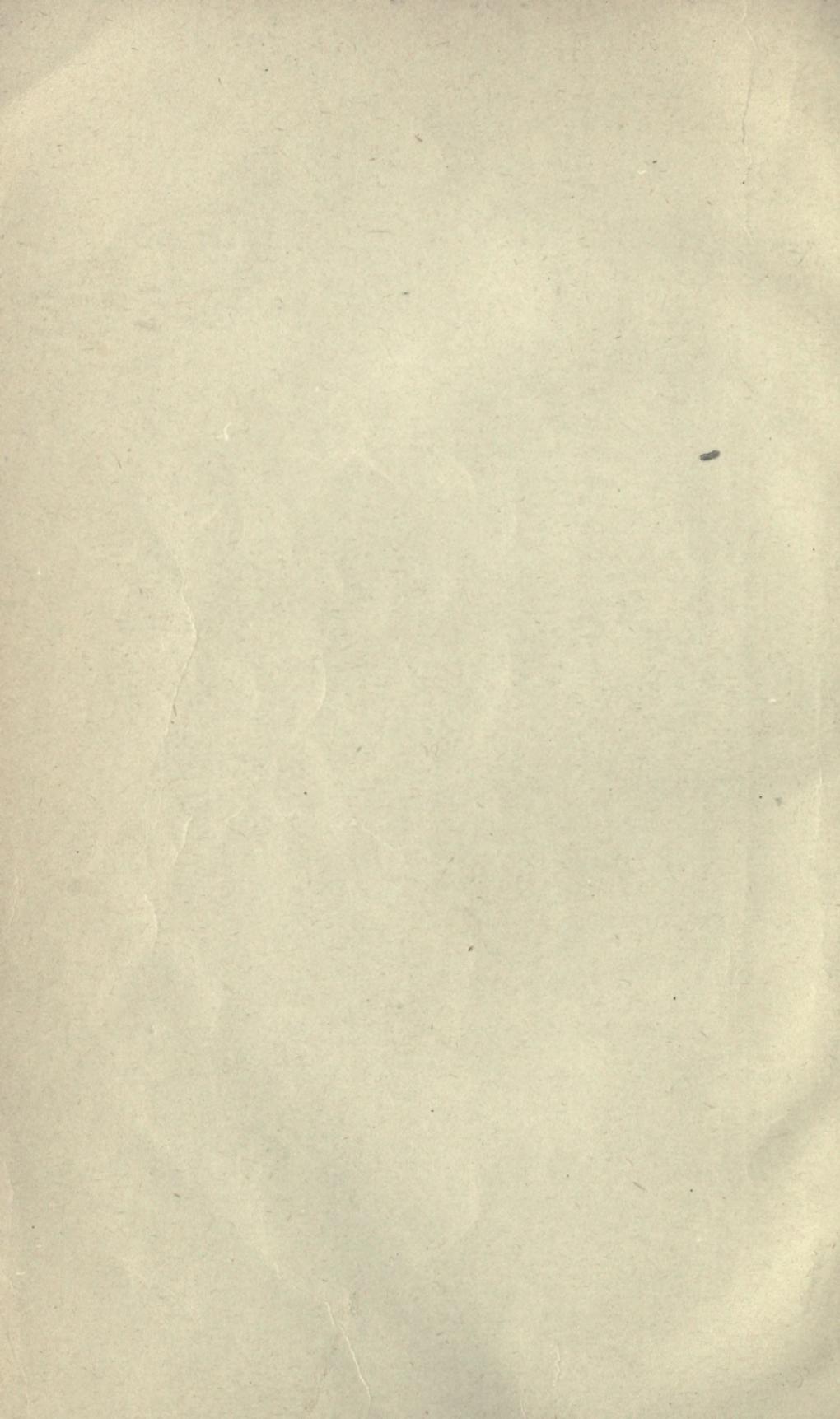


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DICTIONARY  
OF  
QUOTATIONS  
(ENGLISH)

BY COLONEL

PHILIP HUGH DALBIAC, M.P.



WITH AUTHORS AND SUBJECTS INDEXES



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## P R E F A C E.

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MAIN

I HAVE been induced to undertake the present work under the idea that, in spite of the many excellent compilations of the same class already in existence, there is scarcely one that is at the same time complete, up-to-date, and sufficiently explicit in the matter of references. To meet this want I have given the fullest possible reference to chapter and verse for each quotation; and by drawing the quotations from the best obtainable editions of the Authors themselves, and not from other books of reference, I have, I hope, been able to correct many errors which have crept in through the use of "Quotations of Quotations".

As it would have been impossible to have included in a single volume a complete list of well-known quotations and sayings from the earliest historic times to the present day, this work has been divided into Parts, the present volume containing quotations from only English and American Authors, translations being carefully excluded; I have, however, made an exception in the case of the English Bible.

The second volume, edited by Mr. T. B. Harbottle, which is now nearly ready for press, will contain quotations from only Greek and Latin writers; and it is hoped, if the success of these two Parts warrants it, to complete the work with a volume dealing with modern Continental writers.

My best thanks are due to many friends, especially to Mr. W. Swan Sonnenschein and Mr. J. G. Cotton Minchin, who, during the past five years, have kindly and materially assisted me in my labours, by providing me with many books essential to the undertaking, which I might otherwise have been put to much difficulty and inconvenience to obtain.

P. H. DALBIAC.

April, 1896.





## DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS.

"A bad excuse is better, they say, than none at all."

STEPHEN GOSSON. *The Schoole of Abuse.*

"A bad shift is better than none at all."

H. PORTER. *The Two Angry Women of Abington*  
*(Nicholas).*

"[You shali see them on] a beautiful quarto page, where a neat rivulet  
of text shall meander through a meadow of margin."

SHERIDAN. *School for Scandal (Sir B. Backbite), Act I.,*  
*Sc. I.*

"But every page having an ample marge,  
And every marge enclosing in the midst  
A square of text that looks a little blot."

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

"A beauty masked, like the sun in eclipse,  
Gathers together more gazers than if it shined out."

WYCHERLEY. *The Country Wife (Alithea), Act III., Sc. I.*

"A beggar's book  
Out-worths a noble's blood."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Buckingham), Act I., Sc. I.*

"A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

*Old Proverb.*

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress (Interpreter), Bk. I.*

"A bird's weight can break the infant tree  
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R. BROWNING. *Luria (Domizia), Act IV.*

"A blow with a word strikes deeper than a blow with a sword."

BURTON. *Anat. of Melancholy, Pt. I., Sec. II., Mem. IV..  
Subs. IV.*

"A bold, bad man!"

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. I., St. 37.*  
CHURCHILL. *The Duellist, Bk. II., 278.*

"A brave revenge  
Ne'er comes too late."

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved (Pierre), Act III., Sc. I.*

"(To most man's life but showed)  
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P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Lucifer), Bk. XV.*

“A Briton, even in love, should be  
A subject, not a slave.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems founded on the Affections*, X.

“A brother’s sufferings claim a brother’s pity.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Marcus)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“A burthen’d conscience  
Will never need a hangman.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Laws of Candy (Cassilane)*, Act V., Sc. I.

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FALCONER. *The Shipwreck*, 99.

“A castie after all is but a house—

The dullest one when lacking company.”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Hunchback (Helen)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“A change came o’er the spirit of my dream.”

BYRON. *The Dream*.

“A chield’s amang you taking notes,  
And, faith, he’ll prent it.”

BURNS. *Capt. Grose’s Peregrinations thro’ Scotland*.

“A Christian is God Almighty’s gentleman.”

J. C. HARE. *Gusses at Truth*,  
*Taylor and Walton’s Ed.*, 1851, Vol. I., p. 224.

“A chyld were beter to be unbore, than to be untaught.”

SYMON. *Lessons of Wysedome for all maner Chyldrym*, II.

“Better unbore than untaught.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. X.

“A civil habit  
Oft covers a good man.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Beggars’ Bush*, Act II., Sc. III.

“A convert’s but a fly that turns about

After his head’s cut off, to find it out.”

BUTLER. *Miscellaneous Thoughts*.

“A countenance more in sorrow than in anger.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Horatio)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“A crafty knave needs no broker.”

OLD PROVERB.

UNKNOWN. *A merry knack to know a knave. Honesty*.

BEN JONSON. *Every man in his humour*, Act III., Sc. II.

“A crowd is not company; and faces are but a gallery of Pictures; and talke but a tinckling Cymball, where there is no love.”

BACON. *Essay XXVII., Of Friendship*.

“A crown, if it hurt us, is hardly worth wearing.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Helen)*, Bk. XIX.

“A crown, or else a glorious tomb!

A sceptre, or an earthly sepulchre !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (York)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“And either victory, or else a grave.”

IBID. (*Edward*), Act II., Sc. II.

“Victory! or Westminster Abbey!”

LORD NELSON. Uttered by him at the boarding  
of the “San Carlo”.

“A cruel story runs on wheels, and every hand oils the wheels as they run.”

OUIDA. *Moths*, Chap. XXIII.

“(It is) a custom

More honour'd in the breach than the observance.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*Hamlet*), Act I., Sc. IV.

“A Daniel come to judgment! yea, a Daniel.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Shylock*), Act IV., Sc. I.

“A daughter of the gods, divinely tall,  
And most divinely fair.”

TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women*.

“A day, an hour of virtuous liberty  
Is worth a whole eternity in bondage.”

ADDISON. *Cato* (*Cato*), Act II., Sc. I.

“A day in such serene enjoyment spent  
Were worth an age of splendid discontent!”

J. MONTGOMERY. *Greenland*, Can. II.

“A death for love's no death but martyrdom.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Revenge for Honour*, *Caropia*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“A death is only to be felt, never to be talked over by those it touches!”

HORACE WALPOLE. *Letter to Sir Horace Mann*,  
29th March, 1745.

“A deed without a name.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Witches*), Act IV., Sc. I.

“A divine sentence is in the lips of the king.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XVI.*, ver. 10.

“A door without lock, is a bait for a knave.”

TUSSER. *The Points of Housewifery*. *After Supper Matters*, 7.

“A double blessing is a double grace,  
Occasion smiles upon a second leave.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*Laertes*), Act I., Sc. III.

“A double error sometimes sets us right.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus* (*Festus*), Bk. XXIV.

“A doubtful throne is ice on summer seas.”

TENNYSON. *Coming of Arthur*, I.

“A fav'rite has no friend.”

GRAY. *Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat*.

“A feather will turn the scale.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Provost*), Act IV., Sc. II.

“A feeble unit in the middle of a threatening Infinitude.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II., Chap. VII.

“A fellow-feeling makes one wondrous kind.”

GARRICK. *Prologue on quitting the stage*, 1776.

“A field of glory is a field for all.”

POPE. *Dunciad, Bk. II., line 32.*

“(Who stooide as though he had) a flea in his eare.”

LYLY. *Euphues.*

“A fleet of glass  
Wreck'd on a visionary reef of gold.”

TENNYSON. *Sea Dreams.*

“A fool at forty is a fool indeed.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. II., line 282.*

“A fool despiseth his father's correction.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XV., ver. 5.*

“A foole I doe him firmly hold,

That loves his fetters, though they were of gold.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. III., Can. IX., St. 8.*

“A fool never has thought, a madman has lost it; and an absent man is  
for the time without it.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 25th July, 1741.*

“A fool's mouth is his destruction.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XVIII., ver. 6.*

“A fool's paradise is better than a wise-acre's purgatory.”

G. COLMAN. *The Deuce is in him (Belford), Act I., Sc. I.*

“A foot more light, a step more true,  
Ne'er from the heath-flower dash'd the dew;  
E'en the slight harebell raised its head,  
Elastic from her airy tread.”

SCOTT. *The Lady of the Lake, Can. I., St. 18.*

“(But this denoted) a foregone conclusion.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act III., Sc. III.*

“A friend ought to shun no pain, to stand his friend in stead.”

R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias (Carisophus).*

“A friend should bear a friend's infirmities.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Cassius), Act IV.,  
Sc. III.*

“A gaudy dress and gentle air  
May slightly touch the heart,  
But it's innocence and modesty  
That polishes the dart.”

BURNS. *My Handsome Nell.*

“A generous action is its own reward.”

WALSH. *Elegy upon quitting his Mistress.*

“A generous bottle and a lovesome she,  
Are th' only joys in nature next to thee.”

OTWAY. *Epistle to Mr. Duke.*

“A genius can't be forc'd; nor can  
You make an ape an alderman.”

SOMERVILLE. *Fable XIV.*

“(‘A plague split you,’ said he, ‘for) a giddy son of a gun.’”

SWIFT. *The Battle of the Books.*

“A glorious charter, deny it who can,  
Is breathed in the words, ‘I’m an Englishman’.”

ELIZA COOK. *The Englishman.*

“A glutted market makes provision cheap.”

POPE. *The Wife of Bath*, line 262.

“A God alone, can comprehend a God.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IX.*, line 835.

“A good book is the best of friends, the same to-day and for ever.”

MARTIN TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy. Of Reading*, line 14.

“A good book is the precious life-blood of a master spirit, embalmed  
and treasured up on purpose to a life beyond life.”

MILTON. *Areopagitica.*

“A good cause needs not to be patroned by passion, but can sustain  
itself upon a temperate dispute.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio Medici, Sec. V.*

“A good friend, but bad acquaintance.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. III., St. 54.*

“A good heart is better than all the heads in the world.”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Disowned, Chap. XXXIII.*

“A good heart’s worth gold.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Hostess), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“A good man should and must  
Sit rather down with loss, than rise unjust.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Sabinus), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“A good man’s fortune may grow out at heels.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Kent), Act II., Sc. II.*

“A good wit will make use of anything : I will turn diseases to com-  
modity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Falstaff), Act I., Sc. II.,  
last sentence.*

“A grandam’s name is little less in love,  
Than is the doting title of a mother.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (King Richard), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“A great man’s overfed great man, what the Scotch call Flunkey.”

CARLYLE. *Essay on Johnson.*

“A great poet, like a great peak, must sometimes be allowed to have  
his head in the clouds.”

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL. *Obiter Dicta, Mr. Browning’s Poetry.*

“A guardian-angel o’er his life presiding,  
Doubling his pleasures, and his cares dividing.”

ROGERS. *Human Life.*

“(I pray thee let me and my fellow have)  
A haire of the dog that bit us last night.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

“A halter made of silk ’s a halter still.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love in a Riddle (Damon), Act II., Sc. I.*

"A happy bridesmaid makes a happy bride."

TENNYSON. *The Bridesmaid.*

"A harmless necessary cat."

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Shylock)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

"A heart to pity, and a hand to bless."

CHURCHILL. *Prophecy of Famine*, line 178.

"A heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute."

GIBBON. *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, Ch. XLVIII.

"A heart unspotted is not easily daunted."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Gloster)*, Act III., Sc. I.

"A heavy heart bears not an humble tongue."

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Prince)*, Act V., Sc. II.

"A heavy purse makes a light heart."

UNKNOWN. *Wily Beguiled*, 1st line.

BEN JONSON. *The New Inn (Host)*, Act I., Sc. I.

"A hooded eagle among blinking owls."

SHELLEY. *Letter to Maria Gisborne.*

[Refers to Coleridge.]

"A horse! a horse! my kingdom for a horse."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (King Richard)*, Act V., Sc. IV.

"A jealous love lights his torch from the firebrands of the furies."

BURKE. *Speech on the plan for Economical Reform*,  
11th February, 1780.

"A jealous woman believes everything her passion suggests."

GAY. *The Beggar's Opera (Macheath)*, Act II., Sc. II.

"A jest's prosperity lies in the ear

Of him that hears it, never in the tongue

Of him that makes it."

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Rosaline)*, Act V., Sc. II.

"A joke's a very serious thing."

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost*, Bk. IV., line 1386.

"A just cause is strong."

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to Catch the Old One (Lucre)*, Act III.,  
Sc. III.

"A kick, that scarce would move a horse,

May kill a sound divine."

COWPER. *The Yearly Distress.*

"A king of shreds and patches."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act III., Sc. IV.

CARLYLE. *French Revolution*, Pt. II., Bk. VI., Ch. VII.

"A kingdom is too small

For his expense, that hath no mean at all."

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Vernon)*, line 1011.

"A knave and fool are plants of every soil."

BURNS. *Scots Prologue.*

“A knavish speech sleeps in a foolish ear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“A lady’s watch needs neither figures nor wheels,

‘Tis enough that ‘tis loaded with baubles and seals.”

PRIOR. *A Lover’s Anger*, line 5.

“A lamentable tune is the sweetest musick to a woeful mind.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

\* “A land of meanness, sophistry, and mist.”

BYRON. *The Curse of Minerva.*

\* [Scotland.]

“A legge of a larke

Is better than is the bodie of a kight.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. IV.*

“The legge of a lark is better than the body of a kite.”

CHAPMAN. *Eastward Hoe.*

“(That) a lie which is half a truth is ever the blackest of lies,  
That a lie which is all a lie may be met and fought with outright,  
But a lie which is part a truth is a harder matter to fight.”

TENNYSON. *The Grandmother*, VIII.

“A lidless watcher of the public weal.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess*, IV.

“A light wife doth make a heavy husband.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Portia), Act V., Sc. I.*

“A little fire is quickly trodden out;

Which, being suffer’d, rivers cannot quench.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Clarence), Act IV., Sc. VIII.*

“A little group of wise hearts is better than a wilderness of fools.”

RUSKIN. *Crown of Wild Olive. War*, 114.

“A little learning is a dang’rous thing;

Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring;

There shallow draughts intoxicate the brain,

And drinking largely sobers us again.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, II., line 215.*

“A little mind often sees the unbelief, without seeing the belief, of a large one.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table*, V.

“A little more than kin, and less than kind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. II.*

“A little rule, a little sway,

A sunbeam in a winter’s day,

Is all the proud and mighty have

Between the cradle and the grave.”

DYER. *Grongar Hill*, line 89.

“A living dog is better than a dead lion.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Ch. IV., ver. 12.*

"At this rate a dead dog would indeed be better than a living lion."

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Fitzgerald's Ed.).*  
(Dr. Johnson), Vol. II., p. 257.

"A lover's eyes will gaze an eagle blind;"

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Biron)*, Act IV., Sc. III.

"A maiden is a tender thing,  
And best by her that bore her understood."

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid*.

"A man, be the heavens ever praised, is sufficient for himself; yet were ten men united in Love, capable of being and doing what ten thousand singly would fail in."

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. III., Ch. XII.

"A man can die but once."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Feeble)*, Act III., Sc. II.

"A man cannot have an idea of perfection in another, which he was never sensible of in himself."

SIR R. STEELE. *Tatler*, No. 227.

"A man is a god in ruins."

EMERSON (quoted by) *Nature*, Ch. VIII., Prospects.

"A man is but what he knoweth."

BACON. *In Praise of Knowledge*.

"A man is never too old to learn."

MIDDLETON. *Mayor of Queenborough (Simon)*, Act V., Sc. I.

"A man is not completely born until he be dead."

B. FRANKLIN. *Letters*. To Miss E. Hubbard.

"A man loves the meat in his youth that he cannot endure in his age."

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Benedick)*,  
Act II., Sc. III.

"A man loveth more tenderlie

The thing that he hath bought most dere."

CHAUCER. *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 2737.

"Things hardly got are always highest deem'd."

JOHN COOK. *The City Gallant (Gertrude)*.

"A man may cry Church! Church! at ev'ry word,

With no more piety than other people—

A daw's not reckoned a religious bird

Because it keeps a-cawing from a steeple."

HOOD. *Ode to Rae-Wilson*.

"A man may kiss a bonny lass,

And ay be welcome back again."

BURNS. *Duncan Davison*.

"A man may learn from his Bible to be a more thorough gentleman  
than if he had been brought up in all the drawing-rooms in  
London."

C. KINGSLEY. *The Water Babies*, Ch. III.

"A man may well bring a horse to the water,

But he cannot make him drinke without he will."

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. XI.

“A man must serve his time to ev’ry trade  
Save censure—critics all are ready made.  
Take hackney’d jokes from Miller, got by rote,  
With just enough of learning to misquote.”

BYRON. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

“A man of forty is either a fool or a physician.” OLD PROVERB.

“Will you cast away your child on a fool, and physician ? ”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Mrs. Quickly),*  
*Act III., Sc. IV.*

“A man of pleasure is a man of pains.” YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Nt. VIII., line 793.*

“A man, sir, should keep his friendship in constant repair.” DR. JOHNSON. *In Conversation with Sir Joshua Reynolds.*

“A man too happy for mortality.” WORDSWORTH. *Vaudracour and Julia.*

“A man without knowledge, and I have read,  
May well be compared to one that is dead.” THOMAS INGELEND. *The Disobedient Child.*

“A manner somewhat fall’n from reverence.” TENNYSON. *The Last Tournament.*

“A man’s best things are nearest him,  
Lie close about his feet.” LORD HOUGHTON. *The Men of Old.*

“A man’s disposition is never well known till he be crossed.” BACON. *Advancement of Learning, Bk. II.*

“A man’s house is his castle.” SIR E. COKE. *Third Institute.*

“(For often) a man’s own angry pride  
Is cap and bells for a fool.” TENNYSON. *Maud, VI., 7.*

“A man’s vanity tells him what is honour, a man’s conscience what is justice.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations. Peter Leopold and President Du Paty. (Leopold.)*

“A mastiff dog  
May love a puppy cur for no more reason  
Than that the twain have been tied up together,”  
TENNYSON. *Queen Mary (Howard), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“A merry heart goes all the day,  
Your sad tires in a mile-a.” SHAKESPEARE. *Winter’s Tale (Autolycus sings), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“A merry heart maketh a cheerful countenance.” PROVERBS. *Ch. XV., ver. 13.*

“A moment’s insight is sometimes worth a life’s experience.” O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table, Ch. X.*

“A moment of time may make us unhappy for ever.” GAY. *The Beggar’s Opera (Macheath), Act II., Sc. II.*

"A moment's thinking is an hour in words."

HOOD. *Hero and Leander*, XLI.

"A mother is a mother still,  
The holiest thing alive."

COLERIDGE. *The Three Graves*.

"A mother only knows a mother's fondness."

LADY M. MONTAGU. *Letters. To the Countess of Bute.*  
22nd July, 1754.

"A nation's right to speak a nation's voice,  
And own no power but of the nation's choice!"

T. MOORE. *Fudge Family in Paris, Letter XI.*

"A new broom sweeps clean."

OLD PROVERB.

"Ah well I wot that a new broome sweepeth cleane."

LYLY. *Euphues*.

"A nickname is the hardest stone that the devil can throw at a man."

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays: On Court Influence*.

"A noble aim,  
Faithfully kept, is as a noble deed;  
In whose pure sight all virtue doth succeed."

WORDSWORTH. *Poems to National Independence, Pt. II., XIX.*

"A noble cause doth ease much a grievous case."

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. I.*

"A noble mind  
Makes women beautiful, and envy blind."

FLETCHER. *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife (Duke), Act V., Sc. V.*

"A noble soul is like a ship at sea,  
That sleeps at anchor when the ocean 's calm ;  
But when she rages, and the wind blows high,  
He cuts his way with skill and majesty."

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Honest Man's Fortune (Charlotte)*  
*Act IV., Sc. I.*

"(I woke and did approve  
All nature to my heart, and thought to make)  
A paradise of earth for one sweet sake."

SHELLEY. *Rosalind and Helen*.

"A patient man's a pattern for a king."

DEKKER. *The Honest Whore, Pt. II. (Duke), last line.*

"A peasant's dress befits a peasant's fortune."

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Doom of Devorgoil (Oswald), Act III., Sc. IV.*

"(Friend, quoth the goodman,) a penny for your thought."

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. IV.*

"A penny for your thought." LYLY. *Euphues*.

"A penny sav'd 's a penny got."

SOMERVILLE. *The Sweet Scented Miser*, line 30.

\* “A people still, whose common ties are gone ;  
Who, mixed with every race, are lost in none.”

CRABBE. *The Borough, Letter IV.*

\* [The Jews.]

“A perfect woman, nobly planned,  
To warn, to comfort, and command ;  
And yet a spirit still, and bright  
With something of angelic light.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination, VIII.*

“A pin a day, will fetch a groat a year.”

W. KING. *Art of Cookery, line 405.*

“A plague o’ both your houses.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Mercutio), Act III., Sc. I.*

“A pleasant smiling cheek, a speaking eye,  
A brow for love to banquet royally.”

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad I.*

“A poet, naturalist, and historian, who left scarcely any style of writing  
untouched, and touched nothing that he did not adorn.”

DR. JOHNSON. *Epitaph on Goldsmith.*

“A poor man is better than a liar.” PROVERBS. *Ch. XIX., ver. 22.*

“A pride there is of rank—a pride of birth,  
A pride of learning, and a pride of purse,  
A London pride—in short, there be on earth  
A host of prides, some better and some worse ;  
But of all prides, since Lucifer’s attaint,  
The proudest swells a self-elected saint.”

HOOD. *Ode to Rae-Wilson.*

“A primrose by a river’s brim  
A yellow primrose was to him,  
And it was nothing more.”

WORDSWORTH. *Peter Bell, Part I.*

“A prince’s favours but on few can fall,  
But justice is a virtue shar’d by all.”

DRYDEN. *Britannia Rediviva, line 336.*

“A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country, among his  
own kin and in his own house.”

ST. MARK. *Ch. VI., ver. 4.*

“A prophet hath no honour in his own country.”

ST. JOHN. *Ch. IV., ver. 44.*

“A proud man is always hard to be pleased, because he hath too great  
expectations from others.”

RICHD. BAXTER. *Christian Ethics.*

“(Israel shall be) a proverb and a by-word among all peoples.”

KINGS. *Bk. I., Ch. IX., ver. 7.*

“A quart of ale is a dish for a king.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter’s Tale (Autolycus sings), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“A rarer spirit never  
Did steer humanity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Agrippa), Act V., Sc. I.*

“A reforming age is always fertile of impostors.”

LORD MACAULAY. *Essay on Moore's Life of Lord Byron.*

“A rich man's superfluities are often a poor man's redemption.”

G. COLMAN, the Younger. *Who Wants a Guinea? (Heartly), Act I., Sc. I.*

“A right woman—either love like an angel,  
Or hate like a devil—in extremes to dwell.”

UNKNOWN. *The Rare Triumphs of Love and Fortune (Penulo), Act I.*

“A rolling stone gathers no moss.”

OLD PROVERB.

“On the stone that still doth turne about  
There groweth no mosse.”

SIR T. WYATT. *How to use the Court and Himself, 3.*

“The rolling stone never gathereth mosse.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

“The stone that is rolling, can gather no moss,  
Who often removeth is suer of loss.”

TUSSER. *500 Points of Good Husbandry. Good Husbandry Lessons, 46.*

“The stone that is rolling, can gather no moss,  
For master and servant, oft changing is loss.”

TUSSER. *Points of Housewifery. Huswifely Admonitions, 20.*

“A rolling stone is ever bare of moss.”

A. PHILLIPS. *Pastoral, II.*

“A rosebud set with little wilful thorns,  
And sweet as English air could make her.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, Prologue.*

“A rotten case abides no handling.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Westmoreland), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“A sadder and a wiser man  
He rose the morrow morn.”

COLERIDGE. *The Ancient Mariner.*

“A sceptre snatch'd with an unruly hand,  
Must be as boisterously maintain'd as gain'd;  
And he that stands upon a slippery place,  
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Pandulpho), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“A sensitive plant in a garden grew,  
And the young winds fed it with silver dew,  
And it opened its fanlike leaves to the light,  
And closed them beneath the kisses of night.”

SHELLEY. *The Sensitive Plant, Pt. I., line 1.*

“A shameless woman is the worst of men.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. IV., line 468.*

“A ship is sooner rigged by far, than a gentlewoman made ready.”

UNKNOWN. *Lingua (Tactus), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“A sight to shake  
The midriff of despair with laughter.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, Pt. I.*

“A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man, Act II., Sc. I.*

—“A simple child,  
That lightly draws its breath,  
And feels its life in every limb,  
What should it know of death?”

WORDSWORTH. *We Are Seven.*

“A simple maiden in her flower  
Is worth a hundred coats-of-arms.”

TENNYSON. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

“A skilful leach is better far  
Than half a hundred men of war.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. II., line 245.*

“A small drop of ink  
Falling like dew upon a thought, produces  
That which makes thousands, perhaps millions, think.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. III., St. 88.*

“A snapper-up of unconsidered trifles.”

SHAKESPEARE. *A Winter's Tale (Autolycus), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“A soft answer turneth away wrath:  
But a grievous word stirreth up anger.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XV., ver. 1.*

“(Then) a soldier,  
Full of strange oaths, and bearded like the pard,  
Jealous in honour, sudden and quick in quarrel,  
Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even in the cannon's mouth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. II.*

“A soldier may be anything, if brave,  
So may a tradesman, if not quite a knave.”

COWPER. *Hope, line 209.*

“A solitary shriek, the bubbling cry  
Of some strong swimmer in his agony.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. III., St. 54.*

“A sophistical rhetorician, inebriated with the exuberance of his own  
verbosity, and gifted with an egotistical imagination, that can at  
all times command an interminable and inconsistent series of  
arguments to malign an opponent, and to glorify himself.”

EARL OF BEACONSFIELD. *Speech in the House of Commons,  
1878, referring to Mr. Gladstone.*

“A sovereign's ear ill brooks a subject's questioning.”

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Sc. I.*

“A spending hand that alway poureth out,  
Hath nede to have a bringer-in as fast.”

SIR T. WYATT. *How to Use the Court and Himself  
therein, line 1.*

"A staff is quickly found to beat a dog."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Part II. (Gloster), Act III., Sc. I.*

"A subject's faults a subject may proclaim,  
A monarch's errors are forbidden game."

COWPER. *Table Talk, line 125.*

"A sunburst in the storm of death."

CAMPBELL. *Ode to the Memory of Burns.*

"A suppressed resolve will betray itself in the eyes."

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss, Bk. VI., Ch. XIV.*

"A sword less hurt does, than a pen."

W. KING. *The Eagle and the Robin, line 82.*

"A tableful of welcome makes scarce one dainty dish."

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Antipholus of Ephesus), Act III., Sc. I.*

"A tart temper never mellows with age, and a sharp tongue is the only  
edged tool that grows keener with constant use."

WASHINGTON IRVING. *Rip Van Winkle.*

"A tender, timid maid! who knew not how  
To pass a pig-sty, or to face a cow."

CRABBE. *The Widow's Tale.*

"A thing devised by the enemy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Richard), Act V. Sc. III.*

"A weak invention of the enemy."

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III., altered by, (Richard), Act V., Sc. III.*

"A thing of beauty is a joy for ever."

KEATS. *Endymion, line 1.*

"A thing's shadow or a name's mere echo  
Suffices those who miss the name and thing."

R. BROWNING. *In a Balcony.*

"A threefold cord is not quickly broken."

ECCLESIASTES. *Ch. IV., ver. 12.*

"A torturer of phrases into sonnets."

SIR W. SCOTT. *Auchindrone (Auchindrone), Act III., Sc. I.*

"A tower of strength is in an honest name."

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur, Bk. II., CII.*

"A truth

Looks freshest in the fashion of the day."

TENNYSON. *Morte D'Arthur.*

"A verse may find him, who a sermon flies."

HERBERT. *The Temple. The Church Porch.*

"A very ancient and fish-like smell."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Trinculo), Act II., Sc. II.*

"A victory is twice itself, when the achiever brings home full numbers."

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado About Nothing (Leonato), Act I., Sc. I.*

"A virtuous court, a world to virtue draws."

BEN JONSON. *Cynthia's Revels (Cynthia), Act V., Sc. III.*

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

PROVERBS. *Ch. XII., ver. 4.*

"A votary of the desk—a notched and cropt scrivener—one that sucks his substance, as certain sick people are said to do, through a quill."

C. LAMB. *Essays of Elia. Oxford in the Vacation.*

"A weary lot is thine, fair maid,

A weary lot is thine!

To pull the thorn thy brow to braid,

And press the rue for wine!"

SIR W. SCOTT. *Rokeby, Can. III., XXVIII.*

"A well-written life is almost as rare as a well-spent one."

CARLYLE. *Essay on Richter.*

"A whip for the horse, a bridle for the ass,

And a rod for the back of fools."

PROVERBS. *Ch. XIX., ver. 22.*

"A willing heart adds feather to the heel,

And makes the clown a wingèd mercury."

JOANNA BAILLIE. *De Montfort (Rezenveldt), Act III., Sc. II.*

"A wise man is never less alone than when he is alone."

SWIFT. *Essay on the Faculties of the Mind.*

"A wise man never

Attempts impossibilities."

MASSINGER. *The Renegado (Francisco), Act I., Sc. I.*

"A wise son maketh a glad father :

But a foolish man despiseth his mother."

PROVERBS. *Ch. XV., ver. 20.*

"A wit is a kind of urchin, that every man will set his dog at, but won't touch himself, for fear of pricking his fingers."

T. HOLCROFT. *Duplicity (Clara), Act II., Sc. II.*

"A woful hostess brooks not merry guests."

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, St. 161.*

"A woman, a spaniel, and a walnut-tree,

The more you beat them, the better they be."

CHAS. TAYLOR.

"A woman . . . Her lot is made for her by the love she accepts."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt, Ch. XLIII.*

"A woman like a butt, and harsh as crabs."

TENNYSON. *Walking to the Mail.*

"A woman never forgets her sex. She would rather talk with a man than an angel, any day."

O. W. HOLMES. *The Poet at the Breakfast Table, IV.*

"A woman seldom asks advice before she has bought her wedding-clothes."

ADDISON. *Spectator, No. 475.*

"(Have ye not heard it said full oft),

A woman's nay doth stand for nought?"

SHAKESPEARE. *The Passionate Pilgrim, XIV.*

“A word in your ear.”

VANBURGH AND CIBBER. *The Provok'd Husband (Sir Francis)*,  
*Act IV., Sc. I.*

“A word to the wise is enough.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac.*

“(Religion—freedom—vengeance—what you will,)”

A word's enough to raise mankind to kill.”

BYRON. *Lara, Can. II., VIII.*

“A wretch who takes his lusts to heaven,

And makes a pander of his God.” T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, VI.*

“A young man married, is a man that's marred.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Parolles)*,  
*Act II., Sc. III.*

“A young man will be wiser by-and-by ;”

An old man's wit may wander ere he die.”

TENNYSON. *The Coming of Arthur.*

“A youth of frolics, an old age of cards.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. II.*, line 244.

“(Had swoln) 'bove any Greek or Roman name.”

DRYDEN. *On the Death of Lord Hastings*, line 76.

“Above all Greek, above all Roman fame.”

POPE. *Imitation of Horace, Bk. II., Ep. I.*, line 26.

“On this foundation would I build my fame,

And emulate the Greek and Roman name.”

ROWE. *Jane Shore (Hastings), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Above our life we love a steadfast friend.”

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad II.*

“Abra was ready ere I call'd her name,

And tho' I call'd another, Abra came.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. II.*, line 362.

“Absence!—is not the soul torn by it

Far more than light, or life, or breath?

‘Tis Lethe's gloom, but not its quiet,—

The pain without the peace of death! ”

CAMPBELL. *Absence.*

“Absence of occupation is not rest,

A mind quite vacant is a mind distress'd.”

COWPER. *Retirement*, line 623.

“Accidents will occur in the best regulated families.”

C. DICKENS. *David Copperfield (Mr. Micawber)*, Ch. XXVII.

“Accursed is the march of that glory

Which treads o'er the hearts of the free.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, Forget not the Fiel*

“Action is transitory—a step, a blow—

The motion of a muscle—this way or that—

‘Tis done; and in the after-vacancy

We wonder at ourselves like men betrayed.”

WORDSWORTH. *The White Doe of Rylstone (Dedication).*

“ Actions are our epochs.”

BYRON. *Manfred (Manfred)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Adam, the goodliest man of men since born  
His sons, the fairest of her daughters Eve.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. IV., line 323.

“ Adepts in the speaking trade  
Keep a cough by them ready made.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost*, Bk. II., line 545.

“ Adieu! she cries, and wav'd her lily hand.”

GAY. *William's Farewell to Black-Eyed Susan*.

“ (She came) adorned hither like sweet May.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (King)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Advantage is a better soldier than rashness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Mountjoy)*, Act III., Sc. V.

“ Adversity's sweet milk, philosophy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“ Advice is seldom welcome; and those who want it the most, always  
like it the least.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letters to his Son*, 29th Jan., 1748.

“ Affronts are innocent, where men are worthless.”

ED. YOUNG. *The Revenge (Zanga)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ After death, the doctor.”

HERBERT. *Jacula Prudentum*.

“ Against ill chances men are ever merry;  
But heaviness foreruns the good event.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Archbishop)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“ Age cannot wither her, nor custom stale  
Her infinite variety.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Age is opportunity no less  
Than youth itself, though in another dress.”

LONGFELLOW. *Morituri Salutamus*.

“ Ah, Beauty! Syren, fair enchanting Good,  
Sweet silent Rhetorick of perswading eyes;  
Dumb Eloquence, whose power doth move the Blood,  
More than the Words or Wisdom of the Wise;  
Still Harmony, whose Diapason lies

Within a Brow; the Key which Passions move  
To ravish Sense, and play a World in love.”

S. DANIEL. *The Complaint of Rosamund*, St. 19.

“ Ah, Christ, that it were possible  
For one short hour to see  
The souls we loved, that they might tell us  
What and where they be.”

TENNYSON. *Maud, Part IV., III.*

“ Ah for a man to arise in me,  
That the man I am may cease to be ! ”

TENNYSON. *Maud, Part X.*, 6.

“ Ah little rat that borest in the dyke  
Thy hole by night to let the boundless deep  
Down upon far-off cities while they dance—  
Or dream.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“ Ah, the Past, the pearl-gift thrown  
To hogs, time’s opportunity we made  
So light of, only recognised when flown ! ”

R. BROWNING. *Jocoseria (Jochanan Hakkadosh).*

“ Ah, wretched man this wretched world pursuing,  
Which still grows worse by age, and older by renewing ! ”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *The Purple Island, Can. I.*, St. 1.

“ Air, air, fresh life-blood, thin and searching air,  
The clear, dear breath of God that loveth us.”

R. BROWNING. *Pauline.*

“ Alas for the rarity  
Of Christian charity  
Under the sun ! ”

HOOD. *The Bridge of Sighs.*

“ Alas ! how hard to part with those we love !  
Werter—’tis sharper than the stings of death.”

F. REYNOLDS. *Werter (Charlotte), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Alas ! how light a cause may move  
Dissension between hearts that love ! ”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, IX.*

“ Alas ! poor Yorick !—I knew him, Horatio ; a fellow of infinite jest, of  
most excellent fancy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Alas ! regardless of their doom,  
The little victims play !  
No sense have they of ills to come,  
Nor care beyond to-day.”

GRAY. *Ode on the distant prospect of Eton College.*

“ Alas ! we make  
A ladder of our thoughts, where angels step,  
But sleep ourselves at the foot : our high resolves  
Look down upon our slumbering acts.”

L. E. L. *A History of the Lyre.*

“ (Where) al is fishe, that cometh to the net.”

G. GASCOIGNE. *The Steele Glas.*

“ All are architects of Fate,  
Working in these walls of Time ;  
Some with massive deeds and great,  
Some with ornaments of rhyme.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Builders.*

“ All are but parts of one stupendous whole,  
Whose body nature is, and God the soul.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 267.*

“ All are pleas'd, by partial passion led,  
To shift their follies on another's head.”

PARNELL. *Elysium*, line 103.

“ All argument will vanish before one touch of nature.”

COLMAN. *The Poor Gentleman*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ All-cheering plenty, with her flowing horn,  
Led yellow Autumn, wreath'd with nodding corn.”

BURNS. *The Brigs of Ayr*.

“ All covet life, yet call it pain,  
And feel the ill, yet shun the cure.”

PRIOR. *Written in Mezeray's History of France*.

“ (Or shear swine), all cry, and no wool.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, Pt. I., Can. I., line 852.

“ But all the cry produces little wool.”

KING. *The Art of Cookery*, line 196.

“ All delights are vain ; but that most vain,  
Which, with pain purchased, doth inherit pain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost* (*Biron*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ All doubt is cowardice—all trust is brave.”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur*, Book XII., XXVIII.

“ (Whether with reason or with instinct blest,  
Know) all enjoy that pow'r which suits them best.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. III., line 80.

“ (And) all for love, and nothing for reward.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, Bk. II., Can. VIII., St. 2.

“ All flesh is grass, and the godliness thereof as the flower of the field.”

ISAIAH. Ch. XL., ver. 6.

“ All great actions the wish'd course do run,  
That are, with their allowance, well begun.”

MASSINGER. *The Bondman (Timoleon)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ All hoods make not monks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Queen Katharine)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ All human things are subject to decay,  
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey.”

DRYDEN. *Mac Flecknoe*, line 1.

“ All is not false which seems at first a lie.”

SOUTHEY. *St. Gualberto*, line 28.

“ All men are guests where Hope doth hold the feast.”

GASCOIGNE. *The Fruites of War*, line 88.

“ All men are liable to error, and most men are, in many points, by  
passion or interest, under temptation to it.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Book IV.,  
Chap. XX., § 17.

“ All men are  
Philosophers, to their inches.”

BEN JONSON. *The Magnetic Lady (Practice)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“All must be earnest in a world like ours.”

DR. BONAR. *Our One Life.*

“All must feel  
The influence of a form and mind  
Where comely grace and constant virtue dwell,  
Like mingled streams, more forcible when join'd.”

PRIOR. *Carmen Seculare. To the King, XXXII.*

“All my ambition is, I own,  
To profit and to please, unknown.”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse, Epistle to the Reader.*

“All Nature is but Art, unknown to thee ;  
All chance, direction, which thou can't not see ;  
All discord, harmony, not understood ;  
All partial evil, Universal Good ;  
And, spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,  
One truth is clear, whatever is, is right.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 289.*

“All Nature's diff'rence keeps all Nature's peace.”

POPE. *Essay on Man. Ep. IV., line 51.*

“All paines are nothing in respect of this ;  
All sorrowes short that gain eternall blisse.”

SPENSER. *Sonnet LXIII.*

“All places that the eye of heaven visits  
Are to a wise man ports and happy havens.  
Teach thy necessity to reason thus ;  
There is no virtue like necessity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt), Act I., Sc. III.*

“All praise is foreign, but of true desert,  
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart.”

MASON. *Musæus.*

“All service ranks the same with God—  
With God, whose puppets, best and worst,  
Are we : there is no last nor first.”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes.*

“All's not offence that indiscretion finds,  
And dotage terms so.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Goneril), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“All spirits are enslaved which serve things evil.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Demogorgon), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“All subsists by elemental strife ;  
And passions are the elements of life.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 169.*

“All that's bright must fade,—  
The brightest still the fleetest ;  
All that's sweet was made  
But to be lost when sweetest !”

T. MOORE. *All that's bright must fade.*

“ All that wear feathers, first or last,  
Must one day perch on Charon’s mast.”

PRIOR. *The Turtle and the Sparrow*, line 133.

“ All that we see or seem  
Is but a dream within a dream.”

E. A. POE. *A Dream within a Dream*.

“ All the rivers run into the sea, yet the sea is not full.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. I., ver. 7.*

“ All the windy ways of men  
Are but dust that rises up,  
And is lightly laid again.”

TENNYSON. *The Vision of Sin*.

“ All their luxury was doing good.”

GARTH. *Claremont*, line 149.

“ The luxury of doing good.”

J. G. HOLMAN. *The Votary of Wealth (Cleveland)*,  
*Act V., Sc. IV., last line.*

“ All thing which that shineth as the gold  
Ne is no gold.”

CHAUCER. *Canterbury Tales*, line 16430,  
*Chanones Yeomannes Tale*.

“ It is not alle golde that glareth.”

CHAUCER. *The House of Fame, Boke I.*, line 272.

“ Alle is not golde that shewyth goldishe hewe.”

LYDGATE. *Chorle and Byrde*.

“ All is not gold that glisters.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

“ Not every thing that gives

A gleame and glittering showe,  
Is to be counted gold, indeede  
This prouerbe well you knowe.”

TURBERVILLE. *The Aunswere of a Woman to her  
Louer*.

“ All that glisters is not gold—

Often have you heard that told :  
Many a man his life hath sold,  
But my outside to behold :  
Gilded tombs do worms infold ;  
Had you been as wise as bold,  
Young in limbs, in judgment old,  
Your answer had not been inscroll’d :  
Fare you well : your suit is cold.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice, Act II., Sc. VII.*  
(Inscription in golden casket.)

“ All is not gold that glisters.”

BEN JONSON. *A Tale of a Tub, Act II., Sc. I.*

“ All things are artificial ; for Nature is the Art of God.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio Medici, Sec. XVI.*

“ All things are less dreadful than they seem.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Pt. I., VII.*

“ All things that are,  
Are with more spirit chased than enjoy'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Gratiano*), *Act II.*, *Sc. VI.*

“ The thing possess'd is not the thing it seems.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War*, *Bk. II.*, *XIII.*

“ (In men this blunder still you find),  
All think their little set mankind.”

HANNAH MORE. *The Bas Bleu.*

“ All thoughts, all passions, all delights,  
Whatever stirs this mortal frame,  
All are but ministers of Love,  
And feed his sacred flame.”

COLERIDGE. *Love.*

“ (The ‘ good old times ’)—all times when old are good.”

BYRON. *The Age of Bronze*, *I.*

“ All ways to Death, but one to Glory leads.”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur*, *Bk. X.*, *XXV.*

“ All who joy would win  
Must share it,—Happiness was born a twin.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, *Can. II.*, *St. 172.*

“ All women are ambitious naturally.”

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander*, *Sestiad I.*

“ All women love great men  
If young or old.”

R. BROWNING. *In a Balcony.*

“ Allegiance  
Tempted too far is like the trial of  
A good sword on an anvil ; as that often  
Flies in pieces without service to the owner,  
So trust enforced too far proves treachery,  
And is too late repented.”

MASSINGER. *The Great Duke of Florence* (*Sanaz*), *Act II.*,  
*Sc. III.*

“ Alms are but the vehicles of prayer.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, *Pt. III.*

“ Alone I did it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus* (*Coriolanus*), *Act V.*, *Sc. V.*

“ Alps on Alps in clusters swelling,  
Mighty, and pure, and fit to make  
The ramparts of a Godhead's dwelling ! ”

T. MOORE. *Rhymes on the Road*, *I.*

“ Always have an eye to the mayne, whatsoever thou art chaunced at  
the buy.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England.*

“ Always there is a black spot in our sunshine : it is even, as I said, the  
shadow of ourselves.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, *Bk. II.*, *Ch. IX.*

“ Am I my brother's keeper ? ”

GENESIS. *Ch. IV.*, *ver. 9.*

“ (Well is it known that) ambition can creep as well as soar.”

BURKE. *Letters on the Regicide Peace*, *III.*, 1797.

“ Ambition dares not stoop.”

BEN JONSON. *Cynthia's Revels (Hedon), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Ambition has its disappointments to sour us, but never the good fortune to satisfy us.”

B. FRANKLIN. *On True Happiness. Pennsylvania Gazette, 20th Nov., 1735.*

“ Ambition is but Avarice on stilts and masked.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Lord Brooke and Sir P. Sidney.*

“(When some sad swain shall teach the grove,  
Ambition is no cure for love !”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Can. I., XXVII.*

“ Ambition is no sluggard.” KEATS. *Endymion.*

“ Ambition is the growth of every clime.”

BLAKE. *King Edward the Third (Dagworth).*

“ Ambition is the only power that combats love.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Cæsar in Egypt (Photinus), Act I.*

“ Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back ;  
And is a swelling, and the last affection  
A high mind can put off; being both a rebel  
Unto the soul and reason, and enforceth  
All laws, all conscience, treads upon religion,  
And offereth violence to nature's self.”

BEN JONSON. *Catiline (Cicero), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ (But wild) Ambition loves to slide, not stand,  
And Fortune's ice prefers to Virtue's land.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 198.*

“ Ambition makes more trusty slaves than need.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Sejanus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Ambition,  
The soldier's virtue, rather makes choice of loss  
Than gain which darkens him.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Ventidius), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Among the honest shoulders of the crowd,  
Read rascal in the motions of his back,  
And scoundrel in the supple-sliding knee.”

TENNYSON. *Sea Dreams.*

“ Amongst the sons of men how few are known  
Who dare be just to merit not their own ?”

CHURCHILL. *Epistle to Hogarth, line 1.*

“ An abridgment of all that was pleasant in man.”

GOLDSMITH. *On Garrick. Retaliation, line 94.*

“ An aching void.”

COWPER, *Hymn I.*

“ An aching tooth is better out than in,

To loose a rotting member is a gain.” R. BAXTER. *Hypocrisy.*

“An acre of performance is worth a whole land of promise.”

HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. IV., Letter XXXIII.  
To Mr. R. Lee.*

“An acre in Middlesex is better than a principality in Utopia.”

MACAULAY. *Essay on Lord Bacon.*

“The smallest actual good is better than the most magnificent promises of impossibilities.” MACAULAY. *Essay on Lord Bacon.*

“An age that melts in unperceived decay,  
And glides in modest innocence away.”

DR. JOHNSON. *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, line 294.

“(Though he endeavour all he can,)  
An ape will never be a man.”

G. WITHER. *Emblems. First Lotterie. Emblem XIV.*

“An artful woman makes a modern saint.”

PRIOR. *Epigrams. The Modern Saint.*

“An ass may bray a good while before he shakes the stars down.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola (Bratt.), Bk. III., Ch. L.*

“An Atheist-laugh’s a poor exchange  
For Deity offended !”

BURNS. *Epistle to a Young Friend.*

“(When I see a merchant over-polite to his customers, begging them to take a little brandy, and throwing his goods on the counter, thinks I, that man has) an axe to grind.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard’s Almanac.*

“An Englishman,  
Being flattered, is a lamb; threatened, a lion.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Alphonsus (Collen), Act I.*

“An Englishman does not travel to see Englishmen.”

STERNE. *Sentimental Journey.*

“An Englishman hath three qualties, he can suffer no partner in his love, no stranger to be his equal, nor to be dared by any.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England.*

“An Eternal now does always last.”

COWLEY. *Davideis, Bk. I., line 362.*

“An habitation giddy and unsure  
Hath he that buildeth on the vulgar heart.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Archbishop), Act I., Sc. III.*

“(Tis a maxim with me, that) an hale  
Cobbler is a better man than a sick king.”

BICKERSTAFF. *Love in a Village (Hawthorn), Act I., Sc. III.*

“An hour or two

Never breaks squares in love; he comes in time  
That comes at all; absence is all love’s crime.”

MIDDLETON. *The Widow (Francesco), Act II., Sc. II.*

“An hypocrite is a gilded pill, composed of two natural ingredients, natural dishonesty, and artificial dissimulation.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *Characters, An Hypocrite.*

“An idler is a watch that wants both hands;  
As useless when it goes as when it stands.”

COWPER. *Retirement*, line 681.

“An ill-favoured thing, sir, but mine own.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Touchstone*), Act V., Sc. IV.

“(But what am I?)

An infant crying in the night:  
An infant crying for the light:  
And with no language but a cry.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam*, LIV.

“An injury is much sooner forgotton than an insult.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son*, 9th Oct., 1746.

*Letter to his Godson*, 4th Dec. 1765.

“An innocent heart is a brittle thing, and one false vow can break it.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Last of the Barons*, Bk. I., Chap. II.

“An institution is the lengthened shadow of one man.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance*.

“An old man’s twice a child.”

MASSINGER. *The Bashful Lover* (*Gothrio*), Act III., Sc. I.

“Old men are twice children.”

RANDOLPH. *The Jealous Lovers* (*Simo*), Act III., Sc. VI.

“An open foe may prove a curse,  
But a pretended friend is worse.”

GAY. *Fables*, Pt. I., Fable XVII.

“An ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.”

R. BAXTER. *Self-Denial*.

“One ounce of mirth is worth a pound of sorrow.”

CAREY. *Chrononhotonthologos*. *Rigdum Fundidos*.  
Act I., Sc. IV.

“An overcute woman’s no better nor a long-tailed sheep—she’ll fetch  
none the bigger price for that.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss* (*Mr. Tulliver*), Bk. I.,  
Ch. II.

“An oyster may be cross’d in love.”

SHERIDAN. *The Critic* (*Tilburnia in the play*), Act III., Sc. I.

“An two men ride of a horse, one must ride behind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing* (*Dogberry*), Act III.,  
Sc. V.

“An undevout astronomer is mad.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, Night IX., line 773.

“And is this—Yarrow?—This the stream  
Of which my fancy cherished,  
So faithfully, a waking dream?”

WORDSWORTH. *Yarrow visited*.

“And looks the whole world in the face,  
For he owes not any man.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Village Blacksmith*.

“ And shall they scorn Tre, Pol, and Pen,  
 And shall Trelawny die?  
 There's thirty thousand Cornish men  
 Shall know the reason why.”

OLD BALLAD.

“ And shall Trelawney die, and shall Trelawney die?  
 Then thirty thousand Cornish boys will know the reason  
 why ? ”

The miners from their caverns re-echoed the song with a variation :—

‘ Then twenty thousand under ground will know the  
 reason why.’ ”

LORD MACAULAY. *History of England, Chap. VIII.*

MR. J. HAIN FRISWELL, in his notes to “ *Familiar Words*, ”  
 page 270, says : “ Written in 1824 by the Rev. R. S.  
*Hawker, Vicar of Morwenstow. Afterwards Davies  
 Gilbert, President of the Royal Society, reprinted the  
 entire ballad, believing it to be an ancient one, and  
 Sir Walter Scott regarded it as ‘ the solitary people’s  
 song of the seventeenth century ’. ”*

“(Read o’er this ;  
 And, after, this:) and then to breakfast, with  
 What appetite you have.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (King), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ And thus I clothe my naked villainy  
 With old odd ends, stol’n forth of holy writ ;  
 And seem a saint, when most I play the devil.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Angels are bright still, though the brightest fell :  
 Though all things foul would wear the brows of grace,  
 Yet grace must still look so.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Malcolm), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Angels from friendship gather half their joys.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 575.*

“ Anger is like  
 A full-hot horse ; who being allow’d his way,  
 Soft mettle tires him.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Norfolk), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Angling is somewhat like poetry, men are to be born so.”

I. WALTON. *The Complete Angler (Piscator), Pt. I., Ch. I.*

“ Animals are such agreeable friends—they ask no questions, they pass  
 no criticisms.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes of Clerical Life : Mr. Gilfil’s Love Story.*

“ Antheming a lonely grief.”

KEATS. *Hyperion, III.*

“ Anywhere, anywhere  
 Out of the world ! ”

HOOD. *The Bridge of Sighs.*

“ Apes are apes though clothed in scarlet.”

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster, Act V., Sc. I.*

“ (I) appeal unto Cæsar.”

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. (*St. Paul*), Ch. XXV., ver. 11.

“(I would) applaud thee to the very echo.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act V., Sc. III.*

“Applause is the spur of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.”

COLTON. *Lacon, CCCCXXIV.*

“Apples and crabs may grow on the same tree.”

R. BAXTER. *Hypocrisy.*

“Approval from Sir Hubert Stanley, is praise indeed.”

MORTON. *Cure for the Heart-ache, Act V., Sc. II.*

“(Who often, but without success, have pray'd  
For) apt Alliteration's artful aid.”

CHURCHILL. *The Prophecy of Famine, line 86.*

“‘Arcades ambo,’ id est blackguards both.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Cant. IV., St. 92.*

“(And) Ardennes waves above them her green leaves,  
Dewy with Nature's tear-drops, as they pass ;  
Grieving, if aught inanimate e'er grieves,  
Over the unreturning brave.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Cant. III., XXVII.*

“(The) arms are fair,

When the intent of bearing them is just.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act V., Sc. II.*

“Art indeed is long, but Life is short.”

MARVELL. *Upon the Death of Lord Hastings, last line.*

“Art is long, and time is fleeting.”

LONGFELLOW. *A Psalm of Life.*

“Art is the perfection of Nature.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio Medici, Sect. XVI.*

“Art is the child of Nature.”

LONGFELLOW. *Keramos.*

“Art may err, but Nature cannot miss.”

DRYDEN. *The Cock and Fox.*

“Art may make a suit of clothes : but Nature must produce a man.”

HUME. *Essay XV., The Epicurean.*

“Art quickens nature ; care will make a face ;  
Neglected beauty perisheth apace.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 234.*

“(Inscribe all human effort with one word,)  
Artistry's haunting curse, the Incomplete !”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, XI., line 1560.*

“As a jewel of gold in a swine's snout, so is a fair woman which is  
without discretion.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XI., ver. 22.*

“As a lyke to compare in taste, chalk and cheese.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. IV.*

“As children gathering pebbles on the shore.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. IV., line 330.*

“As clear as a whistle.”

JOHN BYROM. *Epistle to Lloyd.*

“ As cold waters to a thirsty soul,  
So is good news from a far country.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XXV., ver. 25.

“ As crestfallen as a dried pear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Falstaff)*, Act IV., Sc. V.

“ As easy as lying.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ As for the women, though we scorn and flout 'em,  
We may live with, but cannot live without 'em.”

F. REYNOLDS. *The Will*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ As good almost kill a man as kill a book. Who kills a man, kills a reasonable creature, God's image ; but he who destroys a good book kills reason itself, kills the image of God, as it were in the eye.”

MILTON. *Areopagitica*.

“ As good as a play.”

KING CHARLES II., said to have been exclaimed by him, while listening to a debate on Lord Ross' Divorce Bill.

“ As grand  
And griefless as a rich man's funeral.”

SYDNEY DOBELL. *A Musing on a Victory*.

“ (She is) as headstrong as an allegory on the banks of the Nile.”

SHERIDAN. *The Rivals (Mrs. Malaprop)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ (Day after day, day after day,  
We stuck, nor breath nor motion ;  
As idle as a painted ship  
Upon a painted ocean.”

COLERIDGE. *The Ancient Mariner*, II.

“ As if misfortune made the throne her seat,  
And none could be unhappy but the great.”

ROWE. *The Fair Penitent (Prologue)*.

“ None think the great unhappy but the great.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame*, Sat. I.

“ (Almost) as like as eggs.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter's Tale (Laertes)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ As cherry is to cherry.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Lady)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Since they are like other as are peas.”

SWIFT. *Horace*, Bk. I., Ep. 5.

“ As long as words a different sense will bear,  
And each may be his own interpreter,  
Our airy faith will no foundation find ;  
The word's a weathercock for every wind.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, Pt. I., line 462.

“ As long lyveth the mery man, they say,  
As doth the sory man, and longer by a day.”

UDALL. *Roister Doister (Mathewe Merygreeke)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ (As they say,) as many lives as a cat.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress*, Part II.

“As meke as is a mayde.”

CHAUCER. *Canterbury Tales (Prologue)*, line 69.

“As merry as the day is long.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing* (Beatrice),  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“As plain as a pack-staff.”

MIDDLETON. *The Family of Love (Dryfat)*, *Act V., Sc. III.*

“As men

Do walk a mile, women should talk an hour

After supper. ‘Tis their exercise.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Philaster (Dion.)*, *Act II., Sc. IV.*

“As poor as Job.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Page)*, *Act V., Sc. V.*

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Falstaff)*, *Act I., Sc. II.*

“(He is) as slippery as an eel, in love.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *A Fine Companion (Fido)*, *Act V., Sc. II.*

“As sluttish and slatternly as an Irish woman bred in France.”

WYCHERLEY. *The Plain Dealer (Olivia)*, *Act II., Sc. I.*

“As the greatest things often take rise from the smallest beginnings, so  
the worst things sometimes proceed from good intentions.”

DR. PRIESTLEY. *The Corruptions of Christianity*, *Pt. I., Sec. II.*

“As the husband is the wife is.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*.

“As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,

So honour peereth in the meanest habit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Petruchio)*,  
*Act IV., Sc. III.*

“As unto the bow the cord is,

So unto the man is woman,

Though she bends him, she obeys him,

Though she draws him, yet she follows,

Useless each without the other ! ”

LONGFELLOW. *Hiawatha*, X.

“(I am) as vigilant as a cat to steal cream.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff)*, *Act IV., Sc. II.*

“As welcome as flowers in May.”

OLD PROVERBIAL EXPRESSION.

“ You are as welcome as the flowers in May.”

MACKLIN. *Love à la Mode (Sir Callaghan)*, *Act I., Sc. I.*

“ As we’re merry may we still be wise.”

BURNS. *Address, spoken by Miss Fontinelle.*

“ ‘As you like’ is a bad finger-post.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Daniel Deronda*, *Bk. III., Ch. XXV.*

“ Ask me no questions, and I’ll tell you no fibs.”

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer (Tony Lumpkin)*,  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

30 ASK WHAT IS HUMAN LIFE—AT SIXE AND SEVEN.

“ Ask what is human life—the sage replies,  
With disappointment lowering in his eyes,  
A painful passage o'er a restless flood,  
A vain pursuit of fugitive false good,  
A sense of fancied bliss and heart-felt care,  
Closing at last in darkness and despair.”

COWPER. *Hope*, line 1

“ Ask, who is wise?—You'll find the self-same man  
A sage in France, a madman in Japan;  
And here some head beneath a mitre swells,  
Which there had tingled to a cap and bells.”

T. MOORE. *The Sceptic*, line 17.

“ Assent is power, belief the soul of fact.”

WORDSWORTH. *Memorials of a Tour in Italy*, IV.

“ Assume a virtue, if you have it not.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act III., Sc. IV.

“ At church on Sunday to attend  
Will serve to keep the world thy friend.”

CLOUGH. *The Latest Decalogue*.

“ At every trifle scorn to take offence,  
That always shows great pride or little sense.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, line 386.

“ At ev'ry word a reputation dies.”

POPE. *Rape of the Lock*, Can. III., line 16.

“ (The creature's) at his dirty work again.”

POPE. *Epistle to Arbuthnot*, line 92.

“ At his head a grass-green turf,  
At his heels a stone.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ophelia)*, Act IV., Sc. V.

“ At lover's perjuries,  
They say, Jove laughs.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ For the queen of love  
As they hold constantly, does never punish,  
But smile, at lovers' perjuries.”

MASSINGER. *The Great Duke of Florence (Charomonti)*,  
Act II., Sc. III.

“ Love endures no tie,  
And Jove but laughs at lover's perjury.”

DRYDEN. *Palamon and Arcite*, Bk. II., line 148.

“ At sixe and sevene.” JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. XI.

“ Set alle on sex and sevene.” TOWNELEY *Mysteries*.

“ All is uneven,  
And everything is left at six and sevens.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (York)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ When I see things going at sixes and sevens.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Farvis)*, Act I.,  
Sc. I.

"At thirty man suspects himself a fool;  
 Knows it at forty, and reforms his plan;  
 At fifty chides his infamous delay,  
 Pushes his prudent purpose to resolve,  
 In all the magnanimity of thought  
 Resolves, and re-resolves; then dies the same."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night I.*, line 417.

"Attempt the end, and never stand to doubt;  
 Nothing's so hard but search will find it out."

LOVELACE. *Seek and Find.*

"Authority forgets a dying king,  
 Laid widow'd of the power in his eye  
 That bow'd the will."

TENNYSON. *Morte D'Arthur.*

"Authors, like coins, grow dear as they grow old;  
 It is the rust we value, not the gold."

POPE. *Imitations of Horace, Bk. II., Ep. I.*

"(Behold congenial) Autumn comes,  
 The Sabbath of the year!"

LOGAN. *The Country in Autumn*, ver. 1.

"Avarice of all is ever nothing's father."

G. CHAPMAN. *The Revenge of Bussy D'Ambois (Clermont), Act V., Sc. I.*

"Avarice, the spur of industry."

HUME. *Essay XII. Of Civil Liberty.*

"Ayens trouth falsehood hath no might."

LYDGATE. *The Story of Thebes, Pt. II.*

"(To see what) bad events may peep out o' the tail of good purposes."

BEN JONSON. *Bartholomew Fair (Overdo), Act III., Sc. I.*

"Bad men excuse their faults, good men will leave them.  
 He acts the third crime that defends the first."

BEN JONSON. *Catiline (Cicero), Act III., Sc. II.*

"(With) bagge and baggage, sely wretch,  
 I yeilded into Beautie's hand."

LORD VAUX. *Cupid's Assault.*

"Bag and baggage."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Touchstone), Act III., Sc. II.*

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter's Tale (Laertes), Act I., Sc. II.*

"(What though she be toothless and) bald as a coote?"

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

"(Is there no) balm in Gilead?"

JEREMIAH. *Ch. VIII., ver. 22.*

"Is there, is there balm in Gilead? tell me—tell me, I  
 implore."

E. A. POE. *The Raven.*

"Bankrupt of life, yet prodigal of ease."

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I.*, line 168.

"Barkis is willin'."

DICKENS. *David Copperfield (Barkis), Ch. V.*

- “ Base envy withers at another's joy,  
And hates the excellence it cannot reach.”
- THOMSON. *The Seasons (Spring)*, line 283.
- “ Base in kind, and born to be a slave.”
- COWPER. *Table Talk*, line 28.
- “ Base is the slave that pays.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Pistol)*, Act II., Sc. I.
- “ Battering the gates of heaven with storms of prayer.”
- TENNYSON. *St. Simeon Stylites*.
- “ Battle's magnificently stern array.”
- BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III.*, XXVIII.
- “ Be Britain still to Britain true,  
Amang oursel's united;  
For never but by British hands  
Maun British wrangs be righted.”
- BURNS. *The Dumfries Volunteers*.
- “ Be check'd for silence,  
But never tax'd for speech.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Countess)*,  
Act I., Sc. II.
- “ (Let your precept be,) ‘ be easy’.”
- STEELE. *Spectator*, No. 196.
- “ Be England what she will,  
With all her faults, she is my country still.”
- CHURCHILL. *The Farewell*, line 27.
- “ England, with all thy faults, I love thee still—  
My country! and while yet a nook is left  
Where English minds and manners may be found,  
Shall be constrain'd to love thee.”
- COWPER. *The Task, Bk. II.*, line 206.
- The first of Cowper's lines is quoted by Byron in “Beppo,”  
St. 47.*
- “ Be England's trade our care; and we, as tradesmen  
Looking to the gain of this our native land.”
- BLAKE. *King Edward the Third (Bishop)*.
- “ Be famous then  
By wisdom; as thy empire must extend,  
So let extend thy mind o'er all the world  
In knowledge.”
- MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. IV.*, line 221.
- “ Be good, sweet maid, and let who will be clever;  
Do noble things, not dream them, all day long;  
And so make life, death, and that vast for ever  
One grand, sweet song.”
- C. KINGSLEY. *A Farewell*.
- “ Be niggards of advice on no pretence,  
For the worst avarice is that of sense.”
- POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. III.*, line 577.
- “ Be not the first by whom the new are tried,  
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside.”
- POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. II.*, line 133.

“ Be not too rigidly censorious,  
A string may jar in the best master’s hand,  
And the most skilful archer miss his aim ;—  
I would not quarrel with a slight mistake.”

ROSCOMMON. *Art of Poetry*, line 388.

“ Be proud of those strong sons of thine  
Who wrenched their rights from thee ! ”

TENNYSON. *England and America*.

“ Be that thou know’st thou art, and then thou art  
As great as that thou fear’st.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Olivia), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Be the fair level of thy actions laid  
As temp’rance wills and prudence may persuade.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. III., line 43.*

“ Be to her virtues very kind ;  
Be to her faults a little blind :  
Let all her ways be unconfin’d,  
And clap your padlock on her mind.”

PRIOR. *An English Padlock, last lines.*

“ Be to her faults a little blind ;  
Be to her virtues very kind :  
Let all her ways be unconfin’d,  
And clap your padlock on her mind.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Padlock (Leander), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Be thou as chaste as ice, as pure as snow, thou shalt not escape  
calumny.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

*Vide—“ Give thy thoughts no tongue.”*

“ Be wise with speed :  
A fool at forty is a fool indeed.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Satire II., line 281.*

“ Be wisely worldly, but not worldly wise.”

QUARLES. *Emblems, Bk. II.*

“ Be wiser than other people if you can ; but do not tell them so.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. Dublin Castle,*  
*19th Nov., 1745.*

“ Beauties are tyrants, and if they can reign  
They have no feeling for their subject’s pain ;  
Their victim’s anguish gives their charms applause,  
And their chief glory is the woe they cause.”

CRABBE. *The Patron.*

“ Beauty and anguish walking hand in hand  
The downward slope to death.”

TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women.*

‘(Fair tresses man’s imperial race ensnare,  
And) beauty draws us with a single hair.’

POPE. *The Rape of the Lock*, Bk. II., line 27.

“(The flowers anew returning seasons bring,  
But) beauty faded has no second spring.”

A. PHILLIPS. *Pastoral*, I.

“Beauty from order springs.”

W. KING. *The Art of Cookery*, line 55.

“Beauty has wings, and too hastily flies,  
And love unrewarded soon sickens and dies.”

E. MOORE. *Song*, XII.

“Beauty’s of a fading nature—  
Has a season, and is gone!”

BURNS. *Will ye go and marry Katie?*

“Beauty hath created bin  
T’ undoo or be undone.”

S. DANIEL. *Ulysses and the Syren*, line 71.

“Beauty is but a flower,  
Which wrinkles will devour.”

THOMAS NASH. *Summer’s Last Will and Testament*, line 600.

“Beauty is but a vain and doubtful good ;  
A shining gloss, that faideth suddenly ;  
A flower that dies, when first it ‘gins to bud ;  
A brittle glass, that’s broken presently :  
A doubtful good, a gloss, a glass, a flower,  
Lost, faded, broken, dead within an hour.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Passionate Pilgrim*, St. 9.

“Beauty is but skin deep.”

OLD PROVERB.

“And all the carnal beauty of my wife  
Is but skin deep.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *A Wife*, St. 16.

“Beauty is merely skin deep.”

G. COLMAN, Jr. *Poetical Vagaries (Low Ambition)*.

“The saying that beauty is but skin deep, is but a skin  
deep saying.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *Essays, Personal Beauty*.

“Beauty is truth, truth beauty,—that is all  
Ye know on earth, and all ye need to know.”

KEATS. *Ode to a Grecian Urn*, last lines.

“Beauty is the mark God sets on virtue.”

EMERSON. *Nature*, Ch. III., *Beauty*.

“Beauty itself doth of itself persuade  
The eyes of men without an orator.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, St. 5.

“Beauty provoketh thieves sooner than gold.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“Beauty,—thou pretty plaything, death deceit!  
That steals so softly o'er the stripling's heart,  
And gives it a new pulse, unknown before,  
The grave discredits thee.”      BLAIR. *The Grave*, line 237.

“Beauty to no complexion is confin'd,  
Is of all colours, and by none defin'd.”

GRANVILLE. *The Progress of Beauty*.

“Beauty, when most uncloth'd, is cloth'd best.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Sicelides (Alcippus)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

“Loveliness  
Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,  
But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.”  
THOMSON. *The Seasons, Autumn*, line 204.

“Beauty's silken bond,  
The weakness that subdues the strong, and bows  
Wisdom alike and folly.”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, Bk. IX.*, line 441.

“(Even) bees, the little almsmen of spring bowers,  
Know there is richest juice in poison-flowers.”

KEATS. *Isabella, XIII.*

“Before men made us citizens, great Nature made us men.”

LOWELL. *The Capture*.

“Before the coming of a strong disease,  
Even in the instant of repair and health,  
The fit is strongest.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Pandulph)*, Act III., Sc. IV.

“(For her own person,  
It) beggar'd all description.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus)*, Act II.,  
Sc. II.

“(Unless the adage must be verified,  
That) beggars, mounted, run their horse to death.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (York)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“Set a beggar on horseback and he will ride a gallop.”  
BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. II., Sec. III., Mem. II.*

“Beggars should be no choosers.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. IX.*

“Beggars must not be chusers.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Honest Man's Fortune (La-Poop)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“Beggars must not be choosers.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Provok'd Husband (Sir Francis)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“Beggars can scarcely be choosers.”

R. BROWNING. *Up at a Villa, Down in the City*.

“Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth.”

ST. JAMES. *Ep., Ch. III., ver. 5.*

“A spark neglected makes a mighty fire.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Clifford).*  
*Act IV., Sc. VIII.*

“From small fires comes oft no small mishap.”

HERBERT. *The Temple. Artillery.*

“Behold the child, by Nature’s kindly law,  
Pleas’d with a rattle, tickled with a straw.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 275.*

“Beneath the rule of men entirely great  
The pen is mightier than the sword.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Richelieu (Richelieu), Act II., Sc. II.*

“Benefits and meek submission tame  
The fiercest and the mightiest.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Mercury), Act I.*

“Benevolence, that has not heart to use  
The wholesome ministry of pain and evil,  
Becomes at last weak and contemptible.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers (Oswald), Act II.*

“Beside the Eternal Nile  
The pyramids have risen.

Nile shall pursue his changeless way ;  
Those pyramids shall fall ;  
Yea ! not a stone shall stand to tell  
The spot whereon they stood ;  
Their very site shall be forgotten,  
As is their builder’s name.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, II.*

“Best things carry’d to excess are wrong.”

CHURCHILL. *The Rosciad, line 1039.*

“Best he’s liked, that is alike to all.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. V., CV.*

“Better a little chiding than a great deal of heart-break.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Mrs. Page),  
Act V., Sc. III.*

“Better a little well kept, than a great deal forgotten.”

BP. LATIMER. *Fifth Sermon preached before King Edward.*

“Better a witty fool than a foolish wit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Clown), Act I., Sc. V.*

“Better be dumb than superstitious.”

BEN JONSON. *Underwoods, Eupheme, IX*

“Better be happy than wise.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. VI.*

“Better be with the dead,  
Whom we, to gain our place, have sent to peace,  
Than on the torture of the mind to lie  
In restless ecstasy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Better build schoolrooms for ‘ the boy,’  
Than cells and gibbets for ‘ the man’.”

ELIZA COOK. *A Song for the Ragged Schools.*

“ Better die with the sword, than by the sword.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. VII., XXVI.*

“ Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“ Better had they ne’er been born  
Who read to doubt or read in scorn.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Monastery, Ch. XII.*

“(My) better half.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. III.*

“ Best image of myself and dearer half.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. V., line 95.*

“ Better heresy of doctrine, than heresy of heart.”

WHITTIER. *Mary Garvin.*

“ Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox and hatred therewith.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XV., ver. 17.*

“ Better is a dry morsel and righteousness therewith, than a house full of feasting with strife.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XVII., ver. 1.*

“ (Throw no gift againe the giver’s head;  
For) better is halfe a lofe than no bread.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

“ Better late than never.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

“ ’Tis better late than never.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Prologue).*

“ Better late than never.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays on the Courier and Times Newspapers, 21st January, 1814.*

“ Better new friend than an old foe.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. II., St. 27.*

“ Better not to be at all  
Than not be noble.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, II.*

“ Better not do the deed than weep it done.”

PRIOR. *Henry and Emma.*

“ Better one byrde in hand than ten in the wood.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

“ Better one suffer, than a nation grieve.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 416.*

“ Better owe  
A yard of land to labour, than to chance  
Be debtor for a rood !”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Hunchback (Clifford), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Better severity that's right and just,  
Than impotent affections led with lust.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. V., XCII.*

“ Better sure be unrevealed  
Than part revealed.”

R. BROWNING. *Sordello, Bk. III.*

“ Better sit still, than rise to meet the devil.” DRAYTON. *The Owl.*

“ Better the devil's than a woman's slave.”

MASSINGER. *The Parliament of Love (Cleremond), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Better, tho' difficult, the right way to go,  
Than wrong, tho' easy, where the end is wo.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. I.*

“ Better to die renown'd for chastity,  
Than live with shame and endless infamy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Locrine (Estild.), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Better to go on foot than ride and fall.”

MIDDLETON. *Micro-Cynicon, Satire V.*

“ Better to leave undone, than by our deed  
Acquire too high a fame, when him we serve 's away.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Ventidius), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Better to love amiss than nothing to have loved.”

CRABBE. *The Struggles of Conscience.*

“ (Ah) better to love in the lowliest cot  
Than to reign in a palace, alone.”

WHYTE MELVILLE. *Chastelar.*

“ (To reign is worth ambition though in Hell),  
Better to reign in Hell, than serve in Heav'n.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Book I., line 263.*

“ Between the acting of a dreadful thing,  
And the first motion, all the interim is  
Like a phantasma, or a hideous dream:  
The genius, and the mortal instruments,  
Are then in council, and the state of man,  
Like to a little kingdom, suffers then  
The nature of an insurrection.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ (For it is saide, and euer shall)  
Betwene two stooles is the fall,  
When that men wenest best to sitte.”

GOWER. *Confessio Amantis, Prologue.*

“ Beware a tongue that's smoothly hung;  
A heart that seems to feel.”

BURNS. *Rob Mossiel.*

“ Beware  
Of entrance to a quarrel; but being in,  
Bear't that the opposed may beware of thee.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Beware, my lord, of jealousy ;  
 It is the green-ey’d monster, which doth mock  
 The meat it feeds on : that cuckold lives in bliss  
 Who, certain of his fate, loves not his wronger ;  
 But, O, what damnèd minutes tells he o’er  
 Who dotes, yet doubts, suspects, yet strongly loves ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act III Sc. III.*

“ Beware the fury of a patient man.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt I., line 1005.*

“ Beyond the stars, and all this passing scene,  
 Where change shall cease, and Time shall be no more.”

KIRKE WHITE. *Time, line 726.*

“ Big with the fate of Rome.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved (Belvidera), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ The great, th’ important day big with the fate of Cato  
 and of Rome.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Portius), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Big with the fate of Europe.”

TICKELL. *Ode on Earl Stanhope’s Voyage to France,*  
*St. I.*

“ Big words do not smite like war clubs,  
 boastful breath is not a bow-string,  
 Taunts are not so sharp as arrows,  
 Deeds are better things than words are,  
 Actions mightier than boastings.” LONGFELLOW. *Hiawatha, IX.*

“ Bigotry murders religion, to frighten fools with her ghost.”

COLTON. *Lacon, CI.*

“ Birds of a feather will gather together.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Birds of a feather will fly together.”

R. WILSON. *Three Lords and three Ladies of London*  
*(Simplicity).*

“ Birds of a feather will gather together.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. III., Sec. I.,*  
*Mem. II., Subs. I.*

“ Then let’s flock hither,

Like birds of a feather.” RANDOLPH. *Aristippus.*

“ Birds quick to fledge and fly at call  
 Are quick to fall.”

SWINBURNE. *Félice.*

“ Blame where you must, be candid where you can,  
 And be each critic the good-natured man.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man, Epilogue.*

“ Bless’d is the bride on whom the sun doth shine.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 283.*

“ Blessings ever wait on virtuous deeds ;

And though a late, a sure reward succeeds.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Alphonso), Act V., Sc. XII.*

“ Blest be those,

How mean soe’er, that have their honest wills.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act I., Sc. VI.*

“ Blind fear, that seeming reason leads, finds safer footing than blind reason stumbling without fear : To fear the worst, oft cures the worst.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Cressida*), Act III., Sc. II.

“ Blindness is the first-born of excess.”

BYRON. *Heaven and Earth* (*Raphael*), Pt. I., Sc. III.

“ Blood is the god of war’s rich livery.”

MARLOWE. *Tamburlaine the Great*, Pt. II. (*Tamburlaine*), Act III., Sc. II.

“ Blood only serves to wash ambition’s hands.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. IX., St. 59.

“ Blow, blow, thou winter wind,

Thou art not so unkind

As man’s ingratitude ;

Thy tooth is not so keen

Because thou art not seen,

Although thy breath be rude.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It*, Act II., Sc. VII.

“ Blow wind ! come wrack !

At least we’ll die with harness on our back.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Macbeth*), Act V., Sc. V.

“ Blows are sarcasms turned stupid: wit is a form of force that leaves the limbs at rest.” GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt*, Ch. XXX.

“ Blunt truths more mischief than nice falsehoods do.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, Pt. III., line 574.

“ Blush, folly, blush : here’s none that fears

The wagging of an ass’s ears,

Although a wolfish case he wears.

Detraction is but baseness’ varlet ;

And apes are apes though clothed in scarlet.”

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Boast not thyself of to-morrow ; for thou knowest not what a day may bring forth.” PROVERBS. Ch. XXVII., ver. 1.

“ Bold knaves thrive, without one grain of sense.

But good men starve for want of impudence.”

DRYDEN. *Epilogue XII.*, To “ Constantine the Great ”.

“ Bondage is hoarse, and may not speak aloud ;

Else would I tear the cave where echo lies,

And make her airy tongue more hoarse than mine

With repetition of my Romeo’s name.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet* (*Juliet*), Act II., Sc. II.

“ Boobies have looked as wise and bright

As Plato or the Stagyrite ;

And many a sage and learned skull

Has peeped through windows dark and dull ! ”

T. MOORE. *Nature’s Labels*.

"Books are men of higher stature,  
And the only men that speak aloud for future times to hear."

E. B. BROWNING. *Lady Geraldine's Courtship.*

"Books are sepulchres of thought."

LONGFELLOW. *The Wind over the Chimney.*

"Books cannot always please, however good;  
Minds are not ever craving for their food."

CRABBE. *The Borough, Letter XXIV., Schools.*

"Born but to die, and reas'ning but to err."

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 10.*

"Boundless intemperance  
In nature is a tyranny: it hath been  
The untimely emptying of the happy throne,  
The fall of many kings."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macduff), Act IV., Sc. III.*

"Boundless risk must pay for boundless gain."

WILLIAM MORRIS. *The Earthly Paradise Prologue,*  
*The Wanderers.*

"(Our) bounty, like a drop of water, disappears, when diffused too widely."

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Sir W. Honeywood),*  
*Act III.*

"Boyhood is a summer sun,  
Whose waning is the dreariest one—  
For all we live to know is known,  
And all we seek to keep hath flown." E. A. POE. *Tamerlane.*  
"Bowels of mercies, kindness, humbleness of mind, meekness, long-suffering."

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to the Colossians, Chap. III., ver. 12.*

"Open thy bowels of compassion."

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride, Act IV., Sc. VII.*

"Bread,' says he, 'dear brothers, is the staff of life.'"

SWIFT. *Tale of a Tub, Sec. IV.*

"Breathes there a man with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself has said,

This is my own, my native land?  
Whose heart hath ne'er within him burn'd,  
As home his footsteps he hath turn'd,

From wandering on a foreign strand?"

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Can. VI., I.*

"Breed is stronger than pasture."

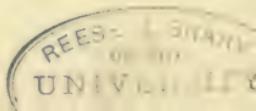
GEORGE ELIOT. *Silas Marner (Mr. Lammeter).*

"Brevity is the soul of wit."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act II., Sc. II.*

"Brief as the lightning in the collied night,  
That, in a spleen, unfolds both heaven and earth,  
And, ere a man hath power to say, Behold!  
The jaws of darkness do devour it up:  
So quick bright things come to confusion."

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Lysander), Act I.,*  
*Sc. I.*



“ Briefly die their joys  
That place them on the truth of girls and boys.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Lucius), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ Bring down my gray hairs with sorrow to the grave.”

GENESIS. *Ch. XLII., ver. 38.*

“ Brisk confidence still best with woman copes ;

Pique her and soothe in turn, soon passion crowns thy hopes.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., St. 34.*

“ British forces are unused to fear ”

CONGREVE. *Ode to the King, V.*

“ Brittle beauty, that nature made so frail,  
Whereof the gift is small, and short the season ;  
Flowering to-day, to-morrow apt to fail ;  
Fickle treasure, abhorred of reason.”

EARL OF SURREY. *The Frailty and Hurtfulness of Beauty.*

“ (They have forsaken me, the fountain of living waters, and hewed them  
out cisterns), broken cisterns that can hold no water.”

JEREMIAH. *Ch. II., ver. 13.*

“ Broken hearts die slow.”

CAMPBELL. *Theodric.*

“ (You are in some) brown study.”

LYLY. *Euphues.*

“ Build thee more stately mansions, O my soul,

As the swift seasons roll ;

Leave thy low vaulted past !

Let each new temple, nobler than the last,

Shut thee from heaven with a dome more vast.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Chambered Nautilus.*

“ Burnt child fire dredth.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. II.*

“ A burne childe feere de fire ”

UNKNOWN. *Pasquil and Katherine.*

“ A burnt childe dreadeth the fire.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England.*

“ The burnt child dreads the fire.”

BEN JONSON. *The Devil is an Ass (Fitzdottrell),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ But any man that walks the mead,

In bud or blade, or bloom may find,

According as his humours lead,

A meaning suited to his mind.”

TENNYSON. *The Day Dream, Moral II.*

But once when love's betrayed

The heart can bloom no more !”

T. MOORE. *Juvenile Poems, Anacreontic.*

“ But yesterday the word of Cæsar might

Have stood against the world : now he lies there,

And none so poor to do him reverence ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ ‘But yet’ is a gaoler to bring forth  
Some monstrous malefactor.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra)*, Act II.,  
Sc. V.

“ By contenting ourselves with obedience we become divine.”

EMERSON. *Spiritual Laws*.

“ By harmony our souls are sway’d ;  
By harmony the world was made.”

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Chorus)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ (Nor wyll suffer this boke,)  
By hooke ne by crooke,  
Prynted for to be.”

SKELTON. *Colin Clout*.

“ By hooke or crooke.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, Bk. III., Can. I., St. 17.

“ By hooke or crooke.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. XI.

“ By ignorance we know not things necessary ; by errour we know them  
falsely.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Democritus to the Reader.

“ By medicine life may be prolong’d, yet death will seize the doctor too.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Cymbeline)*, Act V., Sc. V.

“ By outward show let’s not be cheated ;  
An ass should like an ass be treated.”

GAY. *Fables*, Part II., Fable II.

“ By the bird’s song ye may learn the nest.”

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid*.

“ By treason’s tooth bare-gnawn and canker-bit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“ By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall.”

J. DICKINSON. *The Liberty Song*.

“ (And han’t,) by vent’ring on a wife,

Yet run the greatest risk in life.”

GREEN. *The Spleen*, line 240.

“ By winning words to conquer willing hearts,  
And make persuasion do the work of fear.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained*. Bk. I., line 222.

“ By whatever name we call

The ruling tyrant, Self is all in all.”

CHURCHILL. *The Conference*, line 167.

“ Cæsar ? Why, he’s the Jupiter of men.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus)*,  
Act III., Sc. II.

“ Cæsar’s ambition,—

Which swell’d so much, that it did almost stretch  
The sides o’ the world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Cymbeline)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Calamity  
Is man’s true touchstone.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Four Plays in One.*  
*The Triumph of Honour (Martius), Sc. I.*

“ Call no faith false which e’er has brought  
Relief to any laden life,  
Cessation from the pain of thought,  
Refreshment ’mid the dust of strife.”

LEWIS MORRIS. *Songs of Two Worlds, Tolerance.*

“ (I can) call spirits from the vasty deep.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Glendower), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ (Thou art thy mother’s glass, and she in thee)  
Calls back the lovely April of her prime.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, III.*

“ Calm lights of mild philosophy.”

ADDISON. *Cato, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Calmness is not  
Always the attribute of innocence.”

BYRON. *Werner (Siegendorf), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Calms appear when storms are past ;  
Love will have his hour at last.”

DRYDEN. *The Secular Mask.*

“ Calumny will sear  
Virtue itself.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter’s Tale (Leontes), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Can art, alas ! or genius, guide the head  
Where truth and freedom from the heart are fled ?  
Can lesser wheels repeat their native stroke,  
When the prime function of the soul is broke ? ”

AKENSIDE. *Epistle to Curio.*

“ Can he  
That has a wife, e’er feel adversity ? ”

POPE. *January and May, line 65.*

“ Can man be free if woman be a slave ? ”

SHELLEY. *The Revolt of Islam, II., XLIII.*

“ Can one desire too much of a good thing ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Can one love twice ? ”

TENNYSON. *Enoch Arden.*

“ Can one tyrant overbear  
The sense of many best and wisest men ? ”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Can spirit from the tomb, or fiend from Hell,  
More hateful, more malignant be than man ? ”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Orra (Orra), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Can storied urn or animated bust

Back to its mansion call the fleeting breath ?

Can honour’s voice provoke the silent dust,

Or flatt’ry soothe the dull cold ear of death ? ”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“ Can the Ethiopian change his skin, or the leopard his spots ? ”  
JEREMIAH. Ch. XIII., ver. 23.

“ Can wealth give happiness ? look round and see  
What gay distress ! what splendid misery !  
Whatever Fortunes lavishly can pour,  
The mind annihilates and calls for more.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. V.*, line 393.

“ Canst thou not minister to a mind diseas'd ;  
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow ;  
Raze out the written tablets of the brain ;  
And, with some sweet oblivious antidote,  
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom of that perilous stuff,  
Which weighs upon the heart ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“ (And simple truth miscalled simplicity,  
And) captive good attending captain ill.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, LXVI.*

“ Care draws on care, woe comforts woe again,  
Sorrow breeds sorrow, one grief brings forth twain.”

DRAYTON. *England's Heroical Epistles, Henry Howard  
to the Lady Geraldine.*

“ Care keeps his watch in every old man's eye,  
And where care lodges, sleep will never lie.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ Care lives with all ; no rules, no precepts save  
The wise from woe, no fortitude the brave :  
Grief is to man as certain as the grave :  
Tempests and storms in life's whole progress rise,  
And hope shines dimly through o'erclouded skies ;  
Some drops of comfort on the favour'd fall,  
But showers of sorrow are the lot of all.”

CRABBE. *The Library.*

“ Care that is enter'd once into the breast,  
Will have the whole possession, ere it rest.”

BEN JONSON. *Tale of a Tub (Lady Tub)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“ Care to our coffin adds a nail, no doubt,  
And ev'ry grin, so merry draws one out.”

PETER PINDAR. *Expostulatory Odes, XV.*

“ Care's an enemy to life.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Sir Toby Belch)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“ Cast away care ; he that loves sorrow  
Lengthens not day, nor can buy to-morrow ;  
Money is trash ; and he that will spend it,  
Let him drink merrily, Fortune will send it.”

FORD AND DEKKER. *The Sun's Darling.*

“ Cast tbread upon the waters : for thou shalt find it after many days.”  
ECCLESIASTES. Chap. XI., ver. 1.

“ (Thou shalt make) castels then in Spaine.”

CHAUCER. *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 2373.

“ And castels buylt, above in lofty skies,  
Which never yet had good foundation.”

G. GASCOIGNE. *The Steele Glas.*

“ By them that build castles in the ayre.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *An Apologie for Poetrie.*

“ To leave the sweet for castles in the air.”

S. DANIEL. *Complaint of Rosamund*, St. 38.

“ Only building a castle in the air.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding*,  
*Bk. IV., Ch. IV., § 1.*

“ Castles in the air cost a vast deal to keep up ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Lady of Lyons (Widow Melnotte)*,  
*Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Catch occasion by the foretop.”

UNKNOWN. *Lingua (Mendacio)*, *Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Catch ! then, O catch, the transient hour ;

Improve each moment as it flies ;

Life’s a short summer—man a flower—

He dies—alas ! how soon he dies.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Winter*, line 9.

“ (For the play, I remember, pleased not the million ; 'twas) Caviare to  
the general.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, *Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Celebrity may blush and be silent, and win a grace the more.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt*, *Ch. XXIII.*

“ Celerity is never more admir’d

Than by the negligent.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra)*, *Act III., Sc. VII.*

“ Censure is the tax a man pays to the public for being eminent.”

SWIFT. *Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

“ Censure’s to be understood

Th’ authentic mark of the elect,

The public stamp Heav’n sets on all that’s great and good,

Our shallow search and judgment to direct.”

SWIFT. *Ode to the Athenian Society.*

“ Cervantes smiled Spain’s chivalry away.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIII., St. 2.*

“ Change lays not her hand upon truth.”

SWINBURNE. *Dedication, A.D. 1865.*

“ (And when I love thee not)  
Chaos is come again.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello)*, *Act III., Sc. III.*

“ For he being dead, with him is beauty slain,  
And beauty dead, black chaos comes again.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis*, 170

“Chaos come again.”

THOMSON. *Seasons, Summer*, line 182.

“Character—a reserved force which acts directly by presence and without means.”

EMERSON. *Character*.

“Character must be kept bright as well as clean.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son*. 8th Jan., 1750.

“Charge, Chester, charge! on, Stanley, on!”  
Were the last words of Marmion.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion, Can. VI.*, XXXII.

“Charity begins at home, but should not end there.”

OLD PROVERB.

“True charity beginneth first at home.”

HISTRIONASTIX (*Pryde*), *Act III.*, *Sc. I.*, line 65.

“Charity begins at home, is the voice of the world.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio Medici, Pt. II.*, *Sec. IV.*

“Charity begins at home.”

SHERIDAN. *The School for Scandal (Rowley)*,  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“But charity begins at home.”

SOUTHEY. *The Witch (Father)*.

“Our charity begins at home,

And mostly ends where it begins.”

HORACE SMITH. *Horace in London, Bk. II.*,  
*Ode XV.*

“Charms strike the sight, but merit wins the soul.”

POPE. *The Rape of the Lock, Can. V.*, line 33.

“Chaste as the icicle

That’s curdled by the frost from purest snow,  
And hangs on Dian’s temple.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus (Coriolanus)*, *Act V.*, *Sc. III.*

“(I’ll go with thee,) cheek by jowl.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night’s Dream (Demetrius)*,  
*Act III.*, *Sc. II.*

“(A man he seems of) cheerful yesterdays,

And confident to-morrows.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. VII.*

“Cheerfulness. Sir, is the principal ingredient in the composition of health.”

MURPHY. *The Apprentice (Gargle)*, *Act II.*, *Sc. IV.*

“(Then he) chew’d

The thrice turned cud of wrath, and cook’d his spleen.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, I.*

“Chewing the food of sweet and bitter fancy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Oliver)*, *Act IV.*, *Sc. II.*

“Childhood shows the man,  
As morning shows the day.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. IV.*, line 220.

- “ Childhood, whose very happiness is love.” L. E. L. *Erinna*.
- “ Children and fooles cannot lye.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*
- “ Children and fooles speake true.” LVLY. *Endimion*.
- “ Children sweeten labours; but they make misfortunes more bitter: They increase the cares of life; but they mitigate the remembrance of death.” BACON. *Essay VII., Of Parents and Children*.
- “ Children use the fist Until they are of age to use the brain.” E. B. BROWNING. *Casa Guidi Windows, Pt. I.*
- “ Choose an author as you choose a friend.” ROSCOMMON. *Essay on Translated Verse*, line 96.
- “ Chords that vibrate sweetest pleasure, Thrill the deepest notes of woe.” BURNS. *Sensibility*.
- “ Christians have burnt each other, quite persuaded That the apostles would have done as they did.” BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I., St. 83.*
- “ (At Christmas play, and make good cheer, For) Christmas comes but once a year.” TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.
- “ (The) Circumlocution office.” DICKENS. *Little Dorrit, Ch. X.*
- “ The Pagoda Department of that great Circumlocution office on which the sun never sets, and the light of reason never rises.” DICKENS. *The Uncommercial Traveller, Ch. VIII.*
- “ Civil dissension is a viperous worm, That gnaws the bowels of the commonwealth.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (King Henry), Act III., Sc. I.*
- “ Civilisation is the eternal sacrifice of one generation to the next.” BULWER LYTTON. *Alice (Maltravers), Bk. II., Ch. VI.*
- “ Clay and clay differs in dignity, Whose dust is both alike.” SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act IV., Sc. II.*
- “ Cleanliness is, indeed, next to godliness.” JOHN WESLEY. *Sermon XCII., On Dress*.
- “ Clear honour shining like the dewy star Of dawn.” TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette*.
- \* “ Clime of the unforgotten brave! Whose land from plain to mountain-cave Was Freedom’s home or Glory’s grave!” BYRON. *The Giaour*.

\* *Greece*.

“ Coal black is better than another hue,  
 In that it scorns to bear another hue ;  
 For all the water in the ocean  
 Can never turn the swan’s black legs to white,  
 Although she lave them hourly in the flood.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus* (*Aaron*), *Act IV., Sc. II.*

“(But it is) cock sure now.”

N. WOODES. *The Conflict of Conscience* (*Tyranny*), *Act III., Sc. III.*

“ They thought all things were cock sure.”

BP. LATIMER. *Sermon, 2nd Sunday in Advent, 1552.*

Then you have it cock sure.”

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. *The Rehearsal* (*Johnson*),  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Codlin ’s the friend, remember—not Short.”

DICKENS. *Old Curiosity Shop* (*Codlin*), *Ch. XIX.*

“ Cold as the turkeys coffin’d up in crust.” SHIRLEY. *The Sisters.*

“ Come, gentle Spring ! ethereal mildness, come !”

THOMSON. *The Seasons*, *Spring*, line 1.

“ Come he slow, or come he fast,  
 It is but Death who comes at last.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion*, *Can. II., XXX.*

“ Come live with me and be my love,  
 And we will all the pleasures prove  
 That hills and vallies, dale and field,  
 And all the craggy mountains yield.”

CHRIS. MARLOWE. *The Passionate Shepherd to his Love.*

*This has been at various times ascribed to Shakespeare. It is inserted in the “ Complete Angler,” by Isaak Walton, as “ that smooth Song, which was made by Kit Marlowe, now at least fifty years ago ”.*

Come, Sleep ; O Sleep ! the certain knot of peace,  
 The baiting-place of wit, the balm of woe,  
 The poor man’s wealth, the prisoner’s release,  
 Th’ indifferent judge between the high and low.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Astrophel and Stella*, *XXXIX.*

Vide—“ *Sleep no more.*”

“ Come what come may ;  
 Time and the hour runs through the roughest day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Macbeth*), *Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Comfort’s in Heaven ; and we are on the Earth,  
 Where nothing lives but crosses, care and grief.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II.* (*York*), *Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Coming events cast their shadows before.”

CAMPBELL. *Lochiel’s Warning.*

“ (That smooth-faced gentleman, tickling commodity,) Commodity the bias of the world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Bastard), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Compare her face with some that I shall show,  
And I shall make thee think thy swan a crow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Benvolio), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Comparisons are odorous.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Dogberry), Att III., Sc. V.*

“ She and comparisons are odious.”

DR. DONNE. *Elegy VIII. The Comparison.*

“ Comparisons are odious.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. III., Sec. III., Mem. I., Subs. II.*

“ Comparisons are odious.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“ Conceit in weakest bodies strongest works.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ghost), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Confidence is a plant of slow growth in an aged bosom.”

EARL OF CHATHAM. *Specch. 14th Jan., 1766.*

“ (With ruin upon ruin, rout on rout,) Confusion worse confounded.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. II., line 996.*

“ Congenial Hope! thy passion kindling power,  
How bright, how strong, in youth's untroubled hour!  
On yon proud height, with Genius hand in hand,  
I see thee light, and wave thy golden wand.”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope, I.*

“ Conquest has explored more than ever curiosity has done; and the path of science has been commonly opened by the sword.”

SYDNEY SMITH.

“ Conquest pursues where courage leads the way.”

GARTH. *The Dispensary, Can. IV., line 99.*

“ (Thus), conscience does make cowards of us all;  
And thus the native hue of resolution  
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought;  
And enterprises of great pith and moment,  
With this regard, their currents turn awry,  
And lose the name of action.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Guilty consciences make men cowards.”

VANBURGH. *The Provok'd Wife (Belinda), Act V., Sc. VI.*

“ The fond fantastic thing, call'd conscience,  
Which serves for nothing, but to make men cowards.”

SHADWELL. *The Libertine (Don John), Act I., Sc. I.*

- “Conscience, good my lord,  
Is but the pulse of reason.” COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Sc. I.*
- “Conscience is a coward, and those faults it has not strength enough to prevent, it seldom has justice enough to accuse.” GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, Ch. XIII.*
- “Conscience, that undying serpent.” SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, III.*
- “Conscience, the bosom-hell of guilty man!” J. MONTGOMERY. *The Pelican Island, Can. V.*
- “Consideration, like an angel, came,  
And whipp'd the offending Adam out of him.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Archbp. of Canterbury), Act I., Sc. I.*
- “Consult the dead upon the things that were,  
But the living only on things that are.” LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend, I.*
- “Consumed the midnight oil.” GAY. *Shepherd and Philosopher, line 15.*  
GAY. *Trivia, Bk. II., line 558.*  
SHENSTONE. *Elegy, XI., ver. 7.*  
COWPER. *Retirement.*
- “Contempt of fame begets contempt of virtue.” BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Tiberius), Act I., Sc. II.*
- “(My crown is call'd) Content;  
A crown it is, that seldom Kings enjoy.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (King Henry), Act III., Sc. I.*
- “Content can soothe where'er by fortune placed,  
Can rear a garden in a desert waste.” KIRKE WHITE. *Clifton Grove, line 141.*
- “Content's a kingdom.” THOMAS HEYWOOD. *A Woman Kill'd with Kindness.*
- “Copiousness of words, however ranged, is always false eloquence,  
though it will ever impose on some sort of understandings.” LADY M. MONTAGU. *Letter to Countess of Bute.*  
20th July, 1754.
- “(For highest) cordials all their virtues lose  
By a too frequent and too bold a use;  
And what would cheer the spirits in distress  
Ruins our health when taken to excess.” POMFRET. *The Choice, line 139.*
- “(Now Jacob saw that there was) corn in Egypt.” GENESIS. *Ch. XLII., ver. 1.*
- “Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,  
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not gaudy;  
For the apparel oft proclaims the man.” SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*
- “Could I come near your beauty with my nails,  
I'd set my ten commandments in your face.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Eleanor), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Could we forbear dispute, and practise love,  
We should agree as angels do above.”

WALLER. *Of Divine Love, Can. III.*

“ Councillors of state sit plotting and playing their high chess-game  
whereof the pawns are men.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. III.*

“ Count not your chickens before they be hatch’d.” OLD PROVERB.

“ To swallow gudgeons ere they’re catched,  
And count their chickens ere they’re hatched.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. III.*

“ Courage from hearts, and not from numbers, grows.”

DRYDEN. *Annus Mirabilis, LXXVI.*

“ Courage mounteth with occasion.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Austria), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Courage scorns the death it cannot shun.”

DRYDEN. *The Conquest of Granada, Pt. II. (Almanzar),  
Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Courts and camps are the only places to learn the world in.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 2nd Oct., 1747.*

“ Covering discretion with a coat of folly.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Constable), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ Cowards and faint-hearted runaways

Look for orations when the foe is near :

Our swords shall play the orator for us.”

MARLOWE. *Tambourlaine the Great, Pt. I. (Techelles),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Cowards die many times before their deaths ;

The valiant never taste of death but once.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Cæsar), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Fear is my vassal ; when I frown, he flies ;

A hundred times in life a coward dies.”

MARSTON. *The Insatiate Countess.*

“ Cowards father cowards, and base things sire base.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Belarius), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Cozening Hope,—he is a flatterer,  
A parasite, a keeper-back of death,  
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,  
Which false hope lingers in extremity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Queen), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Crabbed age and youth

Cannot live together :

Youth is full of pleasance,

Age is full of care.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Passionate Pilgrim, 8.*

“ Created half to rise, and half to fall ;

Great lord of all things, yet a prey to all.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 15*

“(For me your tributary stores combine :)  
Creation's heir, the world, the world is mine!”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller*, line 50.

“I, the heir of all the ages.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*.

“Credit me, friend, it hath been ever thus,  
Since the ark rested on Mount Ararat.  
False man hath sworn, and woman hath believed—  
Repented and reproach'd, and then believed once more.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Fortunes of Nigel*, Ch. XX.

“Crime and punishment grow out of one stem. Punishment is a fruit  
that unsuspected ripens within the flower of pleasure which con-  
cealed it.”

EMERSON. *Compensation*.

“Critics I saw, that others' names deface,  
And fix their own, with labour, in their place.”

POPE. *The Temple of Fame*, line 37.

“Criticks now-a-days, like flocks of sheep,  
All follow, when the first has made the leap.”

SOUTHERNE. *The Fatal Marriage*, Prologue.

“Cromwell, Cromwell,  
Had I but served my God with half the zeal  
I serv'd my King, He would not in mine age  
Have left me naked to mine enemies.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Wolsey)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;  
By that sin fell the angels. How can man then,  
The image of his Maker, hope to win by it?  
Love thyself last: cherish those hearts that hate thee;  
Corruption wins not more than honesty.  
Still in thy right hand carry gentle peace,  
To silence envious tongues. Be just, and fear not:  
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,  
Thy God's, and truth's; then if thou fall'st, O Cromwell,  
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Wolsey)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Cromwell, I did not think to shed a tear  
In all my miseries; but thou hast forc'd me,  
Out of thy honest truth, to play the woman.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Wolsey)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Crows are fair with crows.  
Custom in sin gives sin a lovely dye;  
Blackness in Moors is no deformity.”

MIDDLETON AND DEKKER. *The Honest Whore*, Pt. II. (*Bellafont*),  
Act II., Sc. I.

“Cruel as death, and hungry as the grave.”

THOMSON. *The Seasons*, Winter, line 393.

“ Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war;  
 That this foul deed shall smell above the earth  
 With carrion men, groaning for burial.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Caesar (Antony)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Havock, let loose the dogs of war, halloo ! ”

FIELDING. *Tom Thumb (Lord Grizzle)*, Act II.,  
 Sc. I.

“ Cucke me no cuckes.” CHAPMAN. *An Humerous Dayes Mirth.*

“ Thank me no thankings, nor proud me no prouds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Capulet)*, Act III.,  
 Sc. V.

“ Grace me no grace, nor uncle me no uncle.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (York)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ Ground me no grounds.”

UNKNOWN. *The Marriage of Wit and Science (Will)*,  
 Act II., Sc. I.

“ Cause me no causes.”

MASSINGER. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, Act I.,  
 Sc. III.

“ Virgin me no virgins.”

MASSINGER. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, Act  
 III., Sc. II.

“ End me no ends.”

MASSINGER. *A New Way to Pay Old Debts*, Act V.,  
 Sc. I.

“ Sir me no sirs.”

MACHIN. *The Dumb Knight (Prate)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Vow me no vows.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Wit without Money*,  
 Act IV., Sc. IV.

“ O me no O’s.”

BEN JONSON. *The Case is Altered*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Pancridge me no Pancridge.”

BEN JONSON. *A Tale of a Tub*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Map me no maps.”

FIELDING. *Rape upon Rape*, Act I., Sc. V.

“ Petition me no petitions.”

FIELDING. *Tom Thumb*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ Play me no plays.” FOOTE. *The Knight*, Act II.

“ Diamond me no diamonds, prize me no prizes.”

TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine*.

“ Cups

That cheer, but not inebrate.”

COWPER. *The Task*, Bk. IV., line 38.

“ Curiosity  
Does, no less than devotion, pilgrims make.”

COWLEY. *Ode on Chair made of Sir F. Drake's Ship*, IV.

“ Cursed be the gold that gilds the straighten'd forehead of the fool.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*.

“ Curses, like young chickens, come home to roost.”

SOUTHEY. *The Curse of Kehama*.

“ (A wise proverb

The Arabs have,)—Curses are like young chickens,  
And still come home to roost ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Lady of Lyons (Damas)*,  
Act V., Sc. II.

“ Custom is the pillar round which opinion twines, and interest is the tie  
that binds it.”

T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Mr. Sarcastic)*, Ch. XXI.

“ Custom makes all things easy, and content

Is careless.” JEAN INGELOW. *The Dreams that came true*.

“ Custom, that unwritten law,

By which the people keep even kings in awe.”

C. D'AVENANT. *Circe (Thoas)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ Custom, the world's great idol.” POMFRET. *Reason*, line 100.

“ Custom, then, is the great guide of human life.”

DAVID HUME. *Concerning Human Understanding*, Sec. V., Pt. I.

“ Custom which is before all law, Nature which is above all art.”

S. DANIEL. *An Apology for Rhime*.

“ (That monster) Custom, who all sense doth eat.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act III., Sc. IV.

“ (Sail'd by rude hands who) cut and come again.”

CRABBE. *The Widow's Tale*.

“ (I shall)

Cut my cote after my cloth.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. VIII.

“ Cut thy coat according to thy cloth.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England*.

“ Cut your coat to match your cloth.”

PITT. *Epistle to Mr. Spence*.

“ Cynicism is intellectual dandyism without the coxcomb's feathers.”

GEO. MEREDITH. *The Egoist*, Ch. VII.

“ Damn with faint praise, assent with civil leer,

And without sneering teach the rest to sneer.”

POPE. *Prologue to Satires*, line 201.

“ Dan Chaucer, well of English undefyed,

On Fame's eternall beadroll worthie to be fyled.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, Bk. IV., Can. II., St. 32.

“ Dan Chaucer, the first warbler, whose sweet breath  
 Preluded those melodious bursts that fill  
 The spacious times of great Elizabeth  
 With sounds that echo still.”

TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women.*

“ (To) dance attendance on their lordships' pleasures.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (King), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Dancing's a touchstone that true beauty tries,  
 Nor suffers charms that nature's hand denies.”

JENYNS. *The Art of Dancing, Can. I., line 119.*

“ Danger deviseth shifts ; wit waits on fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, St. 115.*

“ Danger, the spurre of all great mindes.”

G. CHAPMAN. *The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois (Umbra Bussi),  
 Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Dangers breed fears, and fears more dangers bring.”

R. BAXTER. *Love Breathing Thanks and Praise, Pt. III.*

“ Dare to be true, nothing can need a lie :

A fault, which needs it most, grows two thereby.”

HERBERT. *The Temple. The Church Porch.*

“ And he that does one fault at first,  
 And lies to hide it, makes it two.”

WATTS. *Songs for the Children, XV.*

“ Darkness visible.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. I.*

“ Of darkness visible so much be lent.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. IV., line 3.*

“ Dar'st thou then  
 To beard the lion in his den,  
 The Douglas in his hall ? ”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion, Can. VI., St. 14.*

“ (Hide me from) Day's garish eye.”

MILTON. *Il Penseroso.*

“ Dead Sea fruits, that tempt the eye,  
 But turn to ashes on the lips ! ”

MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, VI.*

“ Like to the apples on the Dead Sea shore,  
 All ashes to the taste.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., St. 34.*

“ Dear Nature is the kindest mother still ;  
 Though always changing in her aspect mild.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., St. 37.*

“ Dearer is love than life, and fame than gold ;  
 But dearer than them both your faith once plighted hold.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. V., Can. XI., St. 63.*

“ Death and dice level all distinctions.”

FOOTE. *The Minor (Sir George), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Death but entombs the body ; life the soul.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night III., line 458.*

“ Death is a port whereby we pass to joy,  
Life is a lake that drowneth all in payn.”

UNKNOWN. *Comparison of Life and Death, VI.*, line 1.

“ Death is the common medicine for woe—  
The peaceful haven, which the shatter'd bark  
In tempest never seeks.”

F. REYNOLDS. *Werter (Werter), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Death is the crown of life.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night III.*, line 526.

“ Death kind Nature's signal of retreat.”

DR. JOHNSON. *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, line 362.

“ Death lays his icy hand on kings ;

Scepter and crown

Must tumble down,

And in the dust be equal made

With the poor crooked scythe and spade.”

SHIRLEY. *The Contention of Ajax and Ulysses*.

“ Death lies on her, like an untimely frost  
Upon the sweetest flower of all the field.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Capulet), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Death hath a thousand doors to let out life.”

MASSINGER. *A Very Woman, Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Death with his thousand doors.”

FLETCHER. *The Loyal Subject (Burris), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Death hath ten thousand several doors  
For men to take their exits.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfy*.

“ The doors of death are ever open.”

JEREMY TAYLOR. *Contemplation on the State of  
Man, Bk. I., Ch. VII.*

“ Death's thousand doors stand open.”

BLAIR. *The Grave*, line 394.

“ Death joins us to the great majority.”

ED. YOUNG. *The Revenge (Alonso), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Death only grasps ; to live is to pursue,—

Dream on ! there's nothing but illusion true ! ”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Old Player*.

“ Death

. . . Pale priest  
Of the mute people.”

R. BROWNING. *Balaustion's Adventure*.

“ Death rides on every passing breeze :

He lurks in every flower.”

HEBER. *At a Funeral*.

“(O) Death, rocke me aslepe,  
Bringe me on quiet rest.”

UNKNOWN. *By some attributed to Anne Boleyn*

“ Then Death rock me asleep, abridge my doleful days.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Pistol), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ Death, so call'd, is a thing which makes men weep,  
And yet a third of life is pass'd in sleep.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIV., St. 3.*

“ Death, the consoler,  
Laying his hand upon many a heart, had healed it for ever.”

LONGFELLOW. *Evangeline, Pt. II., V.*

“ Death the gate of life.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. XII., line 571.*

“ Death is life's gate.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Festus), XL.*

“ Death! to the happy thou art terrible;  
But how the wretched love to think of thee  
Oh thou true comforter, the friend of all  
Who have no friend beside!”

SOUTHEY. *Joan of Arc, Bk. I., line 313.*

“ Death will have his day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Death with the might of his sunbeam,  
Touches the flesh, and the soul awakes.”

R. BROWNING. *The Flight of the Duchess, XV.*

“ Ded as a dore nayle.”

W. LANGLAND. *The Vision of Piers Plowman.*

“ ‘What, is the old King dead?’ (*Falstaff.*)

“ As nail in door.’” (*Pistol.*)

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II., Act V., Sc. III.*

“ As dead as a door-nail.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Cade), Act IV., Sc. X.*

“ As if I were dead as a door-nail.”

H. PORTER. *The Two Angry Women of Abington (Nicholas).*

“ (They say in Italy, that) deeds are men, and words are but women.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. I., Sec. 5, Lett. XXI.*  
(To Dr. H. W.)

*Vide—“ Words are.”*

“ Deeds are the pulse of time.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Daniel Deronda, Bk. VII., Ch. LVII.*

“ Deeds let escape are never to be done.”

R. BROWNING. *Sordello, Bk. III.*

“ Deep is a wounded heart, and strong

A voice that cries against a mighty wrong ;

And full of death as a hot wind's blight,

Doth the ire of a crushed affection light.”

F. HEMANS. *The Indian City, III.*

“ Deep versed in books, and shallow in himself,  
Crude or intoxicate, collecting toys,  
And trifles for choice matters, worth a sponge ;  
As children gath’ring pebbles on the shore.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. IV., line 327.*

“ Defect of judgment  
Is oft the cure of fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Belarius), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Defer no time, delays have dangerous ends.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Alencon), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ All delays are dangerous in war.”

DRYDEN. *Tyrannic Love, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Defer not till to-morrow to be wise,  
To-morrow’s sun to thee may never rise.”

CONGREVE. *Letter to Cobham.*

“ Delay of justice is injustice.”

W. S. LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Peter Leopold  
and the President du Paty.*

“ Delight hath a joy in it, either permanent or present. Laughter hath  
only a scornful tickling.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Apologie for Poetrie.*

“ Delightful task ! to rear the tender thought,  
To teach the young idea how to shoot.”

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Spring, line 1149.*

“ Democracy gives every man  
The right to be his own oppressor ;  
But a loose Gov’ment ain’t the plan,  
Helpless ez spilled beans on a dresser.”

LOWELL. *Biglow Papers, 2nd Series, Latest Views of  
Mr. Biglow.*

“ Desire of gain, the basest mind’s delight.”

“ A. W.” *Sonnet I. (from Davison’s Rhapsody).*

“ Desire with small encouragement grows bold,  
And hope of every little thing takes hold.”

DRAYTON. *England’s Heroical Epistles, Matilda to King John.*

“ Despair alone makes wicked men be bold.”

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Sc. I.*

“ Despair to gain, doth traffick oft for gaining ;  
And when great treasure is the meed proposed,  
Though death be adjunct, there’s no death supposed.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, 19.*

“ Despatch is the soul of business ; and nothing contributes more to  
despatch than method.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 5th Feb., 1750.*

*Vide—“ There is nothing,” etc.*

“ Devil take the hindmost.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. II., line 633.*

“ So take the hindmost, Hell !”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. II., line 60.*

“ Deil tak the hindmost.” BURNS. *To a Haggis.*

“ Devotion, mother of obedience.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. VI., Sc. XXXIII.*

“ Devotion wafts the mind above,  
But Heaven itself descends in love.”

BYRON. *The Giaour.*

“ Dewy-feather’d sleep.”

MILTON. *Il Penseroso.*

“ Dewy morn

With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,  
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,  
And living as if earth contained no tomb.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., St. 98.*

“ Diamonds cut diamonds ; they who will prove  
To thrive in cunning, must cure love with love.”

FORD. *The Lover’s Melancholy (Thamaston), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Didst thou but know the inly touch of love,  
Thou wouldest as soon go kindle fire with snow,  
As seek to quench the fire of love with words.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Julia), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“ (I will) die in the last ditch.”

WILLIAM OF ORANGE.

*Vide Hain Friswell, Familiar Words, p. 116.*

“ (And storied windows richly dight,  
Cast a) dim religious light.”

MILTON. *Il Penseroso.*

“ Dire is the omen when the valiant fear.”

ROWE. *Lucan’s Pharsalia, Bk. VII., line 506.*

“ Dirty work wants little talent and no conscience.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt (Felix Holt), Ch. XXX.*

“ Disasters, do the best we can,  
Will reach both great and small ;  
And he is oft the wisest man  
Who is not wise at all.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Oak and the Broom, VII.*

“ Dischord ofte in music makes the sweeter lay.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. III., Can. II., St. 15.*

“ Discords make the sweetest airs.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. I., line 919.*

“ Discontent is the want of self-reliance : it is infirmity of will.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“ Discretion gravely goes a gentle pace,  
When speech, a gallop, runs a heedless race.”

JOHN TAYLOR. *The Certain Travails of an Uncertain Journey.*

“ Discretion of speech is more than eloquence.”

LORD BACON. *Essay XXXII, Of Discourse.*

“ Diseases desperate grown,  
By desperate appliances are relieved.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Disguise it as you will,  
To right or wrong 'tis fashion guides us still.”

DR. JOSEPH WARTON. *Fashion*, line 1.

“ Disguise our bondage as we will,  
'Tis woman, woman rules us still.”

TOM MOORE. *Sovereign Woman*.

“ Disguise thyself as thou wilt still, Slavery! still thou art a bitter draught.”

STERNE. *The Sentimental Journey*.

“ Dissensions like small streams are first begun;  
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run.”

GARTH. *The Dispensary*, Can. III., line 184.

“ Distance lends enchantment to the view,  
And robes the mountain in its azure hue.”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope*, Pt. I.

“ In notes by distance made more sweet.”

COLLINS. *The Passions*.

“ Distance sometimes endears friendship, and  
Absence sweeteneth it.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters*, Bk. I., Sec. I., Lett. VI.

“ Absence makes the heart grow fonder.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *Odes to Rosa*.

“ Divine is love, and scorneth worldly pelf,  
And can be bought with nothing, but with self.”

“ A. W.” *Love, the Only Price of Love* (*from Davison's Rhapsody*).

“ Divorce the feeling from her mate the deed.”

TENNYSON. *The Brook*.

“ Do all men kill the thing they do not love ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Bassanio*), Act IV., Sc. I.

“ Do good by stealth, and blush to find it fame.”

POPE. *Epilogue to the Satires*, Dial. II., line 136.

“ Do noble things, not dream them all day long.”

CHAS. KINGSLEY. *A Farewell*.

“ Do not all charms fly  
At the mere touch of cold philosophy ? ”

KEATS. *Lamia*, II.

“ Do not count it holy  
To hurt by being just: it is as lawful  
For us to count we give what's gain'd by thefts,  
And rob in the behalf of charity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Andromache*),  
Act V., Sc. III.

“ Do not grudge  
To pick out treasures from an earthen pot.  
The worst speak something good.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church Porch*.

“ Do not swear at all;  
Or, if thou wilt, swear by thy gracious self,  
Which is the God of my idolatry, and I'll believe thee.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet* (*Juliet*), *Act II.*, *Sc. II.*

“ Do the duty that lies nearest thee; which thou knowest to be a duty!  
The second duty will already become clearer.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, *Bk. II.*, *Ch. IX.*

“ Does not he return wisest that comes home whipt with his own follies?”

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to catch the Old One (Lucre)*,  
*Act II.*, *Sc. I.*

“ (We are all of us) done so uncommonly brown.”

T. INGOLDSBY. *Ingoldsby Legends, The Execution.*

“ Don't let us make imaginary evils, when you know we have so many  
real ones to encounter.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Leontine)*, *Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Don't never prophesy—unless ye know.”

LOWELL. *The Biglow Papers, 2nd Series, Mason and Slidell.*

“ Dost thou love life? Then do not squander time; for that is the stuff  
life is made of.” B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac.*

“ Dost thou not see my baby at my breast  
That sucks the nurse asleep?”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra)*, *Act V.*,  
*Sc. II.*

“ Double, double, toil and trouble;  
Fire, burn ; and, cauldron, bubble.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Witches)*, *Act IV.*, *Sc. I.*

“ (A dirge for her the) doubly-dead,  
In that she died so young.”

E. A. POE. *Lenore, ver. I.*

“ Doubt not, her care shall be  
To comb your noddle with a three-legg'd stool,  
And paint your face, and use you like a fool.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Katharina)*,  
*Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Doubting things go ill often hurts more,  
Than to be sure they do; for certainties  
Either are past remedies, or, timely knowing,  
The remedy then borne.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen)*, *Act I.*, *Sc. VI.*

“ D'ye think that statesmen's kindnesses proceed  
From any principles but their own need?  
When they're afraid, they're wondrous good and free,  
But when they're safe, they have no memory.”

SIR R. HOWARD. *The Vestal Virgin.*

“ Dreams grow holy, put in action; work grows fair through starry  
dreaming;

But where each flows on unmingle, both are fruitless, and in vain.”

ADELAIDE PROCTER. *Philip and Mildred.*

“(Lived in those) dreams of truth  
 The Eden birds of early youth.  
 That make the loveliness of love.”      L. E. L. *The Improvisatrice*.

“Dreams;  
 Which are the children of an idle brain  
 Begot of nothing but vain phantasy.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Mercutio), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“Dress covers the mortal body and adorns it, but style is the vehicle of the spirit.”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Letter to Miss G. Harcourt, 7th July, 1842.*

“Drest in a little brief authority.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Isabella), Act II., Sc. II.*

*Vide—“Man.”*

“Drink makes men hungry, or it makes them lie;  
 And he that's drunk o'er night, i' th' morning's dry.”

G. WILKINS. *The Miseries of Enforced Marriage (Thomas), Act II.*

“Drink, pretty creature, drink!”      WORDSWORTH. *The Pet Lamb.*

“Drink to me, only, with thine eyes,  
 And I will pledge with mine;  
 Or leave a kiss within the cup,  
 And I'll not look for wine.”

BEN JONSON. *The Forest, IX. To Celia.*

“Drones suck not eagles' blood, but rob bee-hives.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Suffolk), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“Drunkenness, the darling favourite of Hell.”

DEFOE. *The True Born Englishman, Pt. I., line 51.*

“Dull as an alderman at church, or a fat lapdog after dinner.”

THOS. HOLCROFT. *Duplicity (Sir Harry Portland), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Dull as a twice-told tale.”

MICKLE. *A Night Piece.*

“Dull is the jester when the joke's unkind.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. II., line 124.*

“Dumb jewels often in their silent kind,

More quick than words, do move a woman's mind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Valentine), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Dust are our frames; and gilded dust, our pride  
 Looks only for a moment whole and sound.”

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field, line 1.*

“Duty's basis is humanity.”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer's Boy (Winter), line 106.*

*Vide—“Thine.”*

“ Each animal,  
By nat’ral instinct taught, spares his own kind ;  
But man, the tyrant man ! revels at large,  
Free-booter unrestrain’d, destroys at will  
The whole creation, men and beasts his prey,  
These for his pleasure, for his glory those.”

SOMERVILLE. *Field Sports*, line 94.

“ Man only mars kind Nature’s plan,  
And turns the fierce pursuit on man.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Rokeby*, Can. III., I.

“ Each goodly thing is hardest to begin.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene*, Bk. I., Can. X., St. 6.

“ Each man’s born  
For the high bus’ness of the public good.”

DYER. *The Fleece*, Bk. II., line 492.

“ Each night we die ;  
Each morn are born anew : each day a life ! ”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, Night II., line 286.

“ Each ounce of dross costs its ounce of gold.”

LOWELL. *Vision of Sir Launfal* (*Prelude to Pt. I.*).

“ Each petty hand  
Can steer a ship becalm’d ; but he that will  
Govern and carry her to her ends, must know  
His tides, his currents ; how to shift his sails ;  
What she will bear in foul, what in fair weather ;  
What her springs are, her leaks, and how to stop them ;  
What strands, what shelves, what rocks do threaten her.  
The forces and the natures of all winds,  
Gusts, storms, and tempests ; when her keel ploughs hell,  
And deck knocks heaven ; then to manage her  
Becomes the name and office of a pilot.”

BEN JONSON. *Catiline (Cato)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Each substance of a grief hath twenty shadows,  
Which show like grief itself, but are not so ;  
For sorrow’s eye, glazed with blinding tears,  
Divides one thing entire, to many objects ;  
Like perspectives, which rightly gaz’d upon,  
Show nothing but confusion,—ey’d awry,  
Distinguish form.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bushy)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Each woman is a brief of womankind.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *A Wife*, line 1.

“ Earth, ocean, air, beloved brotherhood ! ”

SHELLEY. *Alaster*.

“ Earth, air, and ocean, glorious three.”

R. MONTGOMERY. *On Woman*.

“ Earthly fame  
Is Fortune’s frail dependent.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems to National Independence*, Pt. II., XIX.

“Earth’s noblest thing, a woman perfected.” J. R. LOWELL. *Irene*.

“Ease leads to habit, as success to ease,  
He lives by rule who lives himself to please.” CRABBE. *Tales, II.*

*Vide*—“*He lives at ease.*”

“(I’ll make you) eat your words.”

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Stukely)*, line 428.

*This play is supposed to be the work of four authors, one  
of whom was Shakespeare.*

“(He hath) eaten me out of house and home.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Host), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Eating the bitter bread of banishment.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act III., Sc. I.*

FLETCHER AND OTHERS. *The Lover’s Progress (Lisander),  
Act V., Sc. I.*

“(Where is my child?—an) Echo answers—where?”

BYRON. *The Bride of Abydos, Can. II., XXVII.*

“Education makes the man.”

CAWTHORNE. *Birth and Education of Genius.*

“Either sex alone

Is half itself and in true marriage lies  
Nor equal, nor unequal.” TENNYSON. *The Princess, VII.*

“Eke wonder last but nine daies never in town.”

CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide.*

“This wonder (as wonders last) lasted nine daies.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. I.*

“Empire’s a feather for a fool.”

YOUNG. *Resignation, Pt. II., ver. 163.*

“Enchanting spirit, dear Variety!”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer’s Boy, Spring*, line 290.

“Endurance is the crowning quality,

And patience all the passion of great hearts.”

J. R. LOWELL. *Columbus.*

“England, the mother of Parliaments.”

JOHN BRIGHT. *Speech at Rochdale, 1860.*

“(It is) enough and as good as a feast.”

GASCOIGNE. *Gascoigne’s Memories, I., last line.*

“Enough’s a feast; content is crowned.”

JOSHUA SYLVESTER. *A Contented Mind.*

“Enough is as good as a feast.”

BICKERSTAFF. *Love in a Village (Hawthorne sings),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“Enough is as good as a feast: . . . too much of a  
good thing is good for nothing.”

THEODORE HOOK. *Danvers, last para.*

“Enthusiasm is the genius of sincerity, and truth accomplishes no victories without it.”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Last Days of Pompeii, Bk. I., Chap. VIII.*

“Enthusiasm is the leaping of lightning, not to be measured by the horse-power of the understanding.”

EMERSON. *Progress of Culture.*

“Entire affection hateth nicer hands.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. VIII., St. 40.*

“Entire and sure the monarch’s rule must prove,  
Who founds her greatness on her subjects’ love.”

PRIOR. *Prologue spoken on Her Majesty’s Birthday, 1704.*

“Envy is but the smoke of low estate,  
Ascending still against the fortunate.”

LORD BROOKE. *Alaham.*

“Envy’s a coal comes hissing hot from Hell.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Lucifer), V.*

“Envy’s a sharper spur than pay,  
No author ever spar’d a brother ;  
Wits are game-cocks to one another.”

GAY. *Fables, Pt. I., Fable X., last lines.*

“Equality is no rule in Love’s grammar.”

FLETCHER AND ROWLEY. *The Maid in the Mill (Antonio), Act II., Sc. II.*

“Equality of two domestic powers  
Breeds scrupulous faction.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony), Act I., Sc. III.*

“Error is a hardy plant ; it flourisheth in every soil.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy : Of Truth in Things False,*  
*line 1.*

“Errors like straws upon the surface flow ;

He who would search for pearls, must dive below.”

DRYDEN. *Prologue to All for Love, line 25.*

“Eschewe the ydle life,

Flee, flee from doing nought :

For never was there ydle braine

But bred an ydle thought.”

G. TURBERVILLE. *The Love to Cupid for Mercie, CIX.*

“Eternal form shall still divide

The Eternal soul from all beside ;

And I shall know him when we meet.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XLVII.*

“Even through the hollow eyes of death

I spy life appearing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Northumberland), Act II., Sc. I.*

“(Far above

Those little cares and visionary joys

That so perplex the fond impulsion’d heart

Of ever-cheated, ever-trusting man.”

THOMSON. *To the Memory of Sir I. Newton.*

"Evermore thanks, the exchequer of the poor."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act II., Sc. III.*

"Ever with the best desert goes diffidence."

R. BROWNING. *A Blot in the 'Scutcheon, Act I., Sc. II.*

"Every action admits of being outdone." EMERSON. *Circles.*

"Every bullet hath a lighting place."

G. GASCOIGNE. *The Fruites of Warre.*

"Every bullet has its billet."

*This has been attributed to WILLIAM III.*

"Every bullet has got its commission."

CHAS. DIBDIN. *The Benevolent Tar.*

"Every day

Speaks a new scene; the last act crowns the play."

QUARLES. *Emblems, Bk. I., Em. XV., Ep. 15.*

"The end crowns every action, stay till that;

Just judges will not be prejudicate."

RANDOLPH. *The Muses' Looking Glass (Roscius), Act III., Sc. I.*

"The first act's doubtful, but we say

It is the last commends the play."

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 225.*

"It is the end that crowns us, not the fight."

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 309.*

"Every difficulty yields to the enterprising."

J. G. HOLMAN. *The Votary of Wealth (Leonard), Act IV., Sc. I.*

"Every dog must have its day."

RANDOLPH. *The Townsman's Petition of Cambridge.*

"Every door is barr'd with gold, and opens but to golden keys."

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

"Every good servant does not all commands:

No bond but to do just ones."

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Posthumus), Act V., Sc. I.*

"Every heart, when sifted well,

Is a clot of warmer dust,

Mix'd with cunning sparks of hell."

TENNYSON. *The Vision of Sin.*

"Every hero becomes a bore at last."

EMERSON. *Uses of Great Men.*

"Every hour that passes by

Shall end a human life!" HOOD. *The Elm Tree, Pt. III.*

"Every human action gains in honour, in grace, in all true magnificences  
by its regard to things that are to come."

RUSKIN. *Seven Lamps of Architecture. Lamp of Memory, X.*

"Every human being has not only the idea of right, but is himself  
capable of rectitude."

W. E. CHANNING. *The Perfect Life, Pt. II.*

“ Every humour hath its adjunct pleasure,  
Wherein it finds a joy above the rest.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XCI.*

“(Ay) every inch a king.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ Every inordinate cup is unblessed, and the ingredient a devil.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Cassio), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Every language is a temple, in which the soul of those who speak it is  
enshrined.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table, II.*

“ Every man for himself, Sir, and God for us all.”

T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Mr. Feathernest), Ch. XVI.*

“ Every man has his gift, and the tools go to him that can use them.”

C. KINGSLEY. *The Saints' Tragedy (Peasant), Act II., Sc. VI.*

“ Every man seeks for truth ; but God only knows who has found it.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 21st Sept., 1747.*

“ Every man's reason is every man's oracle.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE. *Of the True Use of Retirement and Study, Letter II.*

“ Every moment dies a man,

Every moment one is born.”

TENNYSON. *The Vision of Sin.*

“ Every offence is not a hate at first.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Bassanio), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Every one can master a grief, but he that has it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Benedick), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Every one soon or late comes round by Rome.”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, Bk. V., line 296.*

“ Every one to rest themselves betake,

Save thieves, and cares, and troubled minds that wake.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 18.*

“ Every personal consideration that we allow costs us heavenly state.”

EMERSON. *Circles.*

“ Every pleasure hath a Payne they say.”

G. CHAPMAN. *The Blind Beggar of Alexandria (Elimine).*

“ Every school-boy knows it.”

JEREMY TAYLOR. *On the Real Presence, Sec. V., I.*

“ As every school-boy knows.”

LORD MACAULAY.

“ Every spirit makes its house ; but afterwards the house confines the  
spirit.”

EMERSON. *Fate.*

“ Every subject's duty is the king's ; but every subject's soul is his own.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (King Henry), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Everything becomes intolerable to the man who is once subdued by  
grief.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE. *Of the True Use of Retirement, Letter II.*

“ Everything that lives,  
Lives not alone nor for itself.” BLAKE. *The Book of Thel, II.*

“ Every time  
Serves for the matter that is then born in’t.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Every true man’s apparel fits your thief.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Abhorson), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Every unpunished delinquency has a family of delinquencies.”  
HERBERT SPENCER. *The Study of Sociology, Postscript.*

“ Every want that stimulates the breast,  
Becomes a source of pleasure when redrest.”  
GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 213.*

“ Every why hath a wherefore.” OLD PROVERB.  
Quoted in SHAKESPEARE’S *Comedy of Errors (Antipholis of Syracuse), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Every woe a tear can claim,  
Except an erring sister’s shame.” BYRON. *The Giaour.*

“(Have you not found out that) every woman is infallibly to be gained  
by every sort of flattery, and every man by one sort or other ?”  
LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son, 16th March, 1752.*

“ Every worm beneath the moon  
Draws different threads, and late and soon  
Spins, toiling out his own cocoon.” TENNYSON. *The Two Voices.*

“ Evil communications corrupt good manners.”  
ST. PAUL. *Epistle to the Corinthians, II., Chap. XV., ver. 33.*

“ Evil is only good perverted.” LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend, II.*

“ Evil minds  
Change good to their own nature.” SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Prometheus), Act I.*

“ Evil spreads as necessarily as disease.”  
GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Parson Irvine), Bk. V., Chap. XLI.*

“ Ev’ry private bliss must spring from social love.” JENYNS. *On the Immortality of the Soul, Bk. II.*

“ Ev’ry woman hath some witching charm,  
If that she be not proud or captious !” JOANNA BAILLIE. *Basil (Rosinberg), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Examples draw when precept fails,  
And sermons are less read than tales.” PRIOR. *The Turtle and the Sparrow, line 192.*

“ Example is the lesson that all men can read.” WEST. *Education, Can. I., LXXXI.*

“Examples lead us, and we likely see ;  
Such as the prince is, will his people be.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 761.

“Excess of praise has generally as little foundation as excess of calumny.”

ARCHBISHOP HERRING. *Letter to W. Duncombe, Esq.*  
5th Nov., 1753.

“Exchange is no robbery.”

OLD PROVERB.

“The old proverb—Exchange is not robbery.”

DAVID GARRICK. *A Peep behind the Curtain*  
(Author), Act I., Sc. II.

“Expect not praise without envy until you are dead.”

COLTON. *Lacon*, CCXLV.

“Experience finds  
Few of the scenes that lively hope designs.”

CRABBE. *The Widow's Tale*.

“Experience is by industry achiev'd  
And perfected by the swift course of time.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (Antonio), Act I.,  
Sc. III.

“Experience is the best of schoolmasters.”

OLD PROVERB.

“Experience keeps a dear school, but fools will learn in no  
other, and scarce in that.”

BEN. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac*, 1758.

“Extremes in Nature equal good produce,  
Extremes in man concur to general use.”

POPE. *Moral Essays*, III. *On the Use of Riches*, line 161.

“Eye Nature's walks, shoot folly as it flies,  
And catch the manners living as they rise.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. I., line 13.

“Eyes, look your last !  
Arms, take your last embrace !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet* (Romeo), Act V., Sc. III.

“(I was) eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the lame.”

JOB. *Chap. XXIX.*, ver. 15.

“Faction, Disappointment's restless child.”

SOAME JENYNS. *On a Late Attempt on His Majesty's Life*, 1786.

“Fain would I climb, but that I fear to fall.”

Attributed to SIR W. RALEIGH.

*This is said to have been scratch'd on a pane of glass by  
Sir W. Raleigh in the presence of Queen Elizabeth.  
Her Majesty is said to have replied :—*

“If thy heart fail thee, why then climb at all ?”

“Faint friends when they fall out most cruell fomen bee.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, Bk. IV., Can. IX., St. 27.

“ Faint heart faire lady ne'er could win.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Brittain's Ida, Can. V., St. 1.*

“ Faint heart ne'er won fair lady.”

W. KING. *Orpheus and Eurydice*, line 133.

“ And let us mind faint heart ne'er wan

A lady fair.” BURNS. *To Dr. Blacklock.*

“ Faint is the bliss, that never past thro' pain.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love in a Riddle (Iphis)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ (A violet by a mossy stone

Half hidden from the eye !)

Fair as a star, when only one

Is shining in the sky.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems founded on the Affections*, VIII.

“ Fair flowers that are not gather'd in their prime

Rot and consume themselves in little time.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis.*

“ Fair words want giving hands.”

NASH. *Summer's Last Will (Will Summer).*

“ Faith always implies the disbelief of a lesser fact in favour of a greater.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table*, V.

“ Faith builds a bridge from this world to the next.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII.*, line 717.

“ Faith, fanatic Faith, once wedded fast

To some dear falsehood, hugs it to the last.”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh*, III.

“ Fallen from his high estate.”

DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast*, 4.

“ Fallen on evil days.” MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. VII., line 25.

“ False face must hide what the false heart doth know.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, Act I., Sc. VII.

“ Falsehood and fraud shoot up in every soil,

The product of all climes.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Cato)*, Act IV., Sc. IV.

“ Falsehood

Is worse in kings than beggars.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen)*, Act III., Sc. VI.

“ Falsely your Church seven sacraments does frame,

Penance and Matrimony are the same.”

DUKE. *To a Roman Catholic Friend upon Marriage.*

“ Fame finds never tomb t' inclose it in.”

S. DANIEL. *The Complaint of Rosamond*, St. 1.

“ Fame, impatient of extremes, decays

Not more by envy than excess of praise.”

POPE. *The Temple of Fame*, line 44.

“ Fame is a revenue payable only to our ghosts.” SIR G. MACKENZIE.

“ Fame is love disguised.”                            SHELLEY. *An Exhortation.*

“ Fame is the fragrance of heroic deeds,  
The flowers of chivalry and not of weeds.”                            LONGFELLOW. *The Bell of Atri.*

“ Fame is the spur that the clear spirit doth raise  
(That last infirmity of noble mind)  
To scorn delights, and live laborious days.”                            MILTON. *Lycidas, line 70.*

“ Fame is the thirst of youth.”                            BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., St. 112.*

“ Fame, like water, bears up the lighter things,  
And lets the weighty sink.”                            SIR S. TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours (Don Antonio), Act II.*

“ Fame, which is the opinion the world expresses of any man's excellent endowments, is the idol to which the finest spirits have in all ages burnt their incense.”                            SIR R. BLACKMORE. *The Lay Monastery, No. 11.*

“ Fame's but a hollow echo ; Gold pure clay ;  
Honour the darling but of one short day ;  
Beautie, th' eyes' idol, but a damask'd skin ;  
State, but a golden prison, to live in,  
And torture free-born minds.”                            SIR W. RALEIGH. *A Farewell to the Vanities of the World.*

“ Fame's loudest trump upon the ear of Time  
Leaves but a dying echo ; they alone  
Are held in everlasting memory,  
Whose deeds partake of heaven.”                            SOUTHEY. *Verses spoken at Oxford upon the Installation of Lord Grenville.*

“ Familiarity begets boldness.”                            SHAKERLEY MARMION. *The Antiquary (Leonardo), Act I.*

“ Famine can smile  
On him who brings it food, and pass, with guile  
Of thankful falsehood, like a courtier grey,  
The house-dog of the throne ; but many a mile  
Comes Plague, a winged wolf, who loathes alway  
The garbage and the scum that strangers make her prey.”                            SHELLEY. *The Revolt of Islam, Can. X., XXIV.*

“ Fanatics have their dreams, wherewith they weave  
A paradise for a sect.”                            KEATS. *Earlier Version of Hyperion.*

“ Fancy is the friend of woe.”                            MASON. *Ode VII., St. 2, line 4.*

“ (Our time creeps on,)  
Fancy grows colder as the silvery hair  
Tells the advancing winter of our life.”                            SIR W. SCOTT. *Macduff's Cross, Prelude.*

“(Poor) fancy sadder than a single star,  
That sets at twilight in a land of reeds.”

TENNYSON. *Early Sonnets, VII.*

“Fancy, who hath no present home,  
But builds her bower in scenes to come,  
Walking for ever in a light  
That flows from regions out of sight.”

T. MOORE. *Evenings in Greece, Second Evening.*

“Far better never to have heard the name  
Of zeal and just ambition, than to live  
Baffled and plagued by a mind that every hour  
Turns recreant to her task: takes heart again,  
Then feels immediately some hollow thought  
Hang like an interdict upon her hopes.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude, Book First.*

“Far dearer, the grave or the prison,  
Illumed by one patriot name,  
Than the trophies of all who have risen  
On Liberty’s ruins to fame!”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, Forget not the Field.*

“Far fetch’d, and little worth.” COWPER. *The Task, Bk. I.,*  
line 243.

“Far from the madding crowd’s ignoble strife.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“Fare thee well! and if for ever,  
Still for ever, fare thee well.”

BYRON. *Domestic Pieces, Fare thee well.*

“Farewell, a long farewell to all my greatness!  
This is the state of man: To-day he puts forth  
The tender leaves of hope; to-morrow blossoms,  
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;  
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost,  
And—when he thinks, good easy man, full sure  
His greatness is a-ripening—nips his root,  
And then he falls as I do. I have ventur’d  
Like little wanton boys that swim on bladders,  
This many summers in a sea of glory;  
But far beyond my depth: my high-blown pride  
At length broke under me; and now has left me,  
Weary and old with service, to the mercy  
Of a rude stream, that must for ever hide me.  
Vain pomp and glory of this world, I hate ye:  
I feel my heart new open’d. O how wretched  
Is that poor man that hangs on princes’ favours!  
There is betwixt that smile we would aspire to,  
That sweet aspect of princes, and their ruin,  
More pangs and fears than wars or women have;  
And when he falls, he falls like Lucifer,  
Never to hope again.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Wolsey), Act III., Sc. II.*

“(O, now, for ever)  
 Farewell the tranquil mind ! farewell content !  
 Farewell the plumed troop, and the big wars,  
 That make ambition virtue ! O, farewell !  
 Farewell the neighing steed, and the shrill trump,  
 The spirit-stirring drum, th’ ear-piercing fife,  
 The royal banner and all quality,  
 Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war !  
 And, O, you mortal engines whose rude throats  
 Th’ immortal Jove’s dread clamours counterfeit,  
 Farewell ! Othello’s occupation’s gone !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Fashion ever is a wayward child.”

MASON. *The English Garden, Bk. IV., line 430.*

“Fashion too often makes a monstrous noise,  
 Bids us, a fickle jade, like fools adore  
 The poorest trash, the meanest toys.”

PETER PINDAR. *Odes to the Royal Academicians, XI.*

“Fashion wears out more apparel than the man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Conrade),  
 Act III., Sc. III.*

“Fashions are for fools.”

DODSLEY. *Sir John Cockle at Court (Sir John), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Fast binde, fast finde.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. III.*

“Fast bind, fast find.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Shylock),  
 Act II., Sc. V.*

“The proverb kept, Fast bind, fast find.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Bk. IV., line 1220.*

“Fate laughs at probabilities.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Eugene Aram, Bk. I., Chap. X.*

“Fate never wounds more deep the generous heart,  
 Than when a blockhead’s insult points the dart.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *London, line 166.*

“Faults, that are rich and fair.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Timon), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Fayre words fat few, great promises without performance, delight for  
 the tyme, but yearke euer after.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England (Euphues to Philantus),  
 last letter.*

“Fear hath a hundred eyes that all agree  
 To plague her beating heart.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Pt. II., XLII.*

“(I perceive

That) fear is like a cloak which old men huddle  
 About their love, as if to keep it warm.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers (Marmaduke), Act I.*

“ Fear is stronger than death, and love is more prevalent than fear, and kindness is the greatest endearment of love.”  
JEREMY TAYLOR. *The Miracles of Divine Mercy, Pt. III.*

“ Fearless minds climb soonest unto crowns.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Gloster), Act IV., Sc. VII.*

“ Feelingly sweet is stillness after storm,  
Though under cover of the wormy ground.”  
WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. III.*

“ Fellowship is heaven, and lack of fellowship is hell: fellowship is life, and lack of fellowship is death: and the deeds that ye do upon the earth, it is for fellowship's sake that ye do them.”  
WM. MORRIS. *A Dream of John Ball.*

“ Fer from eye, fer from herte.” HENDYNG. *Proverbs.*

“ Out of sight, out of minde.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. II.*

“ And out of mind as soon as out of sight.” LORD BROOKE. *Sonnet LVI.*

“ That out of sight is out of mind  
Is true of most we leave behind.” CLOUGH. *Songs of Absence.*

“ Few are qualified to shine in company, but it is in most men's power to be agreeable.” SWIFT. *Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

“ Few love to hear the sins they love to act.” SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Pericles), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Few men have grown unto greatness whose names are allied to ridicule, And many would never have been profligate, but for the splendour of a name.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy. Of Indirect Influences,*  
line 103.

(It has been a common observation, that) few men have sequester'd themselves from the world, but such as were no longer fit to live in it.” HUGHES. *The Lay Monastery, No. 3.*

Fickle is the ground whereon all tyrants tread,  
A thousand sundry cares and fears do haunt their restless head.”  
R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias (Damon).*

“ Fickle man is apt to rove.” BURNS. *Let not Women e'er Complain.*

“ Fiction may deck the truth with spurious rays,  
And round the hero cast a borrow'd blaze.” ADDISON. *The Campaign.*

“ Fidelity's a virtue that ennobles  
E'en servitude itself.” MASON. *Elfrida (Chorus).*

“ Fe, fo, and fum,  
I smell the blood of a British man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar), Act III., Sc. IV.*

*This is probably taken from an old Scotch Ballad, which is given by Jamieson, in “Illustrations of Northern Antiquities” :—*

“ With fi, fi, fo, and fum,  
I smell the blood of a Christian man !  
Be he dead, be he living, wi' my brand  
I'll clash harns frae his harn-pan.”

“ Fight fire with fire, and craft with craft.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Cobbler of Hagenau.*

“ Final ruin fiercely drives  
Her ploughshare o'er creation.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IX., line 167.*

“ Stern ruin's ploughshare drives elate  
Full on thy bloom.” BURNS. *To a Mountain Daisy.*

“ Find me one man of sense in all your roll,  
Whom some one woman has not made a fool.”

DUKE. *Prologue to Lee's Lucius Junius Brutus.*

“ (And this our life, exempt from public haunt,)  
Finds tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,  
Sermons in stones, and good in everything.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Duke), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Fine as ice-ferns on January panes  
Made by a breath.”

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field.*

“ Fine by degrees, and beautifully less.”

PRIOR. *Henry and Emma, line 430.*

“ Fine feathers make fine birds.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ They'll be fine feathers that make a fine bird.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. I.*

“ Fine feathers, they say, make fine birds.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Padlock, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Fine speeches are the instruments of knaves,  
Or fools that use them, when they want good sense ;  
Honesty needs no disguise nor ornament.”

OTWAY.

“ Fire and people doe in this agree,  
They both good servants, both ill masters be.”

LORD BROOKE. *Inquisition upon Fame.*

“ Fire, that is closest kept, burns most of all.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Lucetta),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ (Thy heart above all envy and all pride,)  
Firm as man's sense, and soft as woman's love.”

HAMMOND. *Love Elegies, XIV.*

"First case your hare, then cook it." MRS. GLASSE. *Cookery Book.*

"First come, first seruyd."

H. BRINKLOW. *The Complaynt of Roderyck Mors, Ch. XVII.*

"Flatterers looke like friends, as wolves, like dogges."

G. CHAPMAN. *Byron's Conspiracie, Act III., Sc. I.*

"Flattery

Is monstrous in a true friend."

FORD. *The Lover's Melancholy (Amethus), Act I., Sc. I.*

"Flattery is the bellows blows up sin ;

The thing the which is flatter'd but a spark,

To which that blast gives heat and stronger glowing."

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Helicanus), Act I., Sc. II.*

"Flattery's the nurse of crimes."

GAY. *Fables, I.*

"Fly where the culprit may, guilt meets a doom."

WORDSWORTH. *Poems composed in 1853, XXXIV,*

*The Blackstones of Sona.*

"Follow pleasure, and then will pleasure flee ;

Flee pleasure, and pleasure will follow thee."

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

"Folly ends when genuine hope begins." COWPER. *Hope, line 637.*

"Folly in youth is sin, in age 'tis madness."

S. DANIEL. *The Tragedy of Cleopatra (Cæsar), Act III., Sc. II.*

"Folly may pass, nor tarnish youth,

But falsehood leaves a poison stain."

ELIZA COOK. *Stanzas to the Young.*

"Fond lovers' parting is sweet painful pleasure."

BURNS. *Gloomy December.*

"Food for powder ; they'll fill a pit as well as better."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff), Act IV., Sc. II.*

"Fools are made for jests to men of sense."

FARQUHAR. *The Beaux Stratagem, Prologue.*

"(You'll find at last this maxim true,) "

Fools are the game which knaves pursue."

GAY. *Fables, Pt. II., XII.*

"Fools hate knowledge."

PROVERBS. *Ch. I., ver. 22.*

"Fools out of favour grudge at knaves in place,

And men are always honest in disgrace."

DEFOE. *The True-Born Englishman. Introduction, line 7.*

"(A) fools P'aradise."

MIDDLETON. *The Family of Love (Mistress Glister), Act I., Sc. I.*

"Into a limbo large and broad, since call'd

The Paradise of Fools."

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. III., line 490.*

“ Thy fairest prospects, rightly viewed,  
The Paradise of Fools.”

BLACKLOCK. *Ode on the Refinements in Metaphysical Philosophy.*

“ The fools we know have their own paradise,  
The wicked also have their proper Hell.”

JAMES THOMSON. *The City of Dreadful Night, XI.*

“ Fools rush in where angels fear to tread.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. III., line 625.*

“ (And) fools who came to scoff, remained to pray.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village, line 180.*

*Vide—“ Preventing angels.”*

“ Fools will prate o’ right and wrang,  
While knaves laugh them to scorn.”

BURNS. *The Five Carlines.*

“ For a king

“ Tis sometimes better to be fear’d than loved.”

BYRON. *Sardanapalus (Myrrha), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ For a tear is an intellectual thing,  
And a sigh is the sword of an angel king ;  
And the bitter groan of a martyr’s woe  
Is an arrow from the Almighty’s bow.”

BLAKE. *The Grey Monk.*

“ For all our works a recompence is sure :  
‘Tis sweet to think on what was hard t’ endure.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 851.*

“ For contemplation he and valor form’d,  
For softness she and sweet attractive grace ;  
He for God only, she for God in him.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV., line 297.*

“ For ever and a day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Orlando), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ For ever in man’s bosom will man’s pride  
An equal empire with his love divide.”

L. E. L. *The Golden Violet, The Rose.*

“ For everything created

In the bounds of earth and sky,

Hath such longing to be mated,

It must couple, or must die.”

WHYTE MELVILLE. *Like to Like.*

“ For every ‘ why ’ he had a ‘ wherefore ’.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Bk. I., Can. I., line 131.*

“ For men must work, and women must weep,  
Though storms be sudden, and waters deep,  
And the harbour bar be moaning.”

C. KINGSLEY. *The Three Fishers.*

“ For one tyrant, there are a thousand ready slaves.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays. On the connexion between Toad-Eaters and Tyrants.*

“ For Somerset, off with his guilty head ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (King Edward)*, *Act V., Sc. V.*

“ Off with his head—so much for Buckingham ! ”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Version of Richard III., Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ For sluggard’s brow the laurel never grows ;  
Renown is not the child of indolent repose.”

THOMSON. *The Castle of Indolence, Can. II., St. 1.*

“ For that deep torture may be called an Hell,  
Where more is felt, than one hath power to tell.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. I., Sec. IV., Mem. III.*

“ For want of timely care  
Millions have died of medicable wounds.”

ARMSTRONG. *Art of Preserving Health, Bk. III., line 515.*

“ For when the soul is nuzzled once in vice,  
The sweet of sin makes Hell a Paradise.”

DRAYTON. *The Legend of Pierce Gaveston.*

“ Forbidden wares sell twice as dear.”

DENHAM. *Natura Naturala, VI.*

“ Force first made conquest, and that conquest, law ;  
Till superstition taught the tyrant awe,  
Then shar’d the tyranny that lent it aid,  
And gods of conq’rors, slaves of subjects made.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. III., line 245.*

“ Forests have ears, and fields have eyes ;  
Often treachery lurking lies  
Underneath the fairest hair.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Saga of King Olaf, VIII.*

“ Fore-warn’d, fore-arm’d.”

ADDISON. *The Drummer (Abigail), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Forgetfulness  
Is the most pleasing virtue they can have,  
That do spring up from nothing.”

MIDDLETON. *The Mayor of Queenborough (Horsus),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Forgive ! How many will say, ‘ forgive,’ and find  
A sort of absolution in the sound  
To hate a little longer.”

TENNYSON. *Sea Dreams.*

‘ (My honest zeal if not my verse commend ;)  
Forgive the poet, and approve the friend.”

SMITH. *To the memory of Mr. J. Phillips.*

“ Fortune brings in some boats that are not steer’d.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Pisanio), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Fortune hath in her honey galle.”

CHAUCER. *The Monke’s Tale, line 557.*

“ Fortune is chaungeable.” CHAUCER. *The Knighte’s Tale, line 384.*

“ Fortune is ever variously inclined.”

DRAYTON. *The Baron's Wars, Bk. II., XXVIII.*

“ Fortune is like a widow won,  
And truckles to the bold alone.”

SOMERVILLE. *The Fortune Hunter, Can. II.*

“ Fortune knows  
We scorn her most, when most she offers blows.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony), Act III., Sc. XI.*

“ Fortune, who oft proves  
The careless wanderer's friend.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. II.*

“ Fortune's friend is mishap's foe.”

SIR T. WYATT. *The Lover complaineth himself forsaken.*

“ Foul cankering rust the hidden treasure frets,  
But gold that's put to use, more gold begets.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, 128.*

“ Foul deeds will rise,  
Though all the earth o'erwhelm them to men's eyes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Forward, forward let us range,  
Let the great world spin for ever down the ringing grooves of change.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“ Foxes, rejoice ! here buried lies your foe.”

Quoted by BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer's Boy (Autumn), line 332.*

Inscribed on a stone in the wall of Euston Park, on the  
memory of a hound.

“ Frailty, thy name is woman !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ (A !) fredome is a noble thing !  
Fredome may man to haiff liking ;  
Fredome all solace to man giffis.”

BARBOUR. *The Bruce, Bk. I., line 224.*

“ Freedom, which in no other land will thrive,  
Freedom, an English subject's sole prerogative.”

DRYDEN. *Threnodia Augstalis.*

“ Freeze, freeze, thou bitter sky,  
Thou dost not bite so nigh  
As benefits forgot :  
Though thou the waters warp,  
Thy sting is not so sharp  
As friend remembered not.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Song), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“ (And) Frenche she spake ful fayre and fetisly,  
After the scole of Stratford-atte-bowe,  
For Frenche of Paris was to hire unknowe.”

CHAUCER. *Canterbury Tales, Prologue, line 122.*

“Friendly counsel cuts off many foes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (King Henry)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“Friends are as dangerous as enemies.”

DE QUINCEY. *Essay on Schlosser's Literary History*.

“Friends are not so easily made as kept.”

MARQUIS OF HALIFAX. *Maxims of State*, XII.

“Friends are the surest guard for kings, gold in time does wear away,  
And other precious things do fade, friendship will never decay.”

R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias (Damon)*.

“Friends meet to part; Love laughs at faith;  
True foes once met, are join'd till death.” BYRON. *The Giaour*.

“Friends, Romans, countrymen, lend me your ears;  
I come to bury Cæsar, not to praise him.  
The evil, that men do, lives after them;  
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Friendship can smooth the front of rude despair.”

CAMBRIDGE. *The Scribleriad*, Bk. I., line 196.

“Friendship is constant in all other things,  
Save in the office and affairs of love:  
Therefore, all hearts in love use their own tongues;  
Let every eye negotiate for itself,  
And trust no agent: for beauty is a witch,  
Against whose charms faith melteth into blood.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Claudio)*,  
Act II., Sc. I.

“Friendship is more than is catell;  
For frende in courte aie better is  
Than peny is in purse certes.”

CHAUCER. *The Romaunt of the Rose*, line 5542.

“Friendship is no plant of hasty growth.  
Tho' planted in esteem's deep-fixed soil,  
The gradual culture of kind intercourse  
Must bring it to perfection.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *De Montford (Rezenvelt)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Friendship is seldom lasting, but between equals, or where the superiority on one side is reduced by some equivalent advantage on the other.” DR. S. JOHNSON. *The Rambler*, No. 64.

“Friendship is a disinterested commerce between equals.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Honeywood)*,  
Act I., Sc. I.

“Full of this maxim, often heard in trade,

Friendship with none but equals should be made.”

CHATTERTON. *Fragment*, pub. 1803.

“There is a maxim indeed which says—

Friendship can only subsist between equals.”

T. HOLCROFT. *The School for Arrogance (Count Villas)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“Friendship is the great chain of human society, and intercourse of letters is one of the chiefest links of that chain.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. I., Sc. II., Lett. XVIII.*  
To Dr. Prichard.

“Friendship! mysterious cement of the soul;  
Sweetener of life, and solder of society.”

BLAIR. *The Grave*, line 88.

“(For) Friendship, of itself a holy tie,  
Is made more sacred by adversity.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, Pt. III.*, line 47.

“Friendship’s like musick; two strings tun’d alike,  
Will both stirre; though only one you strike.”

QUARLES. *Job Militant, Sec. 7, Med. 7.*

“Friendship’s the privilege  
Of private men; for wretched greatness knows  
No blessing so substantial.”

TATE. *The Loyal General.*

“Friendship’s the wine of life.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II.*, line 582.

“From decay’d fortunes every flatterer shrinks;  
Men cease to build where the foundation sinks.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfi (Antonio),  
Act III., Sc. V.*

“From lowest place when virtuous things proceed,  
The place is dignify’d by the doer’s deed.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All’s Well that Ends Well (King),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“From Nature doth emotion come, and moods  
Of calmness equally are Nature’s gift:  
This is her glory: these two attributes  
Are sister horns that constitute her strength.  
Hence Genius, born to thrive by interchange  
Of peace and excitation, finds in her  
His best and purest friend; from her receives  
That energy by which he seeks the truth,  
From her that happy stillness of the mind  
Which fits him to receive it when unsought.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude, Bk. XIII.*

“From post to pillar, wife, I have been tost.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. II.*

“Ile tosse you from post to pillar.”

MARSTON. *What You Will.*

“From shaven chins never came better justice  
Than those ne’er touched by razor.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Eugenio), Act V., Sc. I.*

“Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
The dark unfathom’d caves of ocean bear;  
Full many a flow’r is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

" Full many a glorious morning have I seen  
 Flatter the mountain tops with sovereign eye,  
 Kissing with golden face the meadows green,  
 Gilding pale streams with heavenly alchymy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XXXII.*

" Full of wise saws and modern instances."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

" Full oft we see  
 Cold wisdom waiting on superfluous folly."

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Helene),  
 Act I., Sc. I.*

" Garments well sav'd, which first were made  
 When tailors, to promote their trade,  
 Against the Picts in arms arose,  
 And drove them out, or made them clothes."

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Bk. IV., line 1145.*

" Gather therefore the roses whilst yet is prime,  
 For soone comes age that will her pride defloure :  
 Gather the rose of love whilst yet is time,  
 Whilst loving thou mayst loved be with equall crime."

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. II., Can. XII., St. 75.*

" Gather ye rosebuds while ye may,  
 Old time is still a flying :  
 And this same flower that smiles to-day  
 To-morrow will be dying."

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 208.*

" General notions are generally wrong."

LADY M. MONTAGU. *Letter to Mr. Wortley Montagu.  
 28th March, 1710.*

" Generous commerce binds  
 The round of nations in a golden chain."

THOMSON. *Seasons, Summer, line 138.*

" Genius has somewhat of the infantine :  
 But of the childish, not a touch nor taint  
 Except through self-will, which, being foolishness,  
 Is certain, soon or late, of punishment,  
 Which Providence avert ! "

R. BROWNING. *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.*

" Genius, like all heavenly light,  
 Can blast as well as bless the sight."

L. E. L. *Stanzas to the Author of Mont Blanc.*

" (Time, place, and action, may with pains be wrought,  
 But) Genius must be born ; and never can be taught."

DRYDEN. *Letter X. To Congreve, on the Double Dealer.*

" (It is the fruit of) ' Genius,' which means the transcendent capacity of  
 taking trouble, first of all."

CARLYLE. *Hist. of Frederick the Great, Bk. IV., Ch. III.*



“ Gentle dulness ever loves a joke.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. II., line 33.*

“ Gentlemen whose chariots roll only upon the four aces are apt to have a wheel out of order.”

CIBBER AND VANBURGH. *The Provoked Husband, Act II.*

“ (The rule) get money, still get money, boy;  
No matter by what means; money will do  
More, boy, than my lord's letter.”

BEN JONSON. *Every Man in his Humour (Knowell),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Get place and wealth, if possible with grace;  
If not, by any means get wealth and place.”

POPE. *Imitations of Horace, Bk. I., Ep. I.*

“ Get thee to a nunnery, go.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Giddy Fortune's furious fickle wheel.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Pistol), Act III. Sc. V.*

“ Gie me ae spark o' Nature's fire,  
That's a' the learning I desire.”

BURNS. *Epistle to L——k.*

“ Give currency to reason, improve the moral code of society, and the theory of one generation will be the practice of the next.”

T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Mr. Forester), Ch. XXI.*

“ Give every man thine ear, but few thy voice:

Take each man's censure, but reserve thy judgment.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Give fools their gold, and knaves their power;

Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;

Who sows a field, or trains a flower,

Or plants a tree, is more than all.”

WHITTIER. *Lines for the Agricultural Exhibition at Amesbury.*

“ Give me that man

That is not passion's slave, and I will wear him  
In my heart's core, ay in my heart of hearts.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Give me th' avow'd, th' erect, the manly foe,

Bold I can meet, perhaps may turn his blow;

But, of all plagues, good Heaven, thy wrath can send,

Save, save, oh, save me from the candid friend ! ”

CANNING. *New Morality, The Anti-Jacobin.*

“ Give salves to every sore, but counsell to the minde.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. VI., Can. VI., St. 5.*

Give sorrow words: the grief, that does not speak,

Whispers the o'er-fraught heart, and bids it break.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Malcolm), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Give the devil his due.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ For he was never yet a breaker of proverbs—he will give the devil his due.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Give the devil his due.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Constable), Act III., Sc. VII.*

“ Give thy thoughts no tongue,  
Nor any unproportioned thought his act.  
Be thou familiar, but by no means vulgar.  
The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel ;  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new-hatch'd unfledged comrade.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Give to a gracious message  
An host of tongues ; but let ill tidings tell  
Themselves when they be felt.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra), Act II., Sc. V.*

“ Gives not the hawthorn bush a sweeter shade  
To shepherds, looking on their silly sheep,  
Than doth a rich embroider'd canopy  
To kings, that fear their subjects' treachery ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (King Henry), Act II., Sc. V.*

“ Glory and empire are to female blood  
More tempting dang'rous rivals than a god.”

CROWN. *The Destruction of Jerusalem, Pt. I. (Monobazus), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Glory is like a circle in the water,  
Which never ceaseth to enlarge itself,  
Till, by broad spreading, it disperse to nought.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Joan), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Glory is the sodger's prize,  
The sodger's wealth is honour.”

BURNS. *When Wild War's Deadly Blast.*

“ Glory's temple is the tomb ;  
Death is immortality.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *The Battle of Alexandria.*

“ (Call to mind  
That) glory's voice is impotent to pierce  
The silence of the tomb ; but virtue blooms  
Even on the wreck of life, and mounts the skies.”

KIRKE WHITE. *Inscription for a Monument to the Memory  
of Cowper.*

“ Gnarling sorrow hath less power to bite  
The man that mocks at it and sets it light.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II.* (*Gaunt*), *Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Go to the ant, thou sluggard ;  
Consider her ways and be wise.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. VI., ver. 6.*

“ Go where glory waits thee,  
But when fame elates thee,  
Oh ! still remember me.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies*, *Go where Glory Waits Thee.*

“ Go where we may, rest where we will,  
Eternal London haunts us still.”

T. MOORE. *Rhymes on the Road*, *IV.*

“ God Almighty first planted a garden.”

BACON. *Essay, XLVI.*, *Of Gardens.*

“ (His tribe were) God Almighty’s gentlemen.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel*, *Pt. I., line 645.*

“ A Christian is God Almighty’s gentleman.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth.*

“ God be thanked, the meanest of His creatures  
Boasts two soul-sides, one to face the world with,  
One to show a woman when he loves her.”

R. BROWNING. *Men and Women*, *One Word More.*

“ God builds His temple in the heart on the ruins of churches and  
religions.”

EMERSON. *Worship.*

“ God comes to see us without bell.”

OLD PROVERB, quoted by Emerson, in the *Over Soul.*

“ God enters by a private door into every individual.”

EMERSON. *Intellect.*

“ (We need love’s tender lesson taught  
As only weakness can ;)  
God hath His small interpreters ;  
The child must teach the man.”

WHITTIER. *A Mystery.*

“ God hath yoked to guilt  
Her pale tormentor, misery.”

BRYANT. *Inscription for the Entrance to a Wood.*

“ God helps them that help themselves.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard’s Almanac.*

“ God is thy law, thou mine : to know no more  
Is woman’s happiest knowledge and her praise.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, *Bk. IV., line 637.*

“ God made him, and therefore let him pass for a man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Portia*), *Act I., Sc. II.*

“ God made the woman for the man.”

TENNYSON. *Edwin Morris.*

“ God save the king ! ”

HENRY CAREY.

“ God save the mark ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ God sends th’ cold after clothes.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. IV.*

“ To a close shorn sheep God gives wind to measure.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“ God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb.”

STERNE. *Sentimental Journey.*

“ God sends us meat, the devil sends us cooks.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ God sent us meat, the devil cooks.”

RANDOLPH. *Hey for Honesty. Introduction*  
(Translator).

“ God the first garden made, and the first city Cain.”

COWLEY. *Stanzas addressed to J. Evelyn, Esq., 3, last line.*

“ God made the country, man made the town.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. I.*

“ God will estimate

Success one day.” R. BROWNING. *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.*

“ God will not love thee less, because men love thee more.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy, Of Tolerance,*  
last line.

“ God’s great gift of speech abused

Makes thy memory confused.”

TENNYSON. *A Dirge.*

“ God’s in His heaven—

All’s right with the world ! ”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes.*

“ Gods meet gods, and justle in the dark.”

DRYDEN AND LEE. *Oedipus, Act IV., last line.*

“ Birds met birds, and justled in the dark.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, line 1898.*

“ God’s mills grind slow, but sure.” HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“ Though the mills of God grind slowly, yet they grind exceeding small ;

Though with patience stands He waiting, with exactness  
grinds He all.” LONGFELLOW. *Retribution.*

“ God’s music will not finish with one tune.”

SIR E. ARNOLD. *With Sadi in the Garden.*

“ God’s rarest blessing is, after all, a good woman ! ”

GEO. MEREDITH. *The Ordeal of Richard Feverel, Ch. XXXIV.*

“ Gold can do much,  
But beauty more.”

MASSINGER. *The Unnatural Combat (Montreville),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Gold's gold though dim in the dust:  
Court-polish soon turns it yellow.”

R. BROWNING. *Focoseria, Solomon and Balkis.*

“ Gold were as good as twenty orators.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Page), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Good company and good discourse are the very sinews of virtue.”

I. WALTON. *The Complete Angler (Piscator), Bk. I., Ch. II.*

“ Good counsellors lack no clients.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Pompey), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ (Now,) good digestion wait on appetite,  
And health on both.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Keen appetites

And quick digestion wait on you and yours.”

DRYDEN. *Cleomenes, Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Good for anything from pitch and toss to manslaughter.”

C. DICKENS. *A Christmas Carol, St. 3.*

“ Good is best when soonest wrought,  
Linger'd labours come to nought.”

SOUTHWELL. *Loss in Delay.*

“ Good is no good, but if it be spend,  
God giveth good for none other end.”

SPENSER. *The Shepheard's Calender, May, line 72.*

“ Good manners and soft words have brought many a difficult thing to  
pass.”

VANBURGH. *Æsop, Pt. I. (Æsop), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Good manners never can intrude.”

E. MOORE. *Fable, XIV.*

“ Good men are men still, liable to mistakes, and are sometimes warmly  
engaged in errors, which they take for divine truths, shining in  
their minds with the clearest light.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. IV.,  
Ch. XIX., § 12.*

“ Good name in man and woman, dear my lord,  
Is the immediate jewel of their souls.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Good nature will always supply the absence of beauty, but beauty can-  
not long supply the absence of good nature.”

ADDISON. *Spectator, No. 306.*

“ Good, the more  
Communicated, more abundant grows.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. I., line 371.*

“ (The) good we never miss we rarely prize.”

COWPER. *Retirement, line 405.*

“ Good wine is a good familiar creature, if it be well used.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Good wine makes good blood, good blood causeth good humours, good humours cause good thoughts, good thoughts bring forth good works, good works carry a man to Heaven ; ergo good wine carrieth a man to Heaven.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Lett. LIV.*  
To Lord Cliff.

“ Good wine needs no bush.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It, Epilogue.*

“ Good words are better than bad strokes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ (But, thou art good ; and) Goodness still

Delighteth to forgive.” BURNS. *Prayer in Prospect of Death.*

“(And teach the maid  
That) Goodness Time's rude hand defies,  
That virtue lives when beauty dies.”

KIRKE WHITE.

“ A lady lent Waller's Poems to Kirke White, who returned the book to her with an additional stanza, in which the above lines appeared, added to the song—‘ Go, lovely rose’.”

“ Grace was in all her steps, heaven in her eye,  
In every gesture dignity and love.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. VIII., line 488.*

“ (While some on earnest bus'ness bent  
Their murmur'ring labours ply,  
'Gainst) graver hours that bring constraint  
To sweeten liberty.”

GRAY. *Ode on a distant prospect of Eton College.*

“ Great actions are not always true sons  
Of great and mighty resolutions.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. I., line 885.*

“ Great deeds cannot die;  
They with the sun and moon renew their light  
For ever, blessing those that look on them.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, III.*

“ Great heights are hazardous to the weak head.”

BLAIR. *The Grave, line 293.*

“ Great honours are great burdens, but on whom  
They are cast with envy, he doth bear two loads.  
His cares must still be double to his joys,  
In any dignity ; where, if he err,  
He finds no pardon : and for doing well  
A most small praise, and that wrung out by force.”

BEN JONSON. *Catiline (Cicero), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Great is journalism. Is not every able editor a ruler of the world, being a persuader of it ; though self-elected, yet sanctioned by the sale of his numbers ?”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Pt. II., Bk. I., Ch. IV.*

“ Great is truth, and mighty above all things.”

ESDRAS. *Bk. I., Ch. IV., ver. 41.*

“ Great joys, like griefs, are silent.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *Holland's Leaguer (Philautus).*  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Great men are seldom over scrupulous in the arrangement of their attire.”

C. DICKENS. *Pickwick, Ch. II.*

“ Great men are too often unknown, or, what is worse, misknown.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. III.*

“ Great men by small means oft are overthrown ;  
He's lord of thy life who contemns his own.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 488.

“ Great men do not play stage tricks with the doctrines of life and death :  
only little men do that.”

RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies, Lecture I., 20.*

“ Great men over-grac'd, much rigor use ;  
Presuming favourites discontentment bring ;  
And disproportions harmony do break ;  
Minions too great, argue a king too weak.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. I., XXXVIII.*

“ Great men's vices are esteem'd as virtues.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *Holland's Leaguer (Snarl),*  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

\* “ Great Romulus of learning's richest state.”

WARTON. *Ode for Music.*

\* King Arthur.

“ Great spirits never with their bodies die.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 549.

“ Great talkers are never great doers.”

MIDDLETON. *Blurt, Master-Constable (Third Lady),*  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Great things through greatest hazards are achiev'd still,  
And then they shine, then goodness has his glory.”

BEAUMONT. *The Loyal Subject (Archas), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Great thoughts, great feelings came to them,  
Like instincts unawares.”     LORD HOUGHTON. *The Men of Old.*

“ Great wits and valours, like great states,  
Do sometimes sink with their own weights :  
Th' extremes of glory and of shame,  
Like East and West become the same.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I., line 269.*

“ Great wits are sure to madness near allied,  
And thin partitions do their bounds divide.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 163.*

“ What thin partitions sense from thought divide ! ”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 226.*

“ Greatness and goodness are not means, but ends.”

COLERIDGE. *Literary Remains, Reproof.*

“(Leaves)

Green as Hope before it grieves  
O'er the false and broken-hearted.”

L. E. L. *Improvisatrice.*

“(His hair, just grizzled,

As in a) green old age.”

DRYDEN. *Oedipus, Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Grief finds some ease by him that like does beare.”

SPENSER. *Daphnaida, line 67.*

“ Grief best is pleas'd with grief's society.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, St. 159.*

“ One fire burns out another's burning,

One pain is lessen'd by another's anguish.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Benvolio),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ One desperate grief cures with another's languish.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Benvolio),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ When griefs have partners they are better borne.”

MIDDLETON. *Your Five Gallants (Fitzgrave),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“ For 'tis some ease our sorrows to reveal,

If they to whom we shall impart our woes,

Seem but to feel a part of what we feel,

And meet us with a sigh but at the close.”

S. DANIEL. *The Tragedy of Cleopatra (Seleucus),  
Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Grief for the dead not virtue can reprove;

Then give me all I ever asked—a tear,

The first—last—sole reward of so much love !”

BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. I., XIV.*

“ Grief hath two tongues : and never woman yet

Could rule them both, without ten women's wit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, St. 168.*

“ (I will instruct my sorrows to be proud ;

For) grief is proud, and makes his own stout.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Constance), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Grief makes one hour ten.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act I.,  
Sc. III.*

“ Grief should be the instructor of the wise ;

Sorrow is knowledge : they who know the most

Must mourn the deepest o'er the fatal truth,

The Tree of Knowledge is not that of life.”

BYRON. *Manfred, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure ;  
Married in haste, we may repent at leisure.”

CONGREVE. *The Old Bachelor (Sharper)*, Act V., Sc. VIII.

“ Grim-visag'd war hath smooth'd his wrinkled front.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Guilt proves the hardest nearest home.”

HOGG. *The Pedlar*.

“ Guiltiness will speak  
Though tongues were out of use.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Had I but dy'd an hour before this chance  
I had liv'd a blessed time : for, from this instant,  
There's nothing serious in mortality :  
All is but toys : renown, and grace, is dead  
The wine of life is drawn, and the mere lees  
Is left this vault to brag of.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ Had women no more charms in their bodies than what they have  
in their minds, we should see more wise men in the world, much  
fewer lovers and poets.”

VANBURGH. *Aësop*, Pt. I. (*Aësop*), Act IV., Sc. II.

“ Hail fellow ! well met ! ” SWIFT. *My Lady's Lamentation*.

“ Hail, Sabbath ! thee I hail, the poor man's day.”

JAMES GRAHAME. *The Sabbath*, 29 and 40.

“ Hail to thee, blithe spirit !  
Bird thou never wert,  
That from heaven, or near it,  
Pourest thy full heart  
In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.”

SHELLEY. *To a Skylark*, I.

“ Hail to the crown by Freedom shaped—to gird  
An English sovereign's brow ! and to the throne  
Whereon he sits ! whose deep foundations lie  
In veneration and the people's love ;  
Whose steps are equity, whose seat is law.  
—Hail to the state of England.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion*, Bk. VI.

“ Hail, wedded Love ! mysterious law, true source  
Of human offspring.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. IV., line 750.

“ Half-happy, by comparison of bliss,  
Is miserable.”

KEATS. *Endymion*, II.

“ Half the failures in life arise from pulling in one's horse as he is  
✓ leaping.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth* (Taylor and Walton's Ed., 1851), Vol. I., p. 221.

“ Half the sorrows of women would be averted if they could repress the speech they know to be useless—nay, the speech they have resolved not to utter.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt.*

“ Half won, is match well made ; match and well make it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Interpreter), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Hands of invisible spirits touch the strings  
Of that mysterious instrument, the soul,  
And play the prelude of our fate.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Spanish Student, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Handsome is as handsome does.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, Ch. I.*

“ Hang out our banners on the outward walls ;  
The cry is still—they come ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ Hang sorrow ! care will kill a cat,  
And therefore let's be merry.”

WITHER. *Poem on Christmas*

“ (The ancient saying is no heresy ;—)  
Hanging and wiving goes by destiny.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Nerissa), Act II., Sc., IX.*

“ Marriage is ever made by destinv.”

CHAPMAN. *All Fools, Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Hanging and marriage go by destiny.”

SMOLLETT. *The Reprisal (Harriet), Act II., Sc. XV.*

“ Hanging was the worst use a man could be put to.”

SIR H. WOTTON. *The Disparity between Buckingham and Essex.*  
*Vide—Bartlett's Familiar Quotations, p. 83.*

“ Happier he, the peasant, far

From the pangs of passion free,

That breathes the keen yet wholesome air

Of rugged penury.”

GRAY. *Ode on Vicissitude.*

“ (Oh ! ) happiness of sweet retired content !

To be at once secure and innocent.”

DENHAM. *Cooper's Hill, line 37.*

“ Happy is the man who hath never known what it is to taste of Fame—to have it is a purgatory, to want it is a hell ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Last of the Barons (Warwick), Bk. V., Ch. I.*

“ Happy the man, whose wish and care

A few paternal acres bound,

Content to breathe his native air

In his own ground.”

POPE. *Ode on Solitude, I.*

“ Hard fate of man, on whom the heavens bestow

A drop of pleasure for a sea of woe.”

SIR W. JONES. *Laura.*

“ Hard features every bungler can command ;  
To draw true beauty shows a master hand.”

DRYDEN. *To Mr. Lee on his Alexander the Great.*

“ Hard is the task of justice, where distress  
Excites our mercy, yet demands redress.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Heroick Daughter (King), Act III., last lines.*

“ Hard must he wink that shuts his eyes from heaven.”

QUARLES. *A Feast for Wormes. Sec. 3, Med. 3.*

“ Hare-brained chatter of irresponsible frivolity.”

LORD BEACONSFIELD. *Speech at the Guildhall, 9th Nov., 1878.*

“ Hark, hark ; the lark at heaven’s gate sings,  
And Phœbus ’gins arise,  
His steeds to water at those springs  
On chaliced flowers that lies ;  
And winking mary-buds begin  
To ope their golden eyes :  
With everything that pretty is,  
My lady sweet, arise ;

Arise, arise !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Song), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Harp not on that string.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Harsh words, though pertinent, uncouth appear ;  
None please the fancy who offend the ear.”

GARTH. *The Dispensary, Can. IV., line 204.*

“ Haste makes waste, and waste makes want, and want makes strife  
between the good man and his wife.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ I finde this prouerbe true,  
That haste makes waste.”

GASCOIGNE. *Gascoigne’s Memories, III., 7.*

“ Haste maketh waste.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. II.*

“ Haste is waste, profe doth finde.”

EARL OF SURREY. *Praise of Mean and Constant Estate.*

“ Haste still pays haste, and leisure answers leisure ;  
Like doth quit like, and measure still for measure.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Duke), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Haste to the beginning of a feast,

There I am with them; but to the end of a fray.”

MASSINGER. *The Bashful Lover (Gothrio), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Hasty climbers quickly catch a fall.”

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Wife), line 710.*

“ Hasty marriage seldom proveth well.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Gloster), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Hates any man the thing he would not kill ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice* (*Shylock*), *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Hatred is like fire—it makes even light rubbish deadly.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes of Clerical Life, Janet's Repentance.*

“ Have more than thou shovest,  
Speak less than thou knowest,  
Lend less than thou owest,  
Ride more than thou goest.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Fool), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Have you not heard it said full oft  
A woman's nay doth stand for naught ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Passionate Pilgrim, St. 14.*

“ (The well-sung woes will soothe my pensive ghost ;)  
He best can paint 'em who shall feel 'em most.”

POPE. *Eloisa to Abelard, last line.*

“ He cast off his friends, as a huntsman his pack,  
For he knew, when he pleas'd, he could whistle them back.”

GOLDSMITH. *Retaliation, line 107.*

“ He chew'd  
The thrice-turn'd cud of wrath, and cook'd his spleen.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, I.*

“ He deepest wounds that in his fawning bites.”

PH. FLETCHER. *The Purple Island, Can. VII., St. 50.*

“ He doth bestride the narrow world  
Like a Colossus ; and we petty men  
Walk under his huge legs, and peep about  
To find ourselves dishonorable graves.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Cassius), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ He draweth out the thread of his verbosity finer than the staple of his argument.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Holofernes), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ He'd run in debt by disputation,  
And pay with ratiocination.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Bk. I., Can. I., line 77.*

“ He either fears his fate too much,  
Or his deserts are small,  
Who dares not put it to the touch  
To gain or lose it all.”

MARQUIS OF MONTROSE. *I'll Never Love Thee More.*

“ He gives by halves, who hesitates to give.”

BROOME. *Letter to Lord Cornwallis.*

“ He gives nothing but worthless gold  
Who gives from a sense of duty.”

J. R. LOWELL. *Vision of Sir Launful, Pt. I., VI.*

“ He giveth oft who gives what's oft refused.”

CRASHAW. *Epigrammata Sacra, CIII.*

“ Sæpe dedit quisquis sæpe negata dedit.”

“ He hath abandoned his physicians, madam ; under whose practices he hath persecuted time with hope.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Laseu)*,  
Act I., Sc. I.

“ He hath no need of property

Who knows not how to spend it.”

THACKERAY. *Ballads, The King of Brentford's Testament*.

“ He hath nothing done, that doth not all.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. IV., XIV.*

“ He hazardeth sore that waxeth wise by experience.”

ROGER ASCHAM. *The Schoolmaster*.

“ He held his sceptre like a pedant's wand

To lash offence.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess*.

“ He highest builds who with most art destroys,

And against others' fame his own employs.”

MARVELL. *To Mr. Richard Lovelace, 13.*

“ He husbands best his life, that freely gives

It for the publick good; he rightly lives,

That nobly dies : 'tis greatest mastery,

Not to be fond to live, nor feare to die

On just occasion ; he that (in case) despises

Life, earns it best ; but he that overprizes

His dearest blood, when honour bids him die,

Steals but a life, and lives by robbery.”

QUARLES. *History of Esther, Sec. 15, Med. 15.*

“ He is a fool, who thinks by force or skill

To turn the current of a woman's will.”

TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours, Act V., Sc. III.*

“ He is all fault, who hath no fault at all.”

TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine*.

“ He is as cowardly

That longer fears to live, as he that fears to die.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *The Purple Island, Can. X., St.*

“ He is but a fool that, when all fails, cannot live upon his wit.”

UNKNOWN. *A Merry Knack to know a Knave (Coneycatcher,.*

“ He is not valiant that dares die,

But he that boldly bears calamity.”

MASSINGER. *The Maid of Honour, Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ He is not worthy of the honey-comb,

Who shuns the hives because the bees have stings.

SHAKESPEARE (attributed to). *Locrine (Hubba), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ He is well paid, that is well satisfy'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Portia), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II., Sc. II.*

- “ He laughth that winth.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. V.*
- “ They laugh that win.” SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act IV., Sc. II.*
- “ Repeat the proverb, ‘ Let those laugh that win.’” CHATTERTON. *Resignation.*
- “ He left a name at which the world grew pale,  
To point a moral or adorn a tale.” DR. JOHNSON. *The Vanity of Human Wishes, line 220.*
- “ He levys at eſt that freely levys.” BARBOUR. *The Bruce, Bk. I., line 228.*
- “ He lives in fame, that dy'd in virtue's cause.” SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus (Lucius), Act I., Sc. I.*
- “ He lives long that lives well.” THOS. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States, Holy State,  
The Good Child.*
- “ (A forced love needs no such great applause,) He loves but ill, that loves not for a cause.” QUARLES. *Job Militant, Sec. 2.*
- “ He loves his bonds who, when the first are broke,  
Submits his neck unto a second yoke.” HERRICK. *Hesperides, 42.*
- “ He makes a false wife that suspects a true.” NATH. FIELD. *Amends for Ladies (Subtle), Act I., Sc. I.*
- “ He makes a foe who makes a jest.” GAY. *Fables, Pt. I., XLVI.*
- “ He makes a solitude, and calls it—peace !” BYRON. *The Bride of Abydos, Can. II., XX.*
- “ He makes no friend who never made a foe.” TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine.*
- “ He may love riches that wanteth them, as much as he that hath them.” R. BAXTER. *Christian Ethics.*
- “ He more had pleas'd us, had he pleas'd us less.” ADDISON. *English Poets, referring to Cowley.*
- “ He mourns the dead who lives as they desire.” YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 24.*
- “ He mouths a sentence, as curs mouth a bone.” CHURCHILL. *The Rosciad, line 322.*
- “ He must needs goe whom the divell doth drive.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. VI.*
- “ He must needs go that the devil drives.” SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Clown),  
Act I., Sc. III.*
- “ He needs no aid who doth his lady's will.” TENNYSON. *Pelleas and Ettarre.*
- “ He ne'er is crown'd  
With immortality, who fears to follow  
Where airy voices lead.” KEATS. *Endymion, II*

“(In good or ill leave casuists on the shelf,  
He never errs who sacrifices self.”

BULWER LYTTON. *The New Timon, Pt. IV., III.*

“ He only is a great man who can neglect the applause of the multitude,  
and enjoy himself independent of its favour.”

SIR R. STEELE. *Spectator, No. 554.*

“ He only is a well-made man who has a good determination.”

EMERSON. *Culture.*

“(Through the wide world) he only is alone  
Who lives not for another. Come what will,  
The generous man has his companion still.”

ROGERS. *Human Life.*

“ He only judges right who weighs, compares,  
And, in the sternest sentence which his voice  
Pronounces, ne'er abandons charity.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Pt. II., I.*

“ He only sins who ill intends.” PRIOR. *Hans Carvel, line 68.*

“ He ought not to pretend to friendship's name,  
Who reckons not himself and friend the same.”

TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours.*

“ He pays the half who does confess the debt.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 226.*

“ He prayeth best, who loveth best  
All things both great and small ;  
For the dear God who loveth us,  
He made and loveth all.”

COLERIDGE. *The Ancient Mariner, VII.*

“ (Let old Timotheus yield the prize,  
Or both divide the crown ;)  
He rais'd a mortal to the skies ;  
She drew an angel down.”

DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast, VII.*

“ He's as tedious  
As a tir'd horse, a railing wife ;  
Worse than a smoky house :—I had rather live  
With cheese and garlic in a windmill, far,  
Than feed on cates, and have him talk to me  
In any summer-house in Christendom.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ He's best at ease that meddleth least.”

UNKNOWN. *Faire 'em (Manville), Act III., Sc. XVII.,  
line 1383.*

“ He's half absolv'd who has confessed.”

PRIOR. *Alma, Can. II., line 22.*

“ He's truly valiant, that can wisely suffer  
The worst that men can breathe.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (1st Senator),  
Act III., Sc. V.*

“ He sees enough who doth his darkness see.”

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY. *To his Mistress for her  
True Picture.*

“ He seldom errs,  
Who thinks the worst he can of womankind.”

HOME. *Douglas (Glenalvon)*, Act III.

“ He sins against this life, who slighteth the next.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, Night III., line 399.

“ He soonest looseth that despairs to win.”

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Stukely)*, line 711.

“ He teaches to deny that faintly prayes.”

QUARLES. *A Feast for Wormes*, Sec. 7, Med. 7.

“ He that begins to live, begins to die.”

QUARLES. *Hieroglyph I.*, Epig. I.

“ He that by the plough would thrive,  
Himself must either hold or drive.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

“ He that climbs highest has the greatest fall.”

TOURNEUR. *The Revenger's Tragedy (Lusurioso)*, Act V.

“ He that desireth riches, must stretche the string that will not reach,  
and practise all kinds of getting.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England*.

“ He that dies, pays all debts.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Stephano)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ He that dies this year is quit for the next.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Feeble)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“ He that doth live at home, and learns to know  
God and himself, needeth no further go.”

CHRIS. HARVIE. *The Synagogue, Travels at Home*.

“ He that falls into sin is a man; that grieves at it is a saint; that  
boasteth of it is a devil.”

THOS. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States, Holy State, of  
Self-Praising*.

“ He that first cries out ‘ Stop thief! ’ is often he that has stolen the  
treasure.”

CONGREVE. *Love for Love (Scandal)*, Act III., Sc. XIV.

“ He that forgets to pray  
Bids not himself good-morrow nor good-day.”

RANDOLPH. *Necessary Observations*, 1st precept.

“ (If you would know the value of money, go and try to borrow some;  
for) he that goes a borrowing goes a sorrowing.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac*.

“ He that goes to law (as the proverb is) holds a wolf by the ears.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*. *Democritus to the Reader*.

“ He that goes to sea, must smel of the ship; and he that sayles into  
Poets wil savour of Pitch.”

STEPHEN GOSSON. *The Schoole of Abuse*.

“ He that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers cannot doubt how little credit the quotations deserve, where the originals are wanting ; and consequently how much less, quotations of quotations can be relied on.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. IV., Ch. XVI., § 11.*

“ He that hath a wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief.” BACON. *Essay VIII., Of Marriage and Single Life.*

“ He that hath an ill name is half hang'd, ye know.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. VI.*

“ He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XIX., ver. 17.*

“ He that hides treasure  
Imagines every one thinks of that place.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Cleanthes), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ He that is but able to express  
No sense at all in several languages,  
Will pass for learneder than he that's known  
To speak the strongest reason in his own.”

BUTLER. *Satire upon Human Learning, Pt. I., line 65.*

“ He that is down can fall no lower.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III., line 877.*

“ He that is down needs fear no fall,  
He that is low, no pride.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress, Pt. II.*

“ He that is giddy, thinks the world turns round.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Taming of the Shrew (Katharina), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ He that is of a merry heart, hath a continual feast.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XV., ver. 15.*

“ He that is one man's slave, is free from none.”

CHAPMAN. *The Gentleman Usher (Vincentio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ He that is robb'd, not wanting what is stol'n,  
Let him not know't, and he's not robb'd at all.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ What loss feels he that wots not what he loses ? ”

BROOME. *The Merry Beggars, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ He that is void of fear, may soon be just ;  
And no religion binds men to be traitors.”

BEN JONSON. *Catiline (Cicero), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her.”

ST. JOHN. *Ch. VIII., ver. 7.*

“ Who reproves the lame, must go upright.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. III., X.*

“ (According to our commune proverbe), ‘ He that kyllyth a man dronk,  
sobur schal be hangyd.’ ”

T. STARKEY. *England in Reign of Henry VIII., Bk. I., Ch. II. (S. Pole).*

“ He that lacks time to mourn lacks time to mend.”

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip von Artevelde, Pt. I. (Father John), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ He that loseth his honestie, hath nothing else to lose.”

LYLY. *Euphues.*

“ He that loves pleasure, must for pleasure fall.”

MARLOWE. *Dr. Faustus (Bad Angel), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ He that loves to be flatter'd, is worthy of the flatterer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Apemantus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ He that loveth pleasure shall be a poor man.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XXI., ver. 17.*

“ He that made us with such large discourse,  
Looking before and after, gave us not  
That capability and godlike reason  
To fust in us unused.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ He that mounts him on the swiftest hope,  
Shall often run his courser to a stand.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III., altered by. (King Henry), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ He that needs five thousand pounds to live  
Is full as poor as he that needs but five.”

HERBERT. *The Temple. The Church Porch.*

“ He that of greatest works is finisher,  
Oft does them by the weakest minister.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Helene), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ He that once is good, is always great.”

BEN JONSON. *The Forest. To Lady Aubigny.*

“ He that only rules by terror  
Doeth grievous wrong.”

TENNYSON. *The Captain.*

“ He that roars for liberty,  
Faster binds a tyrant's power;  
And the tyrant's cruel glee  
Forces on the freer hour.”

TENNYSON. *The Vision of Sin.*

“ He that's merciful  
Unto the bad, is cruel to the good.”

RANDOLPH. *The Muses' Looking Glass.*

“ He that sleeps feels not the toothache.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (1st Failer), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ He that spareth the rod hateth his son.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XIII., ver. 24.

“ Love is a boy, by poets styl'd,

Then spare the rod, and spoil the child.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I.*, line 843.

“ He that stabs another, can kill his body: but he that stabs himself, kills his own soul.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. I., Sec. IV., Mem. I.*

“ He that strikes

The venison first shall be lord o' the feast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Belarius), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ He that strives not to stem his anger's tide,  
Does a wild horse without a bridle ride.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love's Last Shift, Act III., Sc. I., last lines.*

“ He that thinks with more extent than another, will want words of larger meaning.” DR. S. JOHNSON. *The Idler, No. 70.*

“ He that, to his prejudice, will do  
A noble action and a gen'rous too,  
Deserves to wear a more resplendent crown  
Than he that hath a thousand battles won.”

POMFRET. *Cruelty and Lust, line 399.*

“ He that to nought aspires, doth nothing neede;  
Who breaks no law is subject to no king.”

G. CHAPMAN. *The Revenge of Bussy d'Ambois (Clermont), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ He that toucheth pitch shall be defiled therewith.”

ECCLESIASTICUS. Ch. XIII., ver. 1.

“ Whoso touches pitch, mought needs be defilde.”

CHAUCER. *The Shepheard's Calender, May, 74.*

“ They that touch pitch will be defil'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Dogberry), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ He that voluntarily continues ignorance, is guilty of all the crimes which ignorance produces.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Letter to Mr. W. Drummond.*  
13th Aug., 1766.

“ He that wants money, means, and content, is without three good friends.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Corin.), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ He that will have cake out of the wheat, must tarry the grinding.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Pandarus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ He that will not use the rod on his child, his child shall be used as a rod on him.”

TH. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States, Holy State, The Good Parent.*

“ He that will rise to the top of a high ladder must go up, not leap up.”  
 L. MACHIN. *The Dumb Knight (Prate)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ He that will use all winds, must shift his sail.”  
 FLETCHER. *The Faithful Shepherdess (Chloe)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“ He that wold not when he might,  
 He shall not when he wold-a.”

OLD BALLAD. *The Baffled Knight*.

“ He that will not when he may,  
 When he would he shall have nay.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. III.

“ Who seeks and will not take when once 'tis offered,  
 Shall never find it more.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Menes)*,  
 Act II., Sc. VII.

“ But he that takes not such time, while he may,  
 Shall leap at a whiting, when time is away.”

*The Marriage of True Wit and Science (Will)*,  
 Act IV., Sc. I.

“ He that would have fine guests, let him have a fine wife !”

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster (Albius)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ He that writes to himself writes to an eternal public.”

EMERSON. *Spiritual Laws*.

“ He threatens many that hath injured one.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Silius)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

“ He thrids the labyrinth of the mind,

He reads the secret of the star.

He seems so near and yet so far,

He looks so cold: she thinks him kind.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam*, XCVII.

“ He tires betimes that spurs too fast betimes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ He travels best that knows when to return.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Cleanthes)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“ He wants worth who dares not praise a foe.”

DRYDEN. *The Conquest of Granada (Abdalla)*, Act II.

“ He was a bold man that first ate an oyster.”

SWIFT. *Polite Conversation*, Dia. II.

“ He was a man, take him for all in all,

I shall not look upon his like again.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“(The commyn saying,) ‘ He was neuer gud master that neuer was  
 scoler, nor neuer gud capitayne that neuer was soudier ’ ”

T. STARKEY. *England in the Reign of Henry VIII.*,  
 Pt. I., Ch. I., 4 (Pole).

“ He was a rake among scholars, and a scholar among rakes.”

MACAULAY. *Of Addison*. *Review of Aikin's Life of Addison*.

“ He was not of an age, but for all time ! ”

BEN JONSON. *Underwoods, XII.* To the Memory of Shakespeare.

“ He was the mildest mannered man

That ever scuttled ship or cut a throat.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. III., St. 41.*

“ He well repents that will not sin, yet can ;

But Death-bed sorrow rarely shews the man.”

NATH. LEE. *The Princess of Cleve (Nemours), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ He who allows oppression shares the crime.”

ERAS. DARWIN. *The Loves of the Plants, Can. III., line 458.*

“ He who at fifty is a fool,

Is far too stubborn grown for school.”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse, Slander.*

“ He who blesses most is blest ;

And God and man shall own his worth

Who toils to leave as his bequest

An added beauty to the earth.”

WHITTIER. *Lines for the Agricultural Exhibition at Amesbury.*

“ He who can draw a joy

From rocks, or woods, or weeds, or things that seem

All mute, and does it—is wise.”

BARRY CORNWALL. *A Haunted Stream.*

“ He who can resign

Has never lov’d.”

MALLETT. *Amyntor and Theodora, Can. I., line 407.*

“ He who discommendeth others obliquely commendeth himself.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Christian Morals, Pt. I., XXXIV.*

“ He who does evil that good may come, pays a toll to the devil to let him into heaven.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth, Vol. II., p. 213.*

“ He who has the truth at his heart need never fear the want of persuasion on his tongue.”

RUSKIN. *The Stones of Venice, Infidelitas, § 99.*

“ He who hath bent him o'er the dead

Ere the first day of death is fled,

The first dark day of nothingness,

The last of danger and distress.”

BYRON. *The Giaour.*

“ He who hath not a dram of folly in his mixture hath pounds of much worse matter in his composition.”

C. LAMB. *Essays of Elia, All Fools' Day.*

“ He who holds no laws in awe,

He must perish by the law.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces, A very mournful Ballad*

“ He who is evil can receive no good ;  
And for a world bestowed, or a friend lost,  
He can feel hate, fear, shame ; not gratitude.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Prometheus), Act I.*

“ He who loves not his country, can love nothing.”

BYRON. *The Two Foscari (Jac Foscari), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ He who quells an angry thought  
Is greater than a king.”

ELIZA COOK. *Anger.*

“ He who receives  
Light from above, from the Fountain of Light,  
No other doctrine needs, though granted true.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. IV., line 288.*

“ He who seeks the mind’s improvement  
Aids the world, in aiding mind !  
Every great commanding movement  
Serves not one but all mankind.”

CHAS. SWAIN. *What Is Noble !*

“ He who wears his heart on his sleeve, will often have to lament that  
daws peck at it.”

CARLYLE. *Essay on Schiller.*

“ He who wins a thousand common hearts is therefore entitled to some  
renown ; but he who keeps undisputed sway over the heart of a  
coquette, is indeed a hero.”

WASHINGTON IRVING. *The Legend of Sleepy Hollow.*

“ He who would climb and soar aloft  
Must needs keep ever at his side  
The tonic of a wholesome pride.”

A. H. CLOUGH. *The Higher Courage.*

“ He who would gather immortal palms must not be hindered by the  
name of goodness, but must explore it if it be goodness.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“ He who would make a pun, would pick a pocket.” DR. DONNE.  
[Often attributed to Dr. S. Johnson.]

“ He who would win the name of truly great  
Must understand his own age and the next.”

J. R. LOWELL. *A Glance Behind the Curtain.*

“ He whom nature has made weak, and idleness keeps ignorant, may yet  
support his vanity by the name of a critick.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *The Idler, No. 60.*

“ He, with lib’ral and enlarged mind,  
Who loves his country, cannot hate mankind.”

CHURCHILL. *The Farewell, line 301.*

“ He wreathed the rod of criticism with roses.”

I. DISRAELI. *On Bayle.*

“(The world agrees,  
That) he writes well who thinks with ease ;  
Then he, by sequel logical,  
Writes best who never thinks at all.”

PRIOR. *Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard.*

“ Health is the first good lent to men ;  
 A gentle disposition then ;  
 Next, to be rich by no by-ways ;  
 Lastly, with friends t’ enjoy our days.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 121.

“ (For thou shalt) heap coals of fire upon his head.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XXV., ver. 22.

“ Thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head.”

ST. PAUL. *Ep. to the Romans*, Ch. XII., ver. 20.

“ Heat not a furnace for your foe so hot  
 That it do singe yourself: we may out-run,  
 By violent swiftness, that which we run at,  
 And lose by over-running, know you not,  
 The fire that mounts the liquor ‘till it run o'er,  
 In seeming to augment it, wastes it ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Norfolk)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Heaven asks no surplice round the heart that feels,  
 And all is holy where devotion kneels.” O. W. HOLMES. *Poetry*.

“ Heaven doth with us as we with torches do,  
 Not light them for themselves ; for if our virtues  
 Did not go forth of us, ‘twere all alike  
 As if we had them not.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Duke)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Heaven forfend that vengeance e'er should strike,  
 Ere justice doomed the blow.”

SOUTHEY. *The Fall of Robespierre*, Act II.

“ Heaven has no rage like love to hatred turned,  
 Nor hell a fury like a woman scorned.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Zara)*, Act III.,  
 Sc. VIII.

“ A slighted woman knows no bounds.”

VANBURGH. *The Mistake (Leonora)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ He shall find no Fiend in Hell can match the fury of a  
 disappointed woman.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love's Last Shift (Flareit)*,  
 Act IV., Sc. I.

“ Is any Panther’s, Lioness’s rage  
 So furious, any Torrent’s fall so swift,  
 As a wrong’d woman’s hate ? ”

NAT. LEE. *Alexander the Great (Cassandra)*,  
 Act I., Sc. I.

“ Heaven is above all yet ; there sits a judge  
 That no king can corrupt.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Katharine)*, Act III.,  
 Sc. I.

“ Heav’n punishes the bad, and proves the best.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel*, Pt. I., line 44.

“ Heaven take my soul, and England keep my bones.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Arthur)*, Act IV., Sc. III.

“ Heaven’s best aid is wasted upon men  
Who to themselves are false.” WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude, Bk. X.*

“ Heaven’s great artillery.” CRAWSHAW. *The Flaming Heart*, 56.

“ Hell gives us art to reach the depth of sin,  
But leaves us wretched fools, when we are in.”

FLETCHER. *The Queen of Corinth (Agenor), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Hell is full of good meanings and wishings.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“ Hell is paved with good intentions.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Fitzgerald's Ed.), 1888, Vol. II., p. 19.*

“ Help refused  
Is hindrance sought and found.”

BROWNING. *Ferishtah's Fancies, Two Camels.*

“ Help your lame dog o'er a stile.” SWIFT. *Whig and Tory.*

“ Hence, loathed melancholy,  
Of Cerberus and blackest midnight born.” MILTON. *L'Allegro.*

“ (She for him had given)  
Her all on earth, and more than all in heaven.” BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. II., XVII.*

“ Her beauty and her brain go not together : she’s a good sign, but I  
have seen small reflection of her wit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (1st Lord), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Her beauty hangs upon the cheek of night  
Like a rich jewel in an Æthiop’s ear ;  
Beauty too rich for use, for earth too dear !  
So shews a snowy dove trooping with crows,  
As yonder lady o'er her fellows shows.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ (For she was beautiful :) her beauty made  
The bright world dim, and everything beside  
Seemed like the fleeting image of a shade.”

SHELLEY. *The Witch of Atlas, XII.*

“ Her eyes are homes of silent prayer.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XXXII.*

“ Her feet beneath her petticoat  
Like little mice stole in and out,  
As if they feared the light ;  
But oh ! she dances such a way,  
No sun upon an Easter-day  
Is half so fine a sight.”

SIR JOHN SUCKLING. *Ballad on a Wedding.*

“ Her pretty feet, like snails, did creep  
A little out, and then,  
As if they playèd at Bo-peep,  
Did soon draw in again.”

HERRICK. *On her Feet.*

“ Her tears, her vows are all a cheat,  
For woman loves herself alone.”

SOMERVILLE. *To Phyllis.*

“ Her voice was ever soft,  
Gentle, and low,—an excellent thing in woman.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Her waist is ampler than her life,  
For life is but a span.”

O. W. HOLMES. *My Aunt.*

“ Here lies our sovereign lord the king,  
Whose word no man relies on ;  
He never says a foolish thing,  
Nor ever does a wise one.”

EARL OF ROCHESTER. *Written on Charles II.'s bed-chamber door.*

*The first line is often quoted—*

“ Here lies our mutton-eating king ”.

“ Here lies my wife : here let her lie !

Now she's at rest, and so am I.”

DRYDEN. *Suggested Epitaph.*

“ Here's to the maiden of bashful fifteen ;  
Here's to the widow of fifty.”

SHERIDAN. *The School for Scandal, Song (Sir H. Bumper), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Heroism is active genius ; genius contemplative heroism.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth, Vol. II., p. 10.*

“ High device is still the highest force,  
And he who holds the secret of the wheel  
May make the rivers do what work he would.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Spanish Gipsy (Zarca).*

“ Him, the same laws, the same protection yields,  
Who ploughs the furrow, or who owns the field.”

SAVAGE. *Of Public Spirit, line 41.*

“ Him who ne'er listened to the voice of praise  
The silence of neglect can ne'er appal.”

BEATTIE. *The Minstrel Bk. I., St. 2.*

“ His bounty,  
There was no winter in't : an autumn 'twas  
That grew the more by reaping.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ His heart runs away with his head.”

G. COLMAN, the Younger. *Who Wants a Guinea ? (Heartily), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ (The shackles of an old love straiten'd him),  
His honour rooted in dishonour stood,  
And faith unfaithful kept him falsely true.”

TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine.*

“ His hope is treacherous only whose love dies  
With beauty, which is varying every hour;  
But, in chaste hearts, uninfluenced by the power  
Of outward change, there blooms a deathless flower  
That breathes on earth the air of paradise.”

WORDSWORTH. *Sonnet, Pt. I., XXIV.*

“ History, a distillation of Rumour.”

CARLYLE. *The French Revolution, Pt. I., Bk. VII., Ch. V.*

“ History is full of the errors of states and princes.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Autobiography.*

“(I have read somewhere or other—in Dionysius of Halicarnassus  
think—that) History is Philosophy teaching by examples.”

BOLINGBROKE. *On the Study and Use of History,*  
*Letter II.*

“ History, which is indeed little more than the register of the crimes,  
folly, and misfortunes of mankind.”

GIBBON. *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire,*  
*Ch. III.*

“ (It became a proverb when what ought to be your election was forced,  
upon you, to say,) ‘ Hobson’s Choice’.”

STEELE. *Spectator, No. 509.*

“ Hold their noses to grinstones, and sit on their skurtes,  
That erst sate on myne.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“ Hold thou the good : define it well :

For fear divine Philosophy  
Should push beyond her mark and be

Procress to the Lord of Hell.” TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, LIII.*

“ Home is home, though it never be so homely.” OLD PROVERB.

“ Be it ever so humble, there’s no place like home.”

J. H. PAYNE. *Home, Sweet Home. From the Opera  
of Clari, The Maid of Milan.*

“ Honest hearts make iron arms.”

O. W. HOLMES. *Song for Centennial Celebration of  
Harvard College.*

“ Honest labour bears a lovely face.” T. DEKKER. *Sweet Content.*

“ Honest men  
Are the soft easy cushions on which knaves  
Repose and fatten.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved (Pierre), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Honesty is the best policy.” B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard’s Sayings.*

“ Honesty is the best policy, but he who acts on that prin-  
ciple is not an honest man.”

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

“ Honour alone we cannot, must not lose ;  
 Honour, that spark of the celestial fire,  
 That above nature makes mankind aspire ;  
 Ennobles the rude passions of our frame  
 With thirst of glory, and desire of fame :  
 The richest treasure of a generous breast,  
 That gives the stamp and standard to the rest.

HALIFAX. *The Man of Honour.*

“ Honour and shame from no condition rise ;  
 Act well your part, there all the honour lies.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. IV., line 193.*

“ Honour is a baby’s rattle.”

RANDOLPH. *The Muses’ Looking Glass (Micro-psychus), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Honour is a public enemy : and conscience a domestic ; and he that would secure his pleasure, must pay a tribute to one, and go halves with t’ other.”

CONGREVE. *Love for Love (Scandal), Act III., Sc. XIV.*

“ Honour is like a widow, won  
 With brisk attempt and putting on.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. I., line 913.*

“ Honours are shadows, which from seekers fly ;  
 But follow after those who them deny.”

R. BAXTER. *Love Breathing Thanks and Praise,*  
*Pt. II.*

“ Honours best thrive,  
 When rather from our acts we them derive  
 Than our fore-goers : the mere word’s a slave  
 Debauch’d on every tomb; on every grave,  
 A living trophy ; and as oft is dumb,  
 Where dust, and damn’d oblivion, is the tomb  
 Of honour’d bones indeed.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All’s Well that Ends Well (King),*  
*Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Hood an ass in rev’rend purple,  
 So you can hide his too ambitious ears,  
 And he shall pass for a cathedral doctor.”

BEN JONSON. *Volpone (Mosca), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Hope deferred maketh the heart sick.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XIII., ver. 12.*

“ Hope dries the tear which sorrow weepeth.”

T. INGOLDSBY. *On the Death of a Daughter.*

“ Hope for a season bade the world farewell,  
 And Freedom shriek’d—as Kosciusko fell ! ”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope.*

“ Hope ! Fortune’s cheating lottery !

Where for one prize an hundred blanks there be.”

COWLEY. *Against Hope, III.*

"Hope herself ceases to be happiness when impatience companions her."

RUSKIN. *The Ethics of the Dust, The Crystal Orders.*

"Hope is but the dream of those that wake."

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. III., line 102.*

"Hope is the fawning traitor of the mind, while under colour of friendship, it robs it of its chief force of resolution."

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. III.*

"Hope never spreads her golden wing but on unfathomable seas."

EMERSON. *The Progress of Culture.*

"Hope shall brighten days to come,  
And memory gild the past."

T. MOORE. *Juvenile Poems, Song.*

"Hope shall steal away the trace  
Which sorrow leaves behind."

T. MOORE. *Juvenile Poems, Song.*

"Hope springs Eternal in the human breast;  
Man never is, but always to be blest."

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 95.*

"Hope that with honey blends the cup of pain."

SIR W. JONES. *Hymn to Sereswatty.*

"Hope, thou nurse of young desire,"

BICKERSTAFF. *Love in a Village (Rosetta sings),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

"Hops and turkeys, carps and beer,  
Came into England all in a year."

SIR R. BAKER. *Chronicles, quoted in Walton's Complete Angler (Piscator), Bk. I., Ch. IX.*

"Horses, thou say'st, and asses men may try,  
And ring suspected vessels ere they buy;  
But wives, a random choice, untry'd they take,  
They dream in courtship, but in wedlock wake;  
Then, not till then, the veil's removed away,  
And all the woman glares in open day."

POPE. *The Wife of Bath, line 100.*

"Hot love soon colde." J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. II.*

"Dowghter, in this I can thinke no other  
But that it is true thy proverbe olde,  
Hastye love is soone hot and soone colde!"

UNKNOWN. *Play of Wit and Science.*

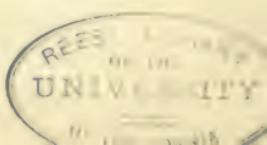
"How a good meaning  
May be corrupted by a misconstruction."

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Simonides), Act I., Sc. I.*

"How are the mighty fallen!" SAMUEL. *Bk. II., Ch. I., ver. 19*

"How bitter a thing it is to look into happiness through another man's eyes!"

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Orlando), Act V.,  
Sc. II.*



“ How blinde is Pride ! what Eagles we are still,  
In matters that belong to other men !  
What Beetles in our owne ! ”

G. CHAPMAN. *All Fooles (Marc Antony), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ How can a man comprehend great matters, that breaketh his minde too  
much to small observations ? ”

BACON. *Essay LII. Of Ceremonies and Respects.*

“ How can the less the greater comprehend ?  
Or finite reason reach infinity ? ” DRYDEN. *Religio Laici, line 39.*

“ How carve way i’ the life that lies before,  
If bent on groaning ever for the past ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Balaustion’s Adventure.*

“ How chances mock,  
And changes fill the cup of alteration  
With divers liquors ! oh, if this were seen,  
The happiest youth,—viewing his progress through,  
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,—  
Would shut the book, and sit him down and die.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“ How cold the comfort in Good-bye ! ”

DICKENS. *Martin Chuzzlewit, Ch. XV.*

“ How full of briars is this working-day world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind), Act I.,  
Sc. III.*

“ How goes the enemy ? ”

REYNOLDS. *The Dramatist.*

“ How great his theft who robs himself ! ”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse, Pleasure.*

“ How happy could I be with either,  
Were t’ other dear charmer away ! ”

GAY. *The Beggars’ Opera (Macheath sings),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“ How happy is the blameless vestal’s lot !

The world forgetting, by the world forgot.”

POPE. *Eloisa to Abelard, line 207.*

“ How hard it is for women to keep counsel.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Portia), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ How ill white hairs become a fool and jester.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ How light

Must dreams themselves be ; seeing they’re more slight  
Than the mere nothing that engenders them ! ” KEATS. *Endymion.*

“ How many excellent speeches and honest actions are lost for want of  
being indifferent where we ought.” STEELE. *Spectator, No. 38.*

“ How many fools serve mad jealousy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Luciana), Act II., Sc. I.*

“(Ay me,) how many perils doe enfold  
The righteous man, to make him daily fall.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. VIII., St. 1.*

“ How many things by season season'd are  
To their right praise, and true perfection ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia),  
Act V., Sc. I.*

“ How many troubles are with children born !  
Yet he that wants them counts himself forlorn.”

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. *Translation of Verses of  
S. John Scot.*

“ How now ! a rat ? Dead ! for a ducat, dead ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ How oft the sight of means to do ill deeds  
Makes ill-deeds done.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (King), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ How often woman's heart must turn  
To feed upon its own excess  
Of deep yet passionate tenderness !  
How much of grief the heart must prove  
That yields a sanctuary to love ! ”

L. E. L. *The Troubadour.*

“ How partial is the voice of Fame ! ”

PRIOR. *Epigram on Partial Fame.*

“ How poor are they that have not patience !  
What wound did ever heal but by degrees ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ How poor religious pride,  
In all the pomp of method, and of art,  
When men display to congregations wide,  
Devotion's every grace except the heart ! ”

BURNS. *The Cotter's Saturday Night.*

“ How quickly Nature falls into revolt  
When gold becomes her object ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry),  
Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ ('Tis sure the hardest science to forget ;)  
How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,  
And love th' offender, yet detest th' offence ? ”

POPE. *Eloisa to Abelard, line 191.*

“ How shall we rank thee \* upon Glory's page ?  
Thou more than soldier and just less than sage !  
Too formed for peace to act a conqueror's part,  
Too trained in camps to learn a statesman's art,  
Nature designed thee for a hero's mould,  
But, ere she cast thee, let the stuff grow cold ! ”

T. MOORE. *Epistle to Thos. Hume, Esq., M.D.*

\* George Washington.

“(That she may feel)  
How sharper than a serpent’s tooth it is  
To have a thankless child.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“ How silver-sweet sound lover’s tongues by night,  
Like softest music to attending ears ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ How sleep the brave, who sink to rest  
By all their country’s wishes blest !  
When Spring, with dewy fingers cold,  
Returns to deck their hallowed mould,  
She there shall dress a sweeter sod  
Than Fancy’s feet have ever trod.”

COLLINS. *Ode Written in 1746.*

“ How slow  
Behind the course of thought, even sick with speed,  
Lags leaden-footed time ! ”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“ How slow the day  
Slides on ! when we desire time’s haste,  
It seems to lose a match with lobsters ;  
And when we wish him stay, he imps his wings  
With feathers plum’d with thought.”

JOHN TOMPKINS. *Albumazar (Pandolfo)*, Act II., Sc. VI.

“ How small a fence Love sets between the king  
And the strong hind, who breeds his brood, and dies  
Upon the field he tills.” LEWIS MORRIS. *Epic of Hades, Helen.*

“ How soon a smile of God can change the world !  
How we are made for happiness—how work  
Grows play, adversity a winning fight ! ”

R. BROWNING. *In a Balcony.*

“ How soon the tale of ages may be told !  
A page, a verse, records the fall of fame,”

F. HEMANS. *Modern Greece, LXVII.*

“ How sour sweet music is,  
When time is broke, and no proportion kept !  
So is it in the music of men’s lives.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard)*, Act V., Sc. V.

“ How sweet are looks that ladies bend  
On whom their favours fall ! ”

TENNYSON. *Sir Galahad.*

“ How sweet is death to those who weep,  
To those who weep and long to die ! ”

T. MOORE. *Juvenile Pieces, Elegiac Stanzas.*

“ How sweet the moon-light sleeps upon this bank !  
Here will we sit, and let the sounds of music  
Creep in our ears ; soft stillness, and the night,  
Become the touches of sweet harmony.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Lorenzo)*,  
Act V., Sc. I.

“ How sweetly sounds the voice of a good woman !  
It is so seldom heard, that, when it speaks,  
It ravishes all senses.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Leonides), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ How use doth breed a habit in a man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Valentine), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ How vain the ardour of the crowd,  
How low, how little, are the proud,  
How indigent the great ! ”

GRAY. *Ode to the Spring.*

“ How weak a thing  
The heart of woman is ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Portia), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ How were pity understood  
Unless by pain ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Parleyings with Certain People, Francis Farini.*

“ How wise they are that are but fools in love ! ”

\* JOSHUA COOKE. *How a Man may Choose a Good Wife from a Bad (Anselm), Act I., Sc. I.*

\* Generally attributed to Joshua Cooke, but the authorship is somewhat uncertain.

“ Howe’er man rules in science and in art,  
The sphere of woman’s glories is the heart.”

T. MOORE. *Epilogue to the Tragedy of Ina.*

“ Human beliefs, like all other natural growths, elude the barriers of system.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Silas Marner.*

“ Human science is uncertain guess.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. I., line 740.*

“ Human pride  
Is skilful to invent most serious names  
To hide its ignorance.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, VII.*

“ Humanity always becomes a conqueror.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Elvira), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Humble love,  
And not proud reason, keeps the door of heaven !  
Love finds admission where proud science fails.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IX., line 1859.*

“ Hunger is bitter, but the worst  
Of human pangs, the most accursed  
Of Want’s fell scorpions, is Thirst.”

ELIZA COOK. *Melaia.*

“ Hunger is sharper than the sword.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Honest Man’s Fortune (La-Poop), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Hunger makes coarse meats delicate.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 107.*

“ Hunger, revenge, to sleep are petty foes,  
But only Death the jealous eyes can close.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood (Valentine)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“ Hunting the word that never comes.”

CHURCHILL. *The Poetry Professors*.

“ Hypocrisy the only evil that walks  
Invisible, except to God alone.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. III., line 683

“ I am a tainted wether of the flock,  
Meetest for death.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“ I am a worm, and no man.”

PSALMS. XXII., ver. 6.

“ I am fortune’s fool.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ I am monarch of all I survey,  
My right there is none to dispute.”

COWPER. *Alexander Selkirk*.

“ I am Sir Oracle,  
And, when I ope my lips, let no dog bark.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Gratiano)*,  
Act I., Sc. I.

“ I am the daughter of earth and water,  
And the nursling of the sky :

I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores ;  
I change, but I cannot die.”

SHELLEY. *The Cloud*, VI.

“ I bring fresh showers for the thirsty flowers,  
From the seas and the streams ;  
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid  
In their noon-day dreams.”

SHELLEY. *The Cloud*, I.

“ I call a spade a spade.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*. *Democritus to the Reader*.

“ I cannot love my lord, and not his name.”

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid*.

“ I cannot sink  
So far—far down, but I shall know  
Thy voice, and answer from below.”

TENNYSON. *Eleänoë*.

“ I could a tale unfold, whose lightest word  
Would harrow up thy soul.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ghost)*, Act I., Sc. V.

“ I could not love thee, dear, so much,  
Loved I not honour more.”

R. LOVELACE. *To Lucasta, on going to the Wars*.

“I count myself in nothing else so happy,  
As in a soul remembering my good friends.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Richard II. (Bolingbroke)*,  
*Act II., Sc. III.*

“I dare do all that may become a man;  
Who dares do more, is none.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, *Act I., Sc. VII.*

“I do hate him, as I hate the devil.”

BEN JONSON. *Every Man Out of his Humour (Macilente)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“I do not love thee, Doctor Fell,  
The reason why I cannot tell;  
But this alone I know full well,  
I do not love thee, Doctor Fell.”

TOM BROWN.

“I fear, that in the election of a wife,  
As in a project of war, to err but once  
Is to be undone for ever.”

MIDDLETON. *Anything for a Quiet Life (Lord Beaufort)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“I had rather be a dog, and bay the moon,  
Than such a Roman.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus)*, *Act IV., Sc. III.*

“I had rather be a kitten, and cry mew,  
Than one of these same metre ballad-mongers;  
I had rather hear a brazen canstick turn'd,  
Or a dry wheel grate on the axle-tree;  
And that would set my teeth nothing on edge;  
Nothing so much as mincing poetry:—  
'Tis like the forc'd gait of a shuffling nag.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*

“I had rather stand in the shock of a basilisk, than in the fury of a  
merciless pen.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio Medici*, *Pt. II., Sec. IV.*

“I have but one simile, and that's a blunder,  
For wordless woman, which is silent thunder.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. VI., St. 57.*

“I have heard indeed, that two negatives make an affirmative; but I  
never heard before that two nothings ever made anything.”

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. *Speech in the House of Lords.*

“I have no other, but a woman's reason;  
I think him so, because I think him so.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Lucetta)*,  
*Act I., Sc. II.*

“Besides, I have a woman's reason, I will not dance, be-  
cause I will not dance.”

MIDDLETON. *Blurt, Master Constable (Violetta)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

" I have set my life upon a cast,  
And I will stand the hazard of the dye."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (King Richard)*,  
*Act V., Sc. IV.*

"(Her stature tall)—I hate a dumpy woman."

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I., St. 61.*

" I hear a voice you cannot hear,  
Which says I must not stay ;  
I see a hand you cannot see,  
Which beckons me away."

TICKELL. *Colin and Lucy.*

" I hold a mouse's wit not worth a leke  
That hath but on hole for to sterten to."

CHAUCER. *Wyfe of Bath's Prologue*, line 572.

" The mouse that always trusts to one poor hole,  
Can never be a mouse of soul."

POPE. *The Wife of Bath*, line 297.

" I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,  
Where oxlip and the nodding violet grows ;  
Quite over-canopy'd with luscious woodbine,  
With sweet musk-roses, and with eglantine."

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Oberon)*,  
*Act II., Sc. II.*

" I know a trick worth two of that."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (1st Carrier)*, *Act II., Sc. I.*

" I know on which side my bread is buttered."

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. VII.*

" I'll follow thee, and make a heaven of hell,  
To die upon the hand I love so well."

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Helena)*,  
*Act II., Sc. II.*

" I'll make assurance doubly sure,  
And take a bond of fate."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

" I'll make thee glorious by my pen,  
And famous by my sword."

MONTROSE. *I'll Never Love Thee More.*

" I'll see thee hang'd first."

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Knight of the Pestle*,  
*Act I., Sc. IV.*

" I love everything that's old: old friends, old times, old manners, old  
books, old wine."

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer (Hardcastle)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

" I must be cruel only to be kind."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, *Act III., Sc. IV.*

" I must mix myself with action lest I wither by despair."

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

"(Cæsar) I never stood on ceremonies."

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Calphurnia)*, Act II., Sc. I.

"I owe you one." COLMAN. *The Poor Gentleman*, Act I., Sc. II.

"I own the soft impeachment."

SHERIDAN. *The Rivals (Mrs. Malaprop)*, Act V., Sc. III.

"I pause for a reply."

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus)*, Act III., Sc. II.

PRIOR. *The Conversation*, line 16.

"I pray you, think you question with the Jew:  
You may as well go stand upon the beach,  
And bid the main flood bate his usual height ;  
You may as well use question with the wolf,  
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb ;  
You may as well forbid the mountain pines  
To wag their high tops, and to make no noise,  
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven ;  
You may as well do anything most hard,  
As seek to soften that (than which what's harder ?)  
His Jewish heart."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

*Vide*—"You may as well," etc.

"I remember, I remember,  
The fir-trees dark and high :  
I used to think their slender tops  
Were close against the sky ;  
It was a childish ignorance,  
But now 'tis little joy  
To know I'm farther off from heaven  
Than when I was a boy."

HOOD. *I Remember*.

"I saw young Harry,—with his beaver on,  
His cuisses on his thighs, gallantly arm'd,—  
Rise from the ground like feather'd Mercury,  
And vaulted with such ease into his seat,  
As if an angel dropp'd down from the clouds,  
To turn and wind a fiery Pegasus,  
And witch the world with noble horsemanship."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Vernon)*, Act IV., Sc. 1.

"I see but cannot reach, the height  
That lies for ever in the light ;  
And yet for ever, and for ever,  
When seeming just within my grasp,  
I feel my feeble hands unclasp,  
And sink discouraged into night !"

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend*, II.

"I take a long, last, lingering view ;  
Adieu, my native land, adieu !"

LOGAN. *The Lovers (Harriet)*.

“—I've heard of hearts unkind, kind deeds  
With coldness still returning ;  
Alas ! the ingratitude of men  
Hath oftener left me mourning.”

WORDSWORTH. *Simon Lee.*

“ I went to Frankfort, and got drunk  
With that most learn'd professor, Brunck ;  
I went to Worms, and got more drunken  
With that more learn'd professor, Ruhncken.”

PORSON. *Facetiae Cantab.*

“ I will a round unvarnish'd tale deliver  
Of my whole course of love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ I will wear my heart upon my sleeve  
For daws to peck at.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ I wonder what Mrs. Grundy would say ?”

T. MORTON. *Speed the Plough (Dame Ashfield),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ I would we were all of one mind, and one mind good ; O, there were  
desolation of gaolers and gallowses !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (1st Gaoler), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Idle hand has empty belly.”

W. KING. *The Art of Love, Pt. VIII., line 1110.*

“ Idleness is only the refuge of weak minds, and the holiday of fools.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son, July 20, 1749.*

“ (Was sluggish) idlenessse, the nourse of sin.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. IV., St. 18.*

“ If a cherub in the shape of woman

Should walk this world, yet defamation would,  
Like a vile cur, bark at the angel's train.”

HOME. *Douglas (Anna), Act III.*

“ If a daughter you have, she's the plague of your life,

No peace shall you know, though you've buried your wife !

At twenty she mocks at the duty you taught her—

Oh, what a plague is an obstinate daughter !”

SHERIDAN. *The Duenna (Don Jerome), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ If a little knowledge is dangerous, where is the man who has so much  
as to be out of danger ?”

HUXLEY. *Science and Culture. On Elementary  
Instruction in Physiology.*

“ If all the year were playing holidays,

To sport would be as tedious as to work.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ If angels fight,

Weak men must fall ; for Heaven still guards the right.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (York), Act III., Sc. II.*

"If England's head and heart were one,  
Where is that good beneath the sun  
Her noble hands should leave undone!"

SYDNEY DOBELL. *A Shower in War Time.*

"If fields are prisons, where is Liberty?"

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer's Boy, Autumn*, line 226.

"If from society we learn to live,  
'Tis solitude should teach us how to die."

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV.*, XXXIII.

"If he that in the field is slain,  
Be in the bed of honour lain.  
He that is beaten may be said  
To lie in honour's truckle-bed."

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III.*, line 1047.

"If hearts be true and fast,  
Ill fates may hurt us, but not harm, at last."

SIR E. ARNOLD. *Adzuma, Act I., Sc. III.*

"If I lose mine honour  
I lose myself." SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony)*,  
*Act III., Sc. IV.*

"'If' is the only peacemaker; much virtue in 'If'."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Touchstone)*, *Act V., Sc. IV.*

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well  
It were done quickly: if the assassination  
Could trammel up the consequence, and catch,  
With his surcease, success; that but this blow  
Might be the be-all and the end-all here,  
But here, upon this bank and shoal of time,—  
We'd jump the life to come. But, in these cases,  
We still have judgment here; that we but teach  
Bloody instructions, which, being taught, return  
To plague the inventor: This even-handed justice  
Commend the ingredients of our poison'd chalice  
To our own lips."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, *Act I., Sc. VII.*

"If Jove stray, who dares say, Jove doth ill?"

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Pericles)*, *Act I., Sc. I.*

"If ladies be but young and fair,  
They have the gift to know it."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques)*, *Act II., Sc. VII.*

"If little labour, little are our gains;  
Man's fortunes are according to his pains."

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 754.

"If lovers should mark everything a fault,  
Affection would be like an ill-set book,  
Whose faults might prove as big as half a volume."

MIDDLETON AND ROWLEY. *The Changeling*, *Act II., Sc. I.*

“ If men were better instructed themselves, they would be less imposing  
on others.”

LOCKE.    *Essay on the Understanding, Bk. IV., Ch. XVI., § 4.*

“ If Human men will shun swol’n fortune’s ruinous blasts,  
Let them use temperance: nothing violent lasts.”

W. STRACHEY.    *On Sejanus.*

“ If money go before, all ways do lie open.”

SHAKESPEARE.    *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Ford), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ If Nature put not forth her power  
About the opening of the flower,  
What is it that could live an hour ? ”    TENNYSON.    *The Two Voices.*

“ If reasons were as plenty as blackberries, I would give no man a reason  
upon compulsion.”

SHAKESPEARE.    *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ If solid happiness we prize,  
Within our breast this jewel lies ;  
And they are fools who roam :  
The world has nothing to bestow ;  
From our own selves our joys must flow,  
And that dear hut,—our home.”

N. COTTON.    *The Fireside, St. 3.*

“ If that the earth could teem with woman’s tears,  
Each drop she falls would prove a crocodile.”

SHAKESPEARE.    *Othello (Othello), Act. IV., Sc. I.*

“ If the affections were taken away, reason would be like the pilot of a  
ship forsaken by the winds, in a profound calm.”

KENELM DIGBY.    *The Broad Stone of Honour  
(Godefrius), XVII.*

“ If the blind lead the blind, both shall fall into the ditch.”

ST. MATTHEW.    *Ch. XV., ver. 14.*

“ If the past is not to bind us, where can duty lie ?    We should have no  
law but the inclination of the moment.”

GEORGE ELIOT.    *The Mill on the Floss (Maggie),  
Bk. VI., Ch. XIV.*

“ If the Poet be born, not made, is it not because he is born to sympathise  
with what he has never experienced ? ”

BULWER LYTTON.    *What will he Do with It ? (George  
Morley), Bk. XII., Ch. II.*

“ If there’s a sin more deeply black than others,  
Distinguish’d from the list of common crimes,  
A legion in itself, and doubly dear  
To the dark prince of hell, it is—Hypocrisy.”

HANNAH MORE.    *Percy (Douglas), Act III.*

“ If thou wilt go seek for a thief, no wonder if thou be robbed.”

RICHARD BAXTER.    *Christian Ethics.*

“ If thou wilt mighty be, flee from the rage  
 Of cruel will; and see that thou keep free  
 From the foul yoke of sensual bondage :  
 For though thine empire stretch to Indian sea,  
 And for thy fear trembleth the farthest Thulé,  
 If thy desire hath over thee the power,  
 Subject then art thou, and no governor.”

SIR T. WYATT. *He Ruleth Not.*

“ If thou would’st be happy, learn to please.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. II., line 266.*

“ If thou would’st view fair Melrose aright,  
 Go visit it by the pale moonlight ;  
 For the gay beams of lightsome day  
 Gild, but to flout, the ruins grey.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel,*  
*Can. II., I.*

“ If to her share some female errors fall,  
 Look on her face, and you’ll forget them all.”

POPE. *Rape of the Lock, Bk. II., line 17.*

“ If trod upon, a worm  
 Will turn again.”

MIDDLETON AND ROWLEY. *The Spanish Gipsy (Constanza),*  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“ If we see right, we see our woes ;  
 Then what avails it to have eyes ?  
 From ignorance our comfort flows :  
 The only wretched are the wise.”

PRIOR. *Epistle to the Hon. Chas. Montague.*

“ Where ignorance is bliss  
 'Tis folly to be wise.”

GRAY. *Ode on the distant prospect of Eton College.*

“ Be ignorance thy choice, where knowledge leads to woe.”

BEATTIE. *The Minstrel, Bk. II., St. 30.*

“ If well thou hast begun, go on fore-right ;  
 It is the end that crowns us, not the fight.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 340.*

“ 'Tis not the fight that crowns but the end.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 341.*

“ If women have a will,  
 They'll do it 'gainst all the watches of the world.”

BEN JONSON. *Volpone (Corvino), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ If you have tears, prepare to shed them now.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Caesar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Ignorance is a blank sheet on which we may write ; but error is a  
 scribbled one on which we must first erase.”

COLTON. *Lacon, I.*

“ Ignorance is a privation, error a positive fact.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy. Democritus to the Reader.*

“ Ignorance is not innocence but sin.”

R. BROWNING. *The Inn Album, V.*

“ Ignorance is the curse of God,  
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Say), Act IV., Sc. VII.*

“ Ignorance of better things makes man,  
Who cannot much, rejoice in what he can.”

COWPER. *Retirement.*

“ Ill deeds are doubled with an evil word.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Luciana), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Ill fares it with the flock,  
If shepherds wrangle when the wolf is nigh.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Halidon Hill (Swinton), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,  
Where wealth accumulates and men decay:  
Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;  
A breath can make them, as a breath has made;  
But a bold peasantry, their country's pride,  
When once destroyed, can never be supplied.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village, line 51.*

“ Ill father, no gift,  
No knowledge, no thrift.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry,  
Preface, Ch. VI.*

“ Ill may a sad mind forge a merry face,  
Nor hath constrainèd laughter any grace.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad V.*

“ Ill news comes apace.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Ill news hath wings, and with the wind doth go;  
Comfort's a cripple, and comes ever slow.”

DRAYTON. *The Baron's Wars, Bk. II., XXVIII.*

“ Evil news fly faster still than good.”

T. KYD. *The Spanish Tragedy (Alexander), Act I.*

“ For evil news rides post, while good news baits.”

MILTON. *Samson Agonistes (Chorus).*

“ Ill news goes fast.” PRIOR. *Cupid and Ganymede.*

“ Ill news spreads fast.”

BROWNING. *Colombe's Birthday, Act I.*

“ Ill thrives the haplesse Family, that shewes  
A cock that's silent, and a Hen that crowes.”

QUARLES. *History of Queen Esther, Sec. 3, Med. 3.*

“ Ill ware is never cheap.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

" Ill-weav'd ambition, how much art thou shrunk !  
 When that this body did contain a spirit,  
 A kingdom for it has too small a bound ;  
 But now two paces of the vilest earth  
 Is room enough."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry)*, *Act V., Sc. IV.*

" Ill weede growth fast, Ales ! "

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs.*

" Small herbs have grace, great weeds do grow apace."  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (York)*, *Act II., Sc. IV.*

" How soon prospres the vicious weed ! "  
 PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Apollyonist, Cant. III., St. 4.*

" Imitation is the sincerest of flattery."

COLTON. *Lacon, CCXVII.*

" Immoderate valour swells into a fault,  
 And fear, admitted into public councils,  
 Betrays like treason." ADDISON. *Cato (Cato)*, *Act II., Sc. I.*

" Immodest words admit of no defence,  
 For want of decency is want of sense."

ROSCOMMON. *Essay on Translated Verse.*

" Imperial Cæsar, dead and turned to clay,  
 Might stop a hole to keep the wind away."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, *Act V., Sc. I.*

" Impudence emboldens a man to undertake any task, tho' ever so unequal to his abilities, and carries him through it with spirit and alacrity." SIR R. BLACKMORE. *The Lay Monastery*, *No. 4.*

" Impudence is so nearly allied to Fortitude and a praiseworthy assurance, that it often passes upon the Vulgar for those laudable Qualifications."

SIR R. BLACKMORE. *The Lay Monastery*, *No. 4.*

" In a boundless universe  
 Is boundless better, boundless worse."

TENNYSON. *The Two Voices.*

" In a false quarrel there is no true valour."

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Benedick)*, *Act V., Sc. I.*

" In all human institutions a smaller evil is allowed, to procure a greater good."

GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, *Ch. XXI.*

" In arms and science 'tis the same ;  
 Our rival's hurts create our fame."

PRIOR. *Alma, Can. I., line 196.*

" In beauty faults conspicuous grow ;  
 The smallest speck is seen on snow."

GAY. *Fables, XI.*

“ In cases of defence ‘tis best to weigh  
 The enemy more mighty than he seems :  
 So the proportions of defence are fill’d ;  
 Which, if a weak and niggardly projection,  
 Doth, like a miser, spoil his coat with scanting  
 A little cloth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Dauphin)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

“ In doing of aught let your wit bear a stroke  
 For buying or selling of pig in a poke.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*.

“ In durance vile.”

C. KENRICK. *Falstaff’s Wedding*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ In earthly mire philosophy may slip.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Poacher*.

“ In every age the vilest specimens of human nature are to be found  
 among demagogues.”

LORD MACAULAY. *History of England*, Ch. V.

“ In every parting there is an image of death.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life*, Amos Barton.

“ In fair virtue’s heavenly road,  
 The cottage leaves the palace far behind.”

BURNS. *The Cotter’s Saturday Night*.

“ In Folly’s cup still laughs the bubble, Joy.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. II., line 288.

“ In grief we know the worst of what we feel,  
 But who can tell the end of what we fear ? ”

HANNAH MORE. *The Fatal Falsehood (Emmeline)*,  
 Act IV.

“ In her first passion woman loves her lover,  
 In all others all she loves is love.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. III., St. 3.

“ In his owne grees I made him frie.”

CHAUCER. *Wyfe of Bath’s Prologue*, line 486.

“ She frieth in her owne grease.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. XI.

“ In hope to merit Heaven by making Earth an Hell.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold*, Can. I., St. 33.

“ In human works, though labor’d on with pain,  
 A thousand movements scarce one purpose gain.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. I., line 53.

“ In Love, if Love be Love, if Love be ours,  
 Faith and unfaith can ne’er be equal powers.  
 Unfaith in aught is want of faith in all.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien*.

“ In love the heavens themselves do guide the State ;  
Money buys lands, and wives are sold by fate.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (*Ford*),  
*Act V., Sc. V.*

“ In maiden meditation, fancy free.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream* (*Oberon*),  
*Act II., Sc. II.*

“ In much wisdom is much grief; and he that increaseth knowledge  
increaseth sorrow.” ECCLESIASTES. *Ch. I., ver. 18.*

“ In my hot youth—when George the Third was King.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, *Can. I., St. 212.*

“ In nature there's no blemish but the mind :  
None can be call'd deform'd but the unkind :  
Virtue is beauty ; but the beauteous-evil  
Are empty trunks, o'erflourish'd by the devil.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night* (*Antonio*), *Act III., Sc. V.*

“ In part to blame is she,  
Which hath without consent bin only tride :  
He comes too neare that comes to be denide.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *A Wife*, *St. 36.*

“ Let this great maxim be my virtue's guide,—  
In part she is to blame who has been tried ;  
He comes too near, who comes to be denied.”  
LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *The Woman's Resolve*.

“ In peace, Love tunes the shepherd's reed ;  
In war he mounts the warrior's steed ;  
In halls, in gay attire is seen ;  
Love rules the court, the camp, the grove,  
And men below, and saints above ;  
For love is heaven, and heaven is love.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, *Can. III., II.*

“ In peace there's nothing so becomes a man,  
As modest stillness and humility :  
But when the blast of war blows in our ears,  
Then imitate the action of the tiger.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V.* (*King Henry*), *Act III., Sc. I.*

“ In play there are two pleasures for your choosing—  
The one is winning, and the other losing.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, *Can. XIV., St. 12.*

“ In poison there is physic.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II.* (*Northumberland*),  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“ In political discussion heat is in inverse proportion to knowledge.”  
J. G. C. MINCHIN. *The Growth of Freedom in the Balkan  
Peninsula*, p. 127.

“ In public, men are sometimes shown,  
A woman's seen in private life alone.”

POPE. *Ebistle II.. To a Lady.*

“ In shame there is no comfort, but to be beyond all bounds of shame.”  
SIR PHILIP SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

“ In some circumstances, to die is to live.”  
ARCHBP. TILLOTSON. *Letter to Lady Russell, 21st Nov., 1685.*

“ In sooth, I know not why I am so sad ;  
It wearies me ; you say it wearies you ;  
But how I caught it, I found it, or came by it,  
What stuff 'tis made of, whereof it is born,  
I am to learn ;  
And such a want-wit sadness makes of me,  
That I have much ado to know myself.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ In the corrupted currents of this world,  
Offence's gilded hand may shove by justice ;  
And oft 'tis seen the wicked prize itself  
Buys out the law : But 'tis not so above :  
There is no shuffling, there the action lies  
In his true nature ; and we ourselves compelled,  
Even to the teeth and foreheads of our faults  
To give in evidence.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ In the election of a wife, as in  
A project of war, to err but once is  
To be undone for ever.”

MIDDLETON. *Anything for a Quiet Life.*

“ In the Heavens above,  
The angels, whispering to one another,  
Can find, among their burning terms of love,  
None so devotional as that of ‘ mother ’.”

E. A. POE. *To My Mother.*

“ In the human breast  
Two master-passions cannot co-exist.”

CAMPBELL. *Theodric.*

“ In the married state, the world must own,  
Divided happiness was never known.  
To make it mutual, nature points the way :  
Let husbands govern : Gentle wives obey.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Provok'd Husband (Lady Townley), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ In the multitude of counsellors there is safety.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XI., ver. 14.*

“ (Or) in the night, imagining some fear,  
How easy is a bush supposed a bear ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Theseus), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ In the reproof of chance  
Lies the true proof of men.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Nestor), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ In the soul  
Are many lesser faculties, that serve  
Reason as chief; among these Fancy next  
Her office holds.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. V., line 100.*

“ In the spring a young man’s fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love.”  
TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“ In the twinkling of an eye.”

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to the Corinthians, I., Ch. XV., ver. 52.*

“ In the vain laughter of folly wisdom hears half its applause.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola (Bardo), Bk. I., Ch. XII.*

“ In the vast cathedral leave him;  
God accept him, Christ receive him.”

TENNYSON. *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.*

“ In the way of a bargain, mark ye me,  
I’ll cavil on the ninth part of a hair.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ In the way of love and glory,  
Each tongue best tells his own story.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *Of the Choice of a Wife.*

“ In the wreck of noble lives  
Something immortal still survives ! ”

LONGFELLOW. *The Building of the Ship.*

“ (Egad, we’re) in the wrong box.”

CAREY. *Chrononhotonthologos (Rigdumfundidos), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ In this life we want nothing but facts, Sir; nothing but facts.”  
C. DICKENS. *Hard Times (Gradgrind), Ch. I.*

“ In time we hate that which we often fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Charmian), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ In vaine he seeketh others to suppresse,  
Who hath not leardn himselfe first to subdue.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. VI., Can. I., St. 41.*

“ In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her  
Save in thine incomparable oil ‘ Macassar ’.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Canto I., St. 17.*

“ In war was never lion rag’d more fierce,  
In peace was never gentle lamb more mild,  
Than was that young and princely gentleman.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (York), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ In wickedness,  
The wit of woman was ne’er yet found barren.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *A Fine Companion (Aurelio),  
Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ In wooing sorrow let’s be brief,  
Since, wedding it, there is such length in grief.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Index-learning turns no student pale,  
Yet holds the eel of science by the tail.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. I., line 279.*

“ Industry is a loadstone to draw all good things.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy. Democritus to the Reader.*

“ Infantine Art, divinely Artless.”

R. BROWNING. *Red Cotton Nightcap Country, II.*

“ Infirm of purpose !  
Give me the daggers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ (For when the noble Cæsar saw him stab,) ”

Ingratitude, more strong than traitor's arms,

Quite vanquish'd him : then burst his mighty heart.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Injuries are writ in brass, kind Graccho,

And not to be forgotten.”

MASSINGER. *The Duke of Milan (Francisco),  
Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Innocence and youth should ever be unsuspicuous.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Beniowski and Aphanasia.*

“ Innocence is as an armed heel  
To trample accusation.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ Innocence is strong,  
And an entire simplicity of mind

A thing most sacred in the eye of Heaven.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, No. 6.*

“ Inquisitiveness as seldom cures jealousy, as drinking in a fever quenches  
the thirst.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood (Valentine), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Intellect can raise,  
From airy words alone, a Pile that ne'er decays.”

WORDSWORTH. *Inscriptions, IV.*

“ Integrity of Life is fame's best friend,  
Which nobly, beyond death, shall crown the end.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfi (Delia), Act V.,  
Sc. V.*

“ Into the truth of things—  
Out of their falseness rise, and reach thou, and remain.”

R. BROWNING. *Fifine at the Fair, LXIII.*

“ Instinct is a great matter : I was a coward on instinct.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ Irrationally held truths may be more harmful than reasoned errors.”

HUXLEY. *Science and Culture, The Coming of Age of  
the Origin of Species.*

“ Is naked Truth actable in naked life ? ”

TENNYSON. *Harold, Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Is not every meanest day, the confluence of two Eternities ? ”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Pt. I., Bk. VI., Ch. I.*

“ Is not God’s Universe within our head, whether there be a torn skull-cap or a king’s diadem without ? ”

CARLYLE. *Essay (from Foreign Review) on Jean Paul Richter.*

“ Is not Sentimentalism twin-sister to Cant, if not one and the same with it ? ” CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Pt. I., Bk. II., Ch. VII.*

“ Is Saul also among the prophets ? ”

SAMUEL. *Bk. I., Ch. X., ver. 11.*

“ Is there a heart that music cannot melt ? ”

Alas ! how is that rugged heart forlorn ! ”

BEATTIE. *The Minstrel, Bk. I., St. 56.*

“ Is there no bright reversion in the sky ? ”

For those who greatly think, or bravely die ? ”

POPE. *Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.*

“ Is there on earth a space so dear, ”

As that within the blessed sphere

Two loving arms entwine ? ”

T. MOORE. *To Fanny.*

“ Is there whom you detest, and seek his life ? ”

Trust no soul with the secret—but his wife.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. VI., line 389.*

“ Is this a dagger which I see before me, ”

The handle toward my hand ? Come, let me clutch thee.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Is thy servant a dog, that he should do this great thing ? ”

BOOK OF KINGS. *Bk. II., Ch. VIII., ver. 13.*

“ It argues a distemper’d head,

So soon to bid good-morrow to thy bed :

Care keeps his watch in every old man’s eye,

And where care lodges, sleep will never lie ;

But where unbruised youth, with unstuft brain

Doth couch his limbs, there golden sleep doth reign.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ It costs more to revenge injuries than to bear them.”

BISHOP T. WILSON. *Maxims, 303.*

“ It follows not, because

The hair is rough, the dog’s a savage one.”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Daughter (Norris), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ It has come about that now, to many a Royal Society, the creation of a world is little more mysterious than the cooking of a dumpling.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. I.*

“ It is a custom  
More honoured in the breach than the observance.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ It is a flaw  
In happiness, to see beyond our bourn,—  
It forces us in summer skies to mourn,  
It spoils the singing of the nightingale.”

KEATS. *Reminiscence of Claude's Enchanted Castle.*

“ It is a greater grief  
To bear love's wrong, than hate's known injury.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XL.*

“ It is a kindness to lead the sober ; a duty to lead the drunk.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Don Victor  
Naez and El Rey, Neldo.*

“ It is a nipping and an eager air.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Horatio), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ It is a very good world to live in,  
To lend, or to spend, or to give in ;  
But to beg or to borrow, or to get a man's own,  
It is the very worst world that ever was known.”

\* EARL OF ROCHESTER.

\* *Vide—Barlett's Familiar Quotations, p. 235.*

“ It is a wise father that knows his own child.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Launcelot),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“ It is always safe to learn, even from our enemies—seldom safe to venture to instruct, even our friends.”

COLTON. *Lacon, CCLXXXVI.*

“ It is an ill wind that turns none to good.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

“ No winde but it doth turn some man to good.”

Quoted by MALONE from Willm. Bulleyn. *A Dialogue both pleasant and pietifull.*

“ The ill wind which blows no man to good.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Pistol),  
Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Ill blows the wind, that profits nobody.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Son), Act II.,  
Sc. V.*

“ 'Tis an ill wind that blows no man to profit.”

UNKNOWN. *A Merry Knack to Know a Knave  
(Coneycatcher).*

“ It is as naturall to die as to be borne ; and to a little infant, perhaps, the one is as painfull as the other.”

BACON. *Essay II., Of Death.*

“ It is beautiful only to do the thing we are meant for.”

CLOUGH. *The Bothie of Tober-na-Vuolich*, IX.

“ It is better that some should be unhappy, than that none should be happy, which would be the case in a general state of equality.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson)*, Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. II., p. 116.

“ It is better to dwell in the corner of the housetop,  
Than with a contentious woman in a wide house.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XXI., ver. 9.

“ It is better to live rich than to die rich.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson)*, Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. II., p. 306.

“ It is costly wisdom that is bought by experience.”

ROGER ÅSCHAM. *The Schoolmaster*.

“ It is deep happiness to die,  
Yet live in Love's dear memory.” L. E. L. *The Improvisatrice*.

“ It is excellent

To have a giant's strength ; but it is tyrannous  
To use it like a giant.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Isabella)*,  
Act II., Sc. II.

“ It is impossible, in our condition of Society, not to be sometimes a Snob.” THACKERAY. *Book of Snobs*, Ch. III.

“ It is jealousy's peculiar nature,  
To swell small things to great, nay, out of nought  
To conjure much ; and then to lose its reason  
Amid the hideous phantoms it has form'd.”

ED. YOUNG. *The Revenge (Zanga)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ It is mere cowardice to seek safety in negations. No character becomes strong in that way.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss (Philip Wakem)*,  
Bk. V., Ch. III.

“ It is more blessed to give than to receive.”

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Ch. XX., ver. 35.

“ It is nat gode a sleeping hounde to wake.”

CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide*, Boke III., line 764.

“ It is evil waking of a sleeping dogge.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. X.

“ It is not explanations which survive, but the things which are explained ; not theories, but the things about which we theorise.”

A. J. BALFOUR. *The Foundations of Belief*, last paragraph.

“ It is not necessary to be drunk one's self, to relish the wit of drunkenness.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson)*, Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. II., p. 126.

“ It is not poetry, but prose run mad.”

POPE. *Prologue to the Satires*, line 188.

- “It is not the great that are wise.”                   JOB. Ch. XXXII., ver. 9.
- “It is not thy works, which are all mortal, infinitely little, and the greatest no greater than the least; but only the spirit thou workest in, that can have worth or continuance.”
- CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Pt. I., Bk. I., Ch. IV.*
- “It is one thing to shew a man that he is in error, and another to put him in possession of truth.”
- LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. IV., Ch. VII., § II.*
- “It is only to the happy that tears are a luxury.”
- MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, Prologue, VI.*
- “It is seldom that the miserable can help regarding their misery as a wrong inflicted by those who are less miserable.”
- GEORGE ELIOT. *Silas Marner, Ch. XII.*
- “It is time to fear when tyrants seem to kiss.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Pericles), Act I., Sc. II.*
- “It is the bright day, that brings forth the adder;  
And that craves wary walking.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus), Act II., Sc. I.*
- “It is the curse of kings to be attended  
By slaves that take their humours for a warrant  
To break within the bloody house of life;  
To understand a law; to know the meaning  
Of dangerous majesty, when perchance it frowns  
More upon humour than advis'd respect.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *King John (John), Act IV., Sc. II.*
- “It is the customary fate of new truths, to begin as heresies, and to end as superstitions.”
- HUXLEY. *Science and Culture, The Coming of Age of the Origin of Species.*
- “It is the folly of the world constantly which confounds its wisdom.”
- O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table, I.*
- “It is the heart, and not the brain,  
That to the highest doth attain.”
- LONGFELLOW. *The Building of the Ship.*
- “It is the mind that maketh good or ill,  
That maketh wretch or happie, rich or poore.”
- SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. VI., Can. IX., St. 30.*
- “'Tis the mind that makes the body rich.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Petruchio), Act IV., Sc. III.*
- “It is the mind's for ever bright attire,  
The mind's embroidery, that the wise admire.  
That which looks rich to the gross vulgar eyes  
Is the fop's tinsel which the grave despise.”
- DYER. *To Mr. Savage.*

“It is the province of knowledge to speak, and it is the privilege of wisdom to listen.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*, X.

“It is the sea, it is the sea,  
In all its vague immensity.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend*, V.

“It is the solecisme of power, to think to command the end, and yet not to endure the meane.” BACON. *Essay XIX., Of Empire*.

“It is the soul that sees: the outward eyes  
Present the object, but the Mind desries;  
And thence delight, disgust, or cool indiff'rence rise.”

CRABBE. *The Lover's Journey*.

“It is too late to shutte the stable door when the steede is stolne.”  
LYLY. *Euphues*.

“It lies not in our power to love or hate,  
For will in us is over-ruled by fate.”

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad I.*

“It matters not what men assume to be  
Or good or bad, they are but what they are.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Lucifer)*, III.

“‘It requires,’ he used to say, ‘a surgical operation to get a joke well into a Scotch understanding.’”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Memoirs*, Ch. II.

“It’s a melancholy consideration indeed, that our chief comforts often produce our greatest anxieties, and that an increase of our possessions is but an inlet to new disquietudes.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Honeywood)*,  
Act I.

“It’s a poor heart that never rejoices.”

OLD PROVERB.

C. DICKENS. *Barnaby Rudge*, Ch. XIX.

“It’s gude to be merry and wise,  
It’s gude to be honest and true,  
And afore you’re off with the old love  
It’s best to be on wi’ the new.”

OLD SCOTCH SONG.

“It’s good to be off wi’ the old love  
Before ye be on wi’ the new.”

SIR W. SCOTT (*quoted*). *The Bride of Lammermoor*,  
Ch. XXIX.

“It’s hardly in a body’s pow’r,  
To keep, at times, frae being sour.”

BURNS. *Epistle to Davie*.

“It’s ill livin’ in a hen-roost for them as doesn’t like fleas.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Mrs. Poyser)*.

“It’s no in titles nor in rank;  
It’s no in wealth like Lon’on Bank,  
To purchase peace and rest.”

BURNS. *Epistle to Davie*.

“It’s poor foolishness to run down your enemies.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Adam Bede)*, Bk. VI.,  
Ch. LIII.

“ It's wiser being good than bad ;  
It's safer being meek than fierce :  
It's fitter being sane than mad.  
My own hope is, a sun will pierce  
The thickest cloud earth ever stretch'd ;  
That, after Last, returns the First.  
Though a wide compass round be fetch'd ;  
That what began best, can't end worst,  
Nor what God blessed once, prove accrass'd.”

R. BROWNING. *Apparent Failure.*

“ It was alway yet the trick of our English nation, if they have a good thing, to make it too common.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Falstaff), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bell-man,  
Which gives the stern'st good night.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ It will not out of the flesh, that is bred in the bone.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Bk. II., Ch. VIII.*

“ It will never out of the flesh that's bred in the bone.”

BEN JONSON. *Every Man in his Humour (Downright), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Iteration, like friction, is likely to generate heat instead of progress.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss, Bk. II., Ch. II.*

“ Jargon of the schools.”

PRIOR. *Ode on Exodus, Ch. III., ver. 14, St. 6.*

“ What's a' your jargon o' your schools,  
Your Latin names for horns an' stools ;  
If honest nature made you fools ? ”

BURNS. *Epistle to J. L——k.*

“ Jealousy is the bellows of the mind ;  
Touch it but gently, and it warms desire,  
If handled roughly, you are all on fire.”

D. GARRICK. *Epilogue to Horne's Alonzo.*

“ Jealousy  
. . . the injur'd lover's hell.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. V., line 449.*

“ Jesters do oft prove prophets.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Regan), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Jewels, orators of Love,  
Which, ah ! too well men know, do women move.”

S. DANIEL. *Complaint of Rosamond, St. 52.*

“ Jocky of Norfolk, be not too bold,  
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (read by King Richard), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Joy is the best of wine.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Silas Marner, Ch. V.*

“ Joy, joy for ever!—my task is done—  
The gates are pass’d, and Heaven is won ! ”

MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.*

“ Judge not according to the appearance.”

ST. JOHN. *Ch. VII., ver. 24.*

“ You can’t judge a horse by the harness.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ There is no trusting to appearances.”

SHERIDAN. *The School for Scandal (Lady Sneerwell), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Judgment is not upon all occasions required, but discretion always is.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Godson, XIV., undated.*

“ Julius Cæsar—whose remembrance yet  
Lives in men’s eyes, and will to ears and tongues  
Be theme and hearing ever.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Caius Lucius), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Just experience tells in every soil,  
That those who think must govern those who toil.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 374.*

“ Justice indeed  
Should ever be close-ear’d and open-mouth’d;  
That is, to hear a little, and speak much.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Simonides), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Justice is blind, he knows nobody.”

DRYDEN. *The Wild Gallant, Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Justice is lame as well as blind, amongst us.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Justice is like the kingdom of God—it is not without us as a fact, it is  
within us a great yearning.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola, Bk. III., Ch. LXVII.*

“ Justice may wink a while, but see at last.”

MIDDLETON. *The Mayor of Queenborough (Simon), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Justice must tame, whom mercy cannot win.”

HALIFAX. *On the Death of Charles II.*

“ Justice, while she winks at crimes,  
Stumbles on innocence sometimes.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. II., line 1177.*

“ Keep a gamester from the dice, and a good student from his books, and  
it is wonderful.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Shallow), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Keep all you have, and try for all you can ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur, Bk. II., LXX.*

“ Keep me as the apple of the eye.”      THE PSALMS. XVII., ver. 8.

“ (Which) kept her throne unshaken still,  
Broad based upon her people’s will.”

TENNYSON. *To the Queen.*

“ Kind benefits oft flow from means unkind.”

SAVAGE. *The Wanderer, Can. V.*, line 162.

“ Kind hearts are more than coronets,  
And simple faith than Norman blood.”

TENNYSON. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

“ Kindness, nobler ever than revenge,  
And nature stronger than his just occasion.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Oliver)*, Act IV., Sc. III.

“ K.ng Stephen was a worthy peere,  
His breeches cost him but a crowne,  
He held them sixpence all too deere ;  
Therefore he call’d the taylor lowne.”

OLD BALLAD. *Take Thy Old Cloak About Thee.*

“ Kings’ misdeeds cannot be hid in clay.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 87.

“ Kings too tame are despicably good.”

DRYDEN. *Britannia Rediviva*, line 219.

“ Kings will be tyrants from policy, when subjects are rebels from principle.”

BURKE. *On the French Revolution.*

“ Kingsale ! eight hundred years have roll’d  
Since thy forefathers held the plough ;  
When this in story shall be told,  
Add, that my kindred do so now.”

PRIOR. *The Old Gentry*, IV.

“ (And string on rainy days an idle rhyme,  
And) kill the present to feed future time.”

BARRY CORNWALL. *Gyges*, IX.

“ Kisses balmier than half-opening buds of April.”

TENNYSON. *Tithonus.*

“ Kissing goes by favour.”

FARQUHAR. *Love and a Bottle (Lovewell)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Tho’ kissing goes by favour.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love in a Riddle (Damon)*,  
Act II., Sc. I.

“ Kissin’ is the key o’ love,  
An’ clappin’ is the lock.”

BURNS. *O Can Ye Labour Lea, Young Man?*

“ Knavery’s plain face is never seen till us’d.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Knaves starve not in the land of fools.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Bk. I.*, line 374.

“ Know then thyself, presume not God to scan :

“ The proper study of mankind is man.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II.*, line 1.

“ Knowledge and Wisdom, far from being one,  
Have oftentimes no connexion. Knowledge dwells  
In heads replete with thoughts of other men ;  
Wisdom in minds attentive to their own.  
Knowledge, a rude unprofitable mass,  
The mere materials with which Wisdom builds,  
Till smooth'd and squared, and fitted to its place,  
Does but encumber whom it seems to enrich.  
Knowledge is proud that he has learn'd so much ;  
Wisdom is humble that he knows no more.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. VI.*

“ Knowledge by suffering entereth,  
And Life is perfected in Death.”

E. B. BROWNING. *Vision of Poets.*

“ Knowledge comes, but wisdom lingers.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“ Knowledge is a steep which few may climb,  
While Duty is a path which all may tread.”

LEWIS MORRIS. *Epic of Hades, Herē.*

“ Knowledge is now no more a fountain seal'd :  
Drink deep, until the habits of the slave,  
The sins of emptiness, gossip and spite  
And slander. die.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ Knowledge is power.”

BACON. *Meditationes Sacræ, De Hæresibus.*

“ *Nam et ipsa scientia potestas est.*”

“ Knowledge is the antidote to fear.”

EMERSON. *Courage.*

“ Knowledge of good bought dear by knowing ill.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV., line 222.*

“ Labour is but refreshment from repose.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *Greenland, Can. II.*

“ Labour the end of labour, strife of strife,  
Terror in death, and horror after life.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. I., CXII.*

“ (The) labour we delight in physics pain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Labouring men

Count the clock oftenest.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfi (Antonio),  
Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Ladies like variegated tulips show ;

‘Tis to their changes half their charms we owe.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. II. To a Lady, line 44.*

“ Lands mortgag'd may return, and mōre esteem'd,

But honesty once pawn'd, is ne'er redeemed.”

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to Catch the Old One (Courtesan),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Language is a city, to the building of which every human being brought a stone.” EMERSON. *Quotation and Originality.*

“ Language is the dress of thought.” DR. JOHNSON. *Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

“ (Falstaff sweats to death,  
And) lards the lean earth as he walks along.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Laugh and be fat, sir.” BEN JONSON. *The Penates.*

“ Laugh where we must, be candid where we can,  
But vindicate the ways of God to man.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 15.*

“ Laughter is my object ; 'tis a property  
In man essential to his reason.”

RANDOLPH. *The Muses' Looking Glass (Comedy),  
Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ (How much lies in) laughter : the cipher-key, wherewith we decipher  
the whole man.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“ Law is king of all.”

ALFORD. *The School of the Heart, Lesson the Sixth.*

“ Laws are like cobwebs, which may catch small flies, but let wasps and  
hornets break through.”

SWIFT. *Essay on the Faculties of the Mind.*

“ Laws are vain, by which we right enjoy,  
If kings unquestioned can those laws destroy.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 763.*

“ Laws grind the poor, and rich men rule the law.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 386.*

“ Laws, in great rebellions lose their end,  
And all go free, when multitudes offend.”

ROWE. *Lucan's Pharsalia, Bk. V., line 364.*

“ Lawyers are always more ready to get a man into troubles than out of  
them.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Garnet), Act III.*

“ (Mother, for love of grace)  
Lay not that flattering unction to your soul.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Lay on, Macduff ;  
And damn'd be him that first cries, *Hold, enough.*” SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act V., Sc. VII.*

“ Lead, kindly Light, amid the encircling gloom,  
Lead Thou me on !  
The night is dark, and I am far from home—  
Lead Thou me on !”

J. H. NEWMAN. *The Pillar of Cloud.*

“Learn earth first ere presume  
To teach Heaven legislation.”

R. BROWNING. *Parleyings with Certain People. Christopher Smart.*

“(Or press the bashful stranger to his food,  
And) learn the luxury of doing good.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller*, line 22.

“The luxury of doing good.”

HANNAH MORE. *Inscription.*

“Learn to make a body of a limb.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Aumerle)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Learning by study must be won,  
’Twas ne’er entailed from son to son.”

GAY. *Fable XI., Pt. II.*

“Learning hath gained most by those books by which the printers have lost.”

THOS. FULLER. *The Virtuous Lady. Of Books.*

“Learning teacheth more in one year than experience in twenty.”

ROGER ASCHAM. *The Schoolmaster.*

“Least is he marked that doth as most men do.”

DRAYTON. *The Owl.*

“Least said is soonest mended.”

OLD PROVERB.

“Little said is soonest mended.”

WITHER. *The Shepherd’s Hunting.*

“But least said is soonest mended.”

CHATTERTON. *The Revenge (Bacchus),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“Legiance without loue litill pingē availith.”

LANGLAND. *Richard the Redeles, Passus I.*, line 24.

“Lely on animated canvas stole  
The sleepy eye that spoke the melting soul.”

POPE. *To Augustus. Ep. I.*, line 149.

“Lernyng wythout vertue ys pernycyouse and pestylent.”

T. STARKEY. *England in the Reign of Henry VIII., Bk. II., Ch. III., 6 (Pole).*

“Let a bear robbed of her whelps meet a man,  
Rather than a fool in his folly.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XVII., ver. 12.*

“Let a man contend to the uttermost  
For his life’s set prize, be it what it will!”

R. BROWNING. *The Statue and the Bust.*

“Let a man keep the aw,—any law,—and his way will be strewn with satisfaction.”

EMERSON. *Prudence.*

“Let determined things to destiny  
Hold unbewail’d their way.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Caesar), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Let go thy hold when a great wheel runs down a hill, lest it break thy neck with following it ; but the great one that goes up the hill, let him draw thee after.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Fool), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Let his lack of years be no impediment to let him lack a reverend estimation ; for I never knew so young a body with so old a head.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Duke reads), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Let men say whate'er they will,  
Woman, woman, rules them still.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Sultan (Ismena sings), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Let Nature and let Art do what they please,  
When all is done, Life's an incurable disease.”

COWLEY. *Ode to Dr. Scarborough, VI.*

“ Life is a fatal complaint, and an eminently contagious one.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Poet at the Breakfast Table, XII.*

“ Let not the sun go down upon your wrath.”

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to the Ephesians, Ch. IV., v. 26.*

“ Let observation with extensive view,  
Survey mankind from China to Peru ;  
Remark each anxious toil, each eager strife,  
And watch the busy scenes of crowded life.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *The Vanity of Human Wishes, line 1.*

“ Let others write for glory or reward,  
Truth is well paid when she is sung and heard.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *Elegy on Lord Effingham, last lines.*

“ Let proud Ambition pause,  
And sicken at the vanity that prompts  
His little deeds.”

MALLETT. *The Excursion, Can. 11.. line 221.*

“ Let sorrow lend me words, and words express  
The manner of my pity-wanting pain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, CXL.*

“ Let the galled jade wince, our withers are unwrung.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ I know the gall'd horse will soonest wince.”

R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias (Aristippus).*

“ Let the gull'd fool the toils of war pursue,  
Where bleed the many to enrich the few.”

SHENSTONE. *The Judgment of Hercules.*

“ Let the soul be assured that somewhere in the universe it should rejoin its friend, and it would be content and cheerful alone for a thousand years.”

EMERSON. *Friendship.*

“ Let them be good that love me, though but few.”

BEN JONSON. *Cynthia's Revels (Arete), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Let them fear bondage who are slaves to fear,  
The sweetest freedom is an honest heart.”

FORD. *The Lady's Trial (Malfato)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“ Let them obey that know not how to rule.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (York)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Let thy foot be seldom in thy neighbour's house; lest he be weary  
of thee and hate thee.” PROVERBS. Ch. XXV., ver. 17.

“ Let us do or die.”

BURNS. *Scots wha hae*, 6.

“ Let us draw upon content for the deficiencies of fortune.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield*, Ch. III.

“ Let us have wine and women, mirth and laughter,  
Sermons and soda-water the day after.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. II.*, St. 178.

“ Let us not burden our remembrance with  
An heaviness that's gone.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Prospero)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Let wealth and commerce, laws and learning die,  
But leave us still our old nobility.”

LORD JOHN MANNERS. *England's Trust*, Pt. III., line 227.

“ Let your discretion be your tutor.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ Let's fear no storm before we feel a show'r.”

DRAYTON. *The Baron's Wars*, Bk. III., LV.

“ Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop,  
Not to outsport discretion.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello)*, Act II , Sc. III.

“ Letters are  
The Life of Love, the loadstones that by rare  
Attraction make souls meet, and melt, and mix,  
As when by fire exalted gold we fix.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters. To the Knowing Reader.*

“ Letting 'I dare not' wait upon 'I would,'  
Like the poor cat i' the adage ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth)*, Act I., Sc. VII.

“ But still 'I dare not' waited on 'I would'.”

CRABBE. *Tales of the Hall.*

“ Liars should have good memories.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Indeed, a very rational saying, that a liar ought to have  
a good memory.”

SOUTH. *Sermon on the Concealment of Sin.*

“ Liberty the chartered right of Englishmen,  
Won by our fathers in many a glorious field,  
Enerve my soldiers.” BLAKE. *King Edward the Third (King).*

“ Life a dream in Death's eternal sleep.”

JAMES THOMSON. *Philosophy*, II.

“ Life again knocked laughing at the door ! ”

R. BROWNING. *Balaustion's Adventure.*

“ Life cannot subsist in society but by reciprocal concessions.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Letter to J. Boswell, Esq., 1766.*

“ Life differs from the play only in this . . . it has no plot—all is vague, desultory, unconnected—till the curtain drops with the mystery unsolved.” BULWER LYTTON. *Godolphin, Ch. LXV.*

“ Life every man holds dear ; but the brave man  
Holds honour far more precious-dear than life.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Hector), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Life has more things to dwell on  
Than just one useless pain.”

ADELAIDE PROCTER. *Returned—“ Missing.”*

“ Life has no path so short as to renown ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur, Bk. XII., CLXI.*

“ Life is a bumper fill'd by fate.”

BLACKLOCK. *An Epigram on Punch.*

“ Life is a comedy to him who thinks, and a tragedy to him who feels.”  
HORACE WALPOLE.

“ Life is a festival only to the wise. Seen from the nook and chimney-side of prudence, it wears a rugged and dangerous front.”

EMERSON. *Heroism.*

“ Life is a great bundle of little things.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Professor at the Breakfast Table, I.*

“ Life is a running shade, with fettered hands,  
That chases phantoms over shifting sands ;  
Death a still spectre on a marble seat,  
With ever clutching palms and shackled feet.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Old Player.*

“ Life is a shuttle.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Falstaff), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Life is a waste of wearisome hours,  
Which seldom the rose of enjoyment adorns ;  
And the heart that is soonest awake to the flowers,  
Is always the first to be touch'd by the thorns.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies : Oh ! think not my spirits are always so light.*

“ Life is act and not to Do is Death.”

LEWIS MORRIS. *The Epic of Hades, Sisyphus.*

“ Life is tedious as a twice-told tale,  
Vexing the dull ear of a drowsy man ;  
And bitter shame hath spoil'd the sweet world's taste,  
That it yields nought but shame and bitterness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Lewis), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ What so tedious as a twice-told tale ? ”

POPE. *Homer's Odyssey, Bk. XII., last line.*

“ Palls on her temper, like a twice-told tale.”

AKENSIDE. *The Pleasures of Imagination, Bk. I., line 220.*

“Life is at best but a froward child, which must be coaxed and played with until the end comes.”

SIR WILLIAM TEMPLE. *Essay on Poetry.*

“Life at the greatest and best is but a froward child, that must be humoured and coaxed a little till it falls asleep, and then all the care is over.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Croaker), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Life is not dated merely by years. Events are sometimes the best calendars.” LORD BEACONSFIELD. *Venetia, Bk. II., Ch. I.*

“Life is not so short but that there is always time for courtesy.”

EMERSON. *Social Aims.*

“Life is real! Life is earnest!

And the grave is not its goal;  
Dust thou art, to dust returnest,  
Was not spoken of the soul.”

LONGFELLOW. *A Psalm of Life.*

“Life is too short for any distant aim;

And cold the dull reward of future fame.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Epistle to the Earl of Burlington.*

“Life is too short for mean anxieties.”

C. KINGSLEY. *The Saint's Tragedy (Elizabeth), Act II., Sc. IX.*

“Life is war;

Eternal war with woe: who bears it best,  
Deserves it least.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 9.*

“Life makes the soul dependent on the dust;

Death gives her wings to mount above the spheres.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night III., line 458.*

“Life may change, but it may fly not;

Hope may vanish, but can die not;

Truth be veiled, but still it burneth;

Love repulsed,—but it returneth!”

SHELLEY. *Hellas (Semichorus), I.*

“Life of Life! thy lips enkindle

With their love the breath between them;

And thy smiles before they dwindle

Make the cold air fire.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Voice), Act II., Sc. V.*

“Life's a jest, and all things show it;

I thought so once, and now I know it.”

GAY. *Epitaph on Himself.*

“Life's a long tragedy; this globe the stage.”

WATTS. *Epistle to Mitis, Pt. I., 1.*

“Life's best balm—forgetfulness!”

F. HEMANS. *The Caravan in the Desert.*

“ Life's but a walking shadow ; a poor player,  
That struts and frets his hour upon the stage,  
And then is heard no more : it is a tale  
Told by an idiot, full of sound and fury,  
Signifying nothing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ Life's little stage is a small eminence,  
Inch-high the grave above.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 360.*

“ Life treads on life, and heart on heart,  
We press too close in church and mart  
To keep a dream or grave apart.”

E. B. BROWNING. *A Vision of Poets, Conclusion.*

“ Life ! what art thou without love ? ”

E. MOORE. *Fable XIV.*

“ Life without love is load ; and time stands still :  
What we refuse to him, to death we give ;  
And then, then only, when we love, we live.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Manuel), Act II., Sc. X.*

“ Lift not the festal mask !—enough to know,  
No scene of mortal life but teems with mortal woe.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Lord of the Isles, Can. II., I.*

“ Light fantastic toe.”

MILTON. *L'Allegro.*

“ Light gain makes a heavy purse.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ The proverb is true, that light gains make heavy purses ;  
for light gains come often, great gains now and then.”

BACON.

“ Lightly was her slender nose  
Tip-tilted like the petal of a flower.”

TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette.*

“ Like a late morn, of use to nobody.”

R. BROWNING. *Luria (Luria), Act I.*

“ Like angels' visits, short and bright ;  
Mortality's too weak to bear them long.”

REV. J. NORRIS OF BEMERTON. *The Parting, St. 4.*

“ Visits  
Like those of angels, short and far between.”

BLAIR. *The Grave, line 588.*

“ Like angels' visits, few and far between.”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope, II.*

“ Like another Helen, fir'd another Troy.”

DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast, VI.*

“ Like Dian's kiss, unasked, unsought,  
Love gives itself, but is not bought.”

LONGFELLOW. *Endymion.*

“ Like Echo, lost and languishing,  
In love with her own wondrous song.”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, IX.*

- “ Like for like is no gain.” CAMBRIDGE. *Against Inconstancy.*

“ Like master, like man.” OLD PROVERB.

“ Such master, such man, and such mistress, such maid,  
Such husband and huswife, such houses arraid.” TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, April's Husbandry, 22.

“ Such mistress, such Nan,  
Such master, such man.” IBID. *April's Abstract*, 22.

“ Like moonlight on a troubled sea,  
Brightening the storm it cannot calm.” T. MOORE. *The Loves of the Angels*, 2nd Angel's Story.

“ Like Patience on a monument, smiling at grief.” SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night* (Viola), Act II., Sc. IV.

“ Like sweet bells jangled, out of tune and harsh.” SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (Ophelia), Act III., Sc. I.

“ Like truths of science waiting to be caught.” TENNYSON. *The Golden Year.*

“ Like will to like.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. IV.

“ Is it not a byword, lyke will to lyke ?” LYLY. *Euphues.*

“ Like will to like ; each creature loves his kind,  
Chaste words proceed still from a bashful mind.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 293.

“ Like will to like.” SIR W. SCOTT. *Peveril of the Peak*, Ch. XIV.

“ Linkéd sweetness long drawn out.” MILTON. *L'Allegro.*

“ Linked with one virtue, and a thousand crimes.” BYRON. *The Corsair*, Can. III., XXIV.

“ Lion and stoat have isled together, knave,  
In time of flood.” TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette.*

“ Literature is a very bad crutch, but a very good walking-stick.” C. LAMB. *Letter to Bernard Barton.*

“ Little children are still the symbol of the eternal marriage between love  
and duty.” GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola*, Proem.

“ Little minds are tamed and subdued by misfortune ; but great minds  
rise above it.” WASHINGTON IRVING.

“ Live with a thrifty, not a needy fate ;  
Small shots paid often waste a vast estate.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 28.

“ Lives of great men all remind us  
We can make our own sublime,  
And, departing, leave behind us  
Footprints on the sands of time.” LONGFELLOW. *A Psalm of Life.*

“ Lives the man that can figure a naked Duke of Windlestraw addressing  
a naked House of Lords ? ”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. IX.*

“ Lives there who loves his pain ?  
Who would not, finding way, break loose from hell,  
Though thither doom'd ? ”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV., line 888.*

“ Live while you live, the epicure would say,  
And seize the pleasures of the present day ;  
Live while you live, the sacred preacher cries,  
And give to God each moment as it flies.  
Lord, in my view let both united be ;  
I live in pleasure when I live to Thee.”

P. DODDERIDGE. *Epigram on his Family Motto.\**

\* “ *Dum vivimus vivamus.* ”

“ Loathsome canker lies in sweetest bud.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XXXV.*

“ Logical consequences are the scarecrows of fools and the beacons of  
wise men.”

HUXLEY. *Science and Culture. Animal Automatism.*

“ (You are now

In) London, that great sea, whose ebb and flow  
At once is deaf and loud, and on the shore  
Vomits its wrecks, and still howls on for more.”

SHELLEY. *Letter to Maria Gisborne.*

“ London ! the needy villain's gen'ral home,  
The common-sewer of Paris and of Rome.”

DR. JOHNSON. *London, line 93.*

“ Long demurs breed new delays.” SOUTHWELL. *Loss in Delay..*

“ Long is the way  
And hard, that out of hell leads up to light.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. II., line 432.*

“ Long quaffing maketh a short lyfe.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England.*

“ Look ere ye leape.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. II.*

“ Look ere you leape, see ere you go,  
It may be for thy profit so.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry,,*  
*Ch. LVII.*

“ For he that leaps, before he look, good son,  
May leap in the mire, and miss what he hath done.”

UNKNOWN. *The Marriage of True Wit and Science  
(Wit), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Look before you ere you leap ;  
For as you sow y' are like to reap.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. III., line 503.*

“Look, how the floor of heaven  
Is thick inlay'd with patines of bright gold ;  
There's not the smallest orb, which thou behold'st,  
But in his motion like an angel sings,  
Still quiring to the young-ey'd cherubims.  
Such harmony is in immortal souls ;  
But, while this muddy vesture of decay  
Doth grossly close it in, we cannot hear it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice* (*Lorenzo*),  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,  
Interpretation will misquote our looks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Worcester)*,  
*Act V., Sc. II.*

“Lookers on, many times, see more than the gamesters.”

BACON. *Essay XLVIII. Of Followers and Friends.*

“There is a true saying, that the spectator oft-times sees  
more than the gamester.”

HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Letter XV. To Capt. B.*

“Lord of himself;—that heritage of woe,  
That fearful empire which the human breast  
But holds to rob the heart within of rest !”

BYRON. *Lara, Can. I., II.*

“Lord of himself, though not of lands,  
And having nothing, yet hath all.”

SIR HENRY WOTTON. *The Character of a Happy Life.*

“Love all, trust a few,  
Do wrong to none: be able for thine enemy  
Rather in power, than use ; and keep thy friend  
Under thy own life's key : be check'd for silence,  
But never tax'd for speech.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well* (*Countess*),  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“Love always makes those eloquent that have it.”

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad II.*

“Love and a red nose can't be hid.”

TH. HOLCROFT. *Duplicity* (*Squire Turnbull*), *Act II., Sc. I.*

“Love and high rule allow no rivals.”

FLETCHER. *Monsieur Thomas* (*Alice*), *Act I., Sc. I.*

“Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea.”

FIELDING. *Love in Several Masques*, *Act IV., Sc. II.*

“Her tea she sweetens, as she sips, with scandal.”

ROGERS. *Written to be spoken by Mrs. Siddons.*

“Love betters what is best  
Even here below, but more in heaven above.”

WORDSWORTH. *Sonnets, Pt. I., XXV.*

“ Love can supply all wants.”

FLETCHER. *The Sea Voyage (Aminta)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Love can vanquish Death.” TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women*.

“ Love cannot feed on falsehood !”

BULWER LYTTON. *Richelieu (De Mauprat)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ Love comforteth, like sunshine after rain,  
But lust’s effect is tempest after sun ;  
Love’s gentle spring doth always fresh remain,  
Lust’s winter comes ere summer half be done.

Love surfeits not ; lust like a glutton dies ;  
Love is all ; lust full of forgéd lies.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis*, 134.

“ Love conquers all.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II.*, LXIII.

“ Love covereth a multitude of sins.”

ST. PETER. *Epis. I., Ch. IV.*, ver. 8.

“ Love extinguish’d, earth and heav’n must fail.”

SIR W. JONES. *Hymn to Durga*.

“ Love feasts on toys,  
For Cupid is a child.”

FORD. *The Broken Heart (Nearchus)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“ Love finds an altar for forbidden fires.”

POPE. *Eloisa to Abelard*, line 182.

“ Love frees all toils but one,  
Calamity and it can ill agree.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Laws of Candy (Antinous)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“ Love goes towards love, as schoolboys from their books ;  
But love from love, towards school with heavy looks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Love has a thousand varied notes to move  
The human heart.”

CRABBE. *The Frank Courtship*.

“ Love hath wings.”

COWLEY. *An Answer to an Invitation to Cambridge*, III.

“ Love, if Love be perfect, casts out fear,  
So Hate, if Hate be perfect, casts out fear.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien*.

“ Love in a hut, with water and a crust,  
Is—Love forgive us !—cinders, ashes, dust ;  
Love in a palace is perhaps at last  
More grievous torment than a hermit’s fast.”

KEATS. *Lamia*, II.

“ Love in cities never dwells ;  
He delights in rural cells.”

GAY. *The Lady’s Lamentation*, II.

“ Love in extremes can never long endure.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 496.

“ Love ! in what poison is thy dart  
 Dipped when it makes a bleeding heart !  
 None know but they who feel the smart.”

DENHAM. *Friendship and Single Life*, 1.

“ Love is a burden, which two hearts,  
 When equally they bear their parts,  
 With pleasure carry ; but no one,  
 Alas ! can bear it long alone.”

SEDLEY. *Song*.

“ Love is a circle that doth restless move  
 In the same sweet eternity of Love.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 29.

“ Love is a golden bubble, full of dreams,  
 That waking breaks, and fills us with extremes.”

CHAPMAN. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad III.*

“ Love is a medley of endearments, jars,  
 Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars.”

WALSH. *To his Book*.

“ Love is a pleasant woe.”

“ A. W.” *Ode IX.*  
*From Davison's Rhapsody*.

“ Love is a pleasing but a various clime.”

SHENSTONE. *Elegy V.*

“ Love is a smoke rais'd with the fume of sighs;  
 Being purg'd, a fire sparkling in lovers' eyes ;  
 Being vex'd, a sea nourish'd with lovers' tears :  
 What is it else ? A madness most discreet,  
 A choking gall, and a preserving sweet.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Love is a sour delight, a sugred greefe,  
 A living death, an ever dying life ;  
 A breach of Reason's lawe, a secret theefe,  
 A sea of teeres, an everlasting strife ;  
 A bayte for fooles ; a scourge of noble witts ;  
 A deadly wound, a shottre which ever hitts.”

THOS. WATSON. *The Passionate Centurie of Love, XVIII.*

“ Love is a spiritual coupling of two souls,  
 So much more excellent, as it least relates  
 Unto the body ; circular, eternal,  
 Not feign'd, or made, but born : and then so precious,  
 As nought can value it but itself ; so free  
 As nothing can commend it but itself ;  
 And in itself so sound and liberal,  
 As where it favours it bestows itself.”

BEN JONSON. *The New Inn (Lovel), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Love is a subject to himself alone,  
 And knows no other empire but his own.”

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Constantius), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Love is an April's doubting day ;  
 Awhile we see the tempest low'r,  
 Anon the radiant heav'n survey,  
 And quite forget the flitting show'r.”

SHENSTONE. *Song*.

“ Love is indestructible,  
Its holy flame for ever burneth,  
From Heaven it came, to Heaven returneth.”

SOUTHEY. *The Curse of Kehama*, X., *Mount Meru*, 10.

“ Love

Is kin to duty.” LEWIS MORRIS. *The Epic of Hades*. *Psyche*.

“ Love is Life, and Death at last  
Crowns it eternal and divine.”

A. PROCTER. *Life in Death*, last lines.

“ Love is life’s end, [an end, but never ending ;]  
All joyes, all sweetes, all happinesse, awarding ;  
Love is life’s wealth, [ne’er spent, but ever spending ;]  
More rich by giving, taking by discarding ;  
Love’s life’s reward, rewarded in rewarding.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Britain’s Ida*, Can. II., St. 8.

“ Love is like linnen, often chang’d, the sweeter.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Sicelides (Cosma)*, Act III., Sc. V.

“ Love is love for evermore.” TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*.

“ Love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lady of the Lake*, Can. IV., I.

“ Love is maintained by wealth ; when all is spent  
Adversity then breeds the discontent.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 144.

“ Love is more than great richesse.”

LYDGATE. *The Story of Thebes*, Pt. III.

“ Love is nature’s second sonne,  
Causing a spring of vertues where he shines.”

G. CHAPMAN. *All Fooles (Valerio)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Love is not love  
When it is mingled with regards that stand  
Aloof from the entire point.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (King of France)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Love is not love  
Which alters when it alteration finds,  
Or bends with the remover to remove :  
O no ! it is an ever fixed mark,  
That looks on tempests, and is never shaken ,  
It is the star to every wandering bark,  
Whose worth’s unknown, although his height be taken.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet CXVI.*

“ Love is not much unlike ambition ;  
For in them both all lets must be remov’d  
’Twixt every crown and him that would aspire ;  
And he that will attempt to win the same  
Must plunge up to the depth o’er head and ears,  
And hazard drowning in the purple sea :  
So he that loves must needs through blood and fire,  
And do all things to compass his desire.”

JOSHUA COOKE. *How a Man may choose, etc. (Young Arthur)*,  
Act III., Sc. II.

“ Love is not to be reason’d down, or lost  
 In high ambition, and a thirst of greatness ;  
 ’Tis second life, it grows into the soul,  
 Warms every vein, and beats in every pulse.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Marcus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“(The wretched man gan then avise too late,  
 That) love is not where most it is profest.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. II., Can. X., St. 31.*

“ Love is the marrow of friendship, and letters are the Elixir of Love.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. I., Sec. I., Letter XVII.*

“ Love is the mind’s strong physic, and the pill  
 That leaves the heart sick and o’erturns the will.”

MIDDLETON. *Blurt Master Constable (Camillo), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Love is too young to know what conscience is.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet CLI.*

“ Love is wiser than ambition.”

BARRY CORNWALL. *A Vision.*

“ Love knows no mean or measure.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Piscatorie Eclogues, III., Can. XXII.*

“ Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind ;  
 And therefore is wing’d cupid painted blind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night’s Dream (Helena), Act I., Sc. I.*

*Vide—“ The God of Love ”*

Love me little, love me long,

Is the burden of my song.”

OLD BALLAD, published about 1570.

“ Love me little, love me long.”

MARLOWE. *The Jew of Malta (Ithamore), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Love me, love my dog.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ The prouerbe old es verifide in you,

Loue me and loue my Dog, and so adue.”

TURBERVILLE. *To his Loue that controlde his Dog for  
 fawning on hir.*

“ Love most concealed, doth most itself discover.”

WALTER DAVISON. *Sonnet XIV.*

“ Love no man : trust no man : speak ill of no man to his face ; nor  
 well of any man behind his back. Salute fairly on the front, and  
 wish them hanged upon the turn.”

BEN JONSON. *Every Man out of his Humour (Carlo  
 Buffone), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Love not pleasure, love God. This is the everlasting Yea, wherein all  
 contradiction is solved.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. II., Ch. IX.*

“ Love nursed among pleasures is faithless as they,  
 But the love born of sorrow, like sorrow is true ! ”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, In the Morning of Life.*

“ Love of pleasure is man’s eldest born,  
Born in his cradle, living to his tomb.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII.*, line 595.

“ Love-quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,  
Not wedlock—treachery indang’ring life.”

MILTON. *Samson Agonistes (Samson)*, line 1008.

“ Love passions are like parables,  
By which men still mean something else ;  
Tho’ love be all the world’s pretence,  
Money’s the mythologic sense,  
The real substance of the shadow,  
Which all address and courtship’s made to.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I.*, line 441.

“ Love prays devoutly when it prays for love !”

HOOD. *Hero and Leander*, XX.

“ Love renders sweet what is otherwise most painful.”

KENELM DIGBY. *The Broad Stone of Honour (Godefridus)*, XV.

“ Love reflects the thing beloved ;  
My words are only words, and moved  
Upon the topmost froth of thought.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, LII.*

“ Love sacrifices all things  
To bless the thing it loves.” BULWER LYTTON. *The Lady of Lyons*.

“ Love scarce is love that never knows  
    The sweetness of forgiving.” WHITTIER. *Among the Hills*.

“ Love should be absolute love, faith is in fulness or nought.”  
R. BROWNING. *Focoseria, Ixion*.

“ Love should make marriage, and not marriage love.”

UNKNOWN. *Pasquil and Catherine (Brabant Senior)*,  
Act III., 172.

“ Love sought is good, but given unsought is better.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Olivia)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Love stops at nothing but possession.”

SOUTHERN. *Oroonoko (Blandford)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Love stoops, as fondly as he soars.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Fancy*, XVIII.

“ Love, that covers multitude of sins,  
Makes love in parents wink at children’s faults.”

UNKNOWN. *Faire Em (Zeveno)*, Act III., Sc. XVII.,  
line 1270.

“ Love that of every woman’s heart  
Will have the whole, and not a part,  
That is, to her, in Nature’s plan,  
More than ambition is to man,  
Her light, her life, her very breath,  
No alternative but death.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend*, IV.

"Love that two hearts makes one, makes eke one will."

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. II., Can. IV., St. 19.*

"Love, the brightest jewel of a crown,  
That fires ambition, and adorns renown :  
That with sweet hopes does our harsh pains beguile,  
And 'midst of javelins makes the soul'dier smile."

NATH. LEE. *Sophonisba (Massinissa), Act I., Sc. II.*

"Love took up the harp of time, and smote on all the chords with might ;  
Smote the chord of Self, that, trembling, pass'd in music out of sight."

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

"(Till I was taught, that) Love was but a school  
To breed a fool."

SIR HENRY WOTTON. *A Poem, written in his youth.*

"Love, which is the essence of God, is not for levity, but for the total  
worth of man."

EMERSON. *Friendship.*

"Love's a blind guide, and those that follow him too often lose their  
way."

COLLEY CIBBER. *Woman's Wit (Emilia), Act I., Sc. I.*

—"Love's a thing that's never out of season."

BARRY CORNWALL. *Gyges, XIII.*

"Love's despair is but Hope's pining ghost !"

COLERIDGE. *The Visionary Hope.*

"Love's great artillery."

CRASHAW. *Prayer, 18.*

"Mighty Love's Artillery."

CRASHAW. *The Wounds of the Lord Jesus, 2.*

"Love's heralds should be thoughts,  
Which ten times faster glide than the sun's beams,  
Driving back shadows over low'ring hills :  
Therefore do nimble-pinion'd doves draw love,  
And therefore hath the wind-swift Cupid wings."

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act II., Sc. V.*

"Love's lawe is out of reule."

GOWER. *Confessio Amantis, Bk. I.*

"Love knoweth no lawes."

LYLY. *Euphues.*

"Love owns no law."

J. MONTGOMERY. *The World before the Flood, Can. VI.*

"Love's night is noon."

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Olivia), Act III., Sc. I.*

"Love's not Time's fool, though rosy lips and cheeks  
Within his bending fickle compass come ;  
Love alters not with his brief hours and weeks,  
But bears it out even to the edge of doom."

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet CLI.*

"Love's own hand the nectar pours,  
Which never fails nor ever sours."

MALLETT. *Cupid and Hymen.*

“Love's sooner felt than seen.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Piscatorie Eclogues*, VI., St. II.

“Love's special lesson is to please the eye.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Hero and Leander*, Sestiad V.

“Love's the weightier business of mankind.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *She wou'd and she wou'd not (Hypolita)*, Act I.,  
last line.

“Love's tongue is in the eyes.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Piscatorie Eclogues*, V., St. 13.

“Love's very pain is sweet,  
But its reward is in the world divine,

Which, if not here, it builds beyond the grave.”

SHELLEY. *Epipsychedion*.

“(Then must you speak  
Of one that) loved not wisely, but too well.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello)*, Act V., Sc. II.

“Loveliest of lovely things are they,

On earth, that soonest pass away.

The rose that lives its little hour

Is prized beyond the sculptured flower.”

BRYANT. *A Scene on the Banks of the Hudson*.

“Loveliness

Needs not the foreign aid of ornament,

But is, when unadorned, adorned the most.”

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Autumn*, line 204.

Vide—“Beauty when most.”

“Lovers ever run before the clock.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Gratiano)*, Act II., Sc. VI.

“Lovers grow cold, men learn to hate their wives,

And only parents' love can last our lives.”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes*.

“Lovers should for each other only live,

And having one another should have no regret.”

TH. SHADWELL. *Psyche (Cupid)*, Act IV.

“Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,

Whereto the climber-upward turns his face ;

But when he once attains the upmost round,

He then unto the ladder turns his back ;

Looks in the clouds, scorning the base degrees

By which he did ascend.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Loyalty well held to fools does make

Our faith mere folly : yet he that can endure

To folly with allegiance a fall'n lord

Does conquer him that did his master conquer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus)*, Act III.,  
Sc. XIII.

"(For) Luff is off sa mekill mycht,  
That it all paynys makis lycht."

BARBOUR. *The Bruce, Bk. II., line 520.*

"Lydia, you ought to know that lying don't become a young woman!"  
SHERIDAN. *The Rivals (Mrs. Malaprop), Act III., Sc. III.*

"Lying's a certain mark of cowardice."

SOUTHERN. *Oroonoko (Oroonoko), Act V., Sc. II.*

"Mad Ambition ever doth caress  
Its own sure fate, in its own restlessness!"

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Act IV.*

"Mad Ambition's gory hand." BURNS. *A Winter Night.*

"(I saye thou) Madde Marche hare."

SKELTON. *Replycation against Certayne Yong Scolers.*

"Ye fret and ye fume as mad as a March hare."

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. V.*

"Madness in great ones must not unwatched go."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act III., Sc. I.*

"Maiden's hearts are always soft:

Would that men's were truer!" BRYANT. *Song.*

"Maidens, like moths, are ever caught by glare,  
And mammon wins his way where seraphs might despair."

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. I., IX.*

"Maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they  
are wives."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind), Act IV.,  
Sc. I.*

"Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement;  
shut that and 'twill out at the key-hole; stop that, 'twill fly with  
the smoke out at the chimney."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind), Act IV.,  
Sc. I.*

"Make use of time, let not advantage slip;

Beauty within itself should not be wasted:

Fair flowers that are not gather'd in their prime,  
Rot and consume themselves in little time."

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, St. 22.*

"Maken vertue of necessite."

CHAUCER. *The Knighte's Tale, line 3044.*

"Thus am I driven to make a virtue of necessity."

R. WILSON. *The Three Ladies of London (Con-*  
*science), Act II.*

"To make a virtue of necessity."

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (2nd  
Outlaw), Act IV., Sc. I.*

"To dress up necessity into a virtue."

SWIFT. *Tale of a Tub, Sec. VI..*

“ Making night hideous.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Silence, ye wolves ! while Ralph to Cynthia howls,  
And makes night hideous ; answer him, ye owls.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. III., line 165.*

“ Man always knows his life will shortly cease,  
Yet madly lives as if he knew it not.”

R. BAXTER. *Hypocrisy.*

“ Man, being reasonable, must get drunk ;  
The best of life is but intoxication.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. II., St. 179.*

“ Man creates the evil he endures.” SOUTHEY. *Inscriptions, II.*

“ Man dreams of Fame while woman wakes to love.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“ Man dwells apart, though not alone,  
He walks among his peers unread ;  
The best of thoughts which he hath known,  
For lack of listeners are not said.”

JEAN INGELOW. *Afternoon at a Parsonage, After Thought.*

“ Man ever was a hypocrite, and ever will be still.”

TUSSER. *The Omnipotence of God, 2.*

“ Man, foolish man ! no more thy soul deceive,  
To die, is but the surest way to live.”

BROOME. *Poem on Death, line 89.*

“ — Man for his glory  
To history flies ;  
While woman’s bright story  
Is told in her eyes.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, Desmond’s Song.*

“ Man for the field, the woman for the hearth :  
Man for the sword, and for the needle she :  
Man with the head, and woman with the heart :  
Man to command, and woman to obey ;  
All else confusion.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ Man grows cold, and woman jealous ;  
Both would their little ends secure ;  
He sighs for freedom, she for pow’r.”

PRIOR. *Alma, Can. II., line 66.*

“ Man has a natural desire to know,  
But th’ one half is for int’rest th’ other show.”

S. BUTLER. *Satire upon Human Learning, line 151.*

“ Man has a thousand temptations to sin—woman has but one ; if she  
cannot resist it, she has no claim upon our mercy.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Falkland, Bk. III.*

“ Man has his will,—but woman has her way.”

O. W. HOLMES. *Prologue.*

“ Man has power  
Of head and hand,—heart is woman’s dower.”

L. E. L. *The Golden Violet, The Rose.*

“ Man hath his daily work of body or mind  
Appointed, which declares his dignity,  
And the regard of Heav’n on all his ways ;  
While other animals unactive range.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV., line 618.*

“ Man is a creature of a wilful head,  
And hardly driven is, but eas’ly led.”

S. DANIEL. *The Queen’s Arcadia (Ergastus), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Man is a name of honour for a king.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Bussy d’Ambois (Tamyra), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Man is a restless thing, still vain and wild,  
Lives beyond sixty, nor outgrows the child.”

WATTS. *To the Memory of T. Gunston, Esq., Bk. III., line 189.*

“ Man is a ship that sails with adverse winds,  
And has no haven till he land at death.  
Then when he thinks his hands fast grasp the bank,  
Comes a rude billow betwixt him and safety,  
And beats him back into the deep again.”

RANDOLPH. *The Jealous Lovers (Chremylus), Act V., Sc. VI.*

“ Man is a toad-eating animal.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays : On the Connexion between Toad-Eaters and Tyrants.*

“ Man is a tool-making animal.”

DR. FRANKLIN. *Quoted in Boswell’s Life of Johnson (Fitzgerald’s Ed.), Vol. II., p. 266.*

“ Man is a tool-using animal.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“ Man is a beast when shame stands off from him.”

SWINBURNE. *Phædra, Hippolytus.*

“ Man is born into trouble,  
As the sparks fly upward.”

JOB. Ch. IV., ver. 7.

“ Man is but man ; unconstant still, and various ;  
There’s no to-morrow in him, like to-day.”

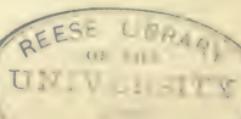
DRYDEN. *Cleomenes (Sosybius) Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Man is his own star, and the soul that can  
Be honest is the only perfect man.”

FLETCHER. *Upon an Honest Man’s Fortune.*

“ Man is his own star, and the soul that can  
Render an honest and a perfect man,  
Commands all light, all influence, all fate ;  
Nothing to him falls early, or too late.”

IBID.



“ (Rejoice that) man is hurled  
From change to change unceasingly,  
His soul’s wings never furled.” R. BROWNING. *James Lee’s Wife.*

“ Man is man’s A. B. C. There is none that can  
Read God aright, unless he first spell man.”

QUARLES. *Hieroglyph I.*

“ Man is naturally a proud animal, and is fond of nothing more than the  
breath of Fame, to soothe his vanity, and flatter his self-admiration.” SIR R. BLACKMORE. *The Lay Monastery*, No. II.

“ Man is not as God,  
But then most Godlike being most a man.”

TENNYSON. *Love and Duty.*

“ Man is of soul and body, formed for deeds of high resolve.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab*, IV.

“ Man is the hunter ; woman is his game.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ Man is the spirit he worked in ; not what he did, but what he became”. CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II., Ch. X.

“ Man is to man, the sorest, surest ill.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, Night III., line 217.

“ Man, like the gen’rous vine supported, lives ;  
The strength he gains is from th’ embrace he gives.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. III., line 311.

“ Man loves knowledge, and the beams of truth  
More welcome touch his understanding’s eye,  
Than all the blandishments of sound his ear,  
Than all of taste his tongue.”

AKENSIDE. *Pleasures of Imagination*, Bk. II., line 100.

“ Man owns the pow’r of kings, and kings of Jove :  
And as their actions tend subordinate  
To what thy will designs, thou giv’st the means  
Proportion’d to the work ; thou see’st impartial  
How they these means employ.”

PRIOR. *First Hymn of Calimachus. To Jupiter.*

“ Man ! proud man.  
Drest in a little brief authority :  
His glossy essence like an angry ape,  
Plays such fantastic tricks before high heaven,  
As make the angels weep.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Isabella*),  
Act II., Sc. II.

“ Man proposeth, God disposeth.” HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“ Man seeks his own good at the whole world’s cost.”

R. BROWNING. *Luria (Braccio)*, Act I.

“ Man should do nothing that he should repent,  
But if he have, and say that he is sorry,  
It is a worse fault if he be not truly.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Honest Man's Fortune (Orleans)*,  
*Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Man should ever be  
The friend of beauty in distress.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces : To Florence.*

“ Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake  
The slumbering venom of the folded snake :  
The first may turn, but not avenge the blow ;  
The last expires, but leaves no living foe.”

BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. I., XI.*

“ Man that is born of a woman  
Is of few days, and full of trouble—  
He cometh forth like a flower, and is cut down :  
He fleeth also as a shadow, and continueth not.”

JOB. *Ch. XIV., ver. 1-2.*

“ Man !  
Thou pendulum betwixt a smile and tear.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., CIX.*

“ Man to the last is but a froward child ;  
So eager for the future, come what may,  
And to the present so insensible ! ”

ROGERS. *Reflections.*

“ Man wants but little here below,  
Nor wants that little long.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, A Ballad.*  
*Ch. VIII.*

“ Man wants but little, nor that little long.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IV., line 118.*

“ Man was formed for society.”

BLACKSTONE. *Commentaries : Of the Nature of Laws in General.*

“ Man was not form'd to live alone,  
I'll be that light, unmeaning thing  
That smiles with all, and weeps with none.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces : One Struggle More.*

“ Man who knows no good unmix'd and pure,  
Oft finds a poison where he sought a cure.” CRABBE. *The Library.*

“ Man who man would be,  
Must rule the empire of himself! in it  
Must be supreme, establishing his throne  
On vanquished will, quelling the anarchy  
Of hopes and fears, being himself alone.”

SHELLEY. *Sonnet : Political Greatness.*

“ Man, who wert once a despot and a slave ;  
A dupe and a deceiver ; a decay ;  
A traveller from the cradle to the grave  
Through the dim night of this immortal day.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Demagorgon), Act IV.*

“ Man, without religion, is the creature of circumstances.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth*, p. 1.

“ Man is the creature of circumstance.”

ROBERT OWEN. *The Philanthropist*.

“ Man’s the creature of habit.”

C. DICKENS. *The Battle of Life (Mr. Britain)*, Pt. III.  
*Vide*—“ Men are the sport.”

“ Man views the world with partial eyes.” GAY. *Fables*, Pt. II., VII.

“(Whatever creed be taught or land be trod,)”

Man’s conscience is the oracle of God.”

BYRON. *The Island, Can. I.*, VI.

“ Man’s dominion  
Has broken Nature’s social union.”

BURNS. *To a Mouse*.

“ Man’s life, sir, being  
Too short, and then the way that leads unto  
The knowledge of ourselves, so long and tedious,  
Each minute should be precious.”

FLETCHER. *The Elder Brother (Charles)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ Man’s love is of man’s life a thing apart,

’Tis woman’s whole existence.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I.*, St. 194.

“ But a woman’s whole existence is a history of the affec-  
tions.” WASHINGTON IRVING. *The Broken Heart*.

“ For women [I am a woman now like you]  
There is no good of life but love.”

R. BROWNING. *In a Balcony*.

*Vide*—“ It’s important business,” etc.

“ Man’s revenge  
And endless inhumanities on man.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VII.*, line 134.

“ Man’s inhumanity to man

Makes countless thousands mourn.”

BURNS. *Despondency*.

“ Man’s state implies a necessary curse ;

When not himself, he’s mad; when most himself, he’s worse.”

QUARLES. *Emblems, Bk. II.*, Em. XIV.

“ Man’s that savage beast, whose mind,

From reason to self-love declin’d,

Delights to prey upon his kind.”

DENHAM. *Friendship and Single Life*, XXXIV.

“ Mankind is everywhere the same.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Letter to the Countess of Bute*, 22nd July, 1754.

“ Mankind to polish, and to teach,

Be this the monarch’s aim :

Above ambition’s giant reach

The monarch’s need to claim.”

WARTON. *Ode XV, (On H. M. Birthday)*.

4th June, 1785.

“ Manners with fortunes, humours turn with climes,  
Tenets with books, and principles with times.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. I.*, line 172.

“ Many a shaft, at random sent,  
Finds mark the archer little meant!  
And many a word, at random spoken,  
May soothe or wound a heart that’s broken! ”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lady of the Lake, Can. V.*, XVIII.

“ Many dream not to find, neither deserve,  
And yet are steep’d in favours.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Posthumus)*, Act V., Sc. IV.

“ Many faint with toil,  
That few may know the cares and woe of sloth.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, III.*

“ Many great ones  
Would part with half their states, to have the plan  
And credit to beg in the first style.”

SCOTT. *The Antiquary, Ch. XXVII.*

“ Many little leaks may sink a ship.”

THOS. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States : Holy  
State : The Good Servant.*

“ Many the loaded ship self-sunk through treasure-profit,  
Many the pregnant brain brought never child to birth,  
Many the great heart broke beneath its girdle-girth ! ”

R. BROWNING. *Fifine at the Fair, LXXVI.*

“ (For hyt is commynly sayd) ‘ Many yes see bettur than one’.”

T. STARKEY. *England in the Reign of Henry VIII.,  
Bk. I., Ch. IV., 3 (Pole).*

“ Two eyes see more than one, though it be never so big.”

THOS. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States : Holy  
States : The Wise Statesman.*

“ Marriage, at best, is but a vow,  
Which all men either break, or bow.”

BUTLER. *The Lady’s Answer to the Knight,*  
line 155.

“ Marriage is a matter of more worth  
Than to be dealt in by attorneyship.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Suffolk), Act V., Sc. VI.*

“ Marriage is a taming thing.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Middlemarch (Caleb Garth), Bk. VII.,  
Ch. LXVIII.*

“ Marriage may often be a stormy lake, but celibacy is almost always a  
muddy horsepond.”

T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Sir T. Paxarett), Ch. VII.*

“ Marriage must be a relation either of sympathy or of conquest.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola, Bk. III., Ch. XLVIII.*

“ Marriage the happiest bond of love might be,  
If hands were only joined when hearts agree.”

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Amadis)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Marriages are made in Heaven.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ If marriages  
Are made in Heaven, they should be happier.”

SOUTHERN. *The Fatal Marriage (Isabella)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“ Marry too soon, and you'll repent too late.  
A sentence worth my meditation;  
For marriage is a serious thing.”

RANDOLPH. *The Jealous Lovers (Asotus)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Thus grief still treads upon the heels of pleasure;  
Married in haste, we may repent at leisure.”

CONGREVE. *The Old Bachelor (Sharper)*, Act V., Sc. VIII.

“ Marry your son when you will; your daughter when you can.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum*.

“ (And) martyrs, when the joyful crown is given,  
Forget the pain by which they purchased heaven.”

STEPNEY. *To King James II.*

“ (As hyt ys commonly and truly also sayd) ‘ materys be ended as they  
be frended’.”

T. STARKEY. *England in the Reign of Henry VIII.*,  
Bk. I., Ch. III., 33 (Pole).

“ And nowadays the lawe is ended, as a man is frynded.”

H. BRINCKLOW. *The Complaint of Roderiyck  
Mors*, Ch. XI.

“ May one be pardoned, and retain the offence ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“ May, that mother is of monethes glade.”

CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide, Boke II.*, line 50.

“ May we never want a friend in need, nor a bottle to give him ! ”

C. DICKENS. *Dombey and Son (Capt. Cuttle)*, Ch. XV.

“ Measures, not men, have always been my mark.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Lofty)*, Act II.,  
Sc. I.

“ Of this stamp is the cant of *Not men, but measures*; a  
sort of charm by which some people get loose from  
every honorable engagement.”

E. BURKE. *Thoughts on the Cause of the Present  
Discontents*.

“ Melancholy is the nurse of frenzy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew. Induction  
(Messenger)*, Sc. II.

“ Memory, bosom spring of joy.”

COLERIDGE. *Domestic Peace*.

“ Mellow nuts have hardest rind.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Lord of the Isles, Can. III., XXI.*

“Memory, the warder of the brain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth)*, Act I., Sc. VII.

“Men are April when they woo, December when they wed ; maids are May when they are maids, but the sky changes when they are wives.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“Men are as much blinded by the extremes of misery as by the extremes of poverty.”

BURKE. *Letter to a Member of the National Assembly*, 1791.

“Men

Are as the time is : to be tender-minded  
Does not become a sword.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edmund)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“Men are but children of a larger growth ;  
Our appetites are apt to change as theirs,  
And full as craving too, and full as vain.”

DRYDEN. *All For Love*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“Women, then, are only children of a larger growth.”

CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son*, 5th Sept., 1748.

“Men are men : the best sometimes forget.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“Men are more eloquent than women made.” (*Shepherd.*)

“But women are more powerful to persuade.” (*Nymph.*)

RANDOLPH. *Amyntas, Prologue*.

“Men are never so good or so bad as their opinions.”

MACKINTOSH. *Ethical Philosophy*.

“Men are seldom loud in applauding others, unless they feel themselves flattered.”

KENELM DIGBY. *The Broad Stone of Honour, Tancredus*, VII.

“Men are so fond of themselves, that they will, if possible, mix up some thing belonging to their miserable selves even with religion.”

KENELM DIGBY. *The Broad Stone of Honour, Tancredus*, V.

“Men are the sport of circumstances, when

The circumstances seem the sport of men.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. V.*, St. 17.

*Vide*—“Man, without religion.”

“Men are valued not for what they are, but what they seem to be.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Money (Sir John Vesey)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“Men at most differ as Heaven and Earth,

But women, worst and best, as Heaven and Hell.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien*.

“Men at some time are masters of their fates.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Caesar (Cassius)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ Men but like visions are, time all doth claim ;  
He lives, who dies to win a lasting name.”

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. *Sonnet.*

“ Men cast the blame of their unprosperous acts  
Upon the abettors of their weak resolve ;  
Or anything but their weak guilty selves.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Orsino), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Men die but once, and the opportunity  
Of a noble death is not an everyday fortune :  
It is a gift which noble spirits pray for.”

C. LAMB. *John Woodvill, Act II.*

“ Men do their broken weapons rather use  
Than their bare hands.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Duke), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Men have a touchstone whereby to try gold ; but gold is the touch-  
stone whereby to try men.”

T. FULLER. *Holy and Profane States : Holy State : The Good  
Judge.*

“ Men have died from time to time, and worms have eaten them, but not  
for love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Rosalind), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Men have many faults ;  
Poor women have but two :  
There's nothing good they say,  
And nothing right they do.”

ANONYMOUS.

“ Men have marble, women waxen minds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, 178.*

“ Men in great place, are thrice servants.”

BACON. *Essay XI. : Of Great Place.*

“ Men like soldiers may not quit the post  
Allotted by the Gods.”

TENNYSON. *Lucretius.*

“ Men may come and men may go,  
But I go on for ever.”

TENNYSON. *The Brook.*

“ Men may construe things after their fashion,  
Clean from the purpose of the things themselves.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Cassius), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ (I hold it true with him who sings  
To one clear harp in divers tones,  
That) men may rise on stepping stones  
Of their dead selves to higher things.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, I.*

“ Men my brothers, men the workers, ever reaping something new,  
That which they have done but the earnest of the things which they  
shall do.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“ Men must endure  
Their going hence, even as their coming hither :  
Ripeness is all.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar), Act V.,  
Sc. II.*

“ Men of England, wherefore plough  
For the lords who lay ye low ?  
Wherefore weave with toil and care  
The rich robes your tyrants wear ? ”

SHELLEY. *To the Men of England.*

“ Men prize the thing ungain'd more than it is.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida, Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Men should be what they seem ;  
Or those that be not, would they might seem none.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Men, some to bus'ness, some to pleasure take ;  
But ev'ry woman is at heart a rake :  
Men, some to quiet, some to public strife,  
But ev'ry woman would be queen for life.”

POPE. *Epistle II., To a Lady.*

“ Men shut their doors against a setting sun.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Apemantus), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Men take more pains to lose themselves than would be requisite to  
keep them in the right road.”

KENELM DIGBY. *The Broad Stone of Honour, Godfridus, X.*

“ Men the flies of latter spring,  
That lay their eggs, and sting and sing,

And weave their petty cells and die.” TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, L.*

“ Men the more they know, the worse they be.”

BP. LATIMER. *Seventh Sermon preached before Edward VI.*

“ Men thro' novel spheres of thought  
Still moving after truth long sought,  
Will learn new things.”

TENNYSON. *The Two Voices.*

“ Men, who lived and dy'd without a name,  
Are the chief heroes in the sacred' list of fame.”

SWIFT. *Ode to the Athenian Society.*

“ Men who make money rarely saunter; men who save money rarely  
swagger.”

BULWER LYTTON. *My Novel, Bk. XI., Ch. II.*

“ Men will wrangle for religion; write for it; fight for it; die for it;  
anything but—live for it.”

COLTON. *Lacon, XXV.*

“ Men, upon the whole,  
Are what they can be—nations, what they would.”

E. B. BROWNING. *Casa Guidi Windows, Pt. I.*

“ Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait, or point  
device, but free for exercise or motion.”

BACON. *Essay LII., Of Ceremonies and Respects.*

“ Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues  
We write in water.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Griffith), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Men's faults do seldom to themselves appear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, 91.*

"Men's men : gentle or simple, they're much of a muchness."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Daniel Deronda, Bk. IV., Chap. XXXI.*

"Men's muscles move better when their souls are making merry music."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede, Bk. II., Ch. XIX.*

"Men's natures wrangle with inferior things,

Though great ones are their object."

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Desdemona), Act III., Sc. IV.*

"Men's thoughts are much according to their inclination."

BACON. *Essay XXXIX., Qf Custom.*

"Men's vows are women's traitors!"

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act III., Sc. IV.*

"Men's words are ever bolder than their deeds."

COLERIDGE. *Piccolomini, Act I., Sc. IV.*

"Mental power cannot be got from ill-fed brains."

HERBERT SPENCER. *The Principles of Ethics, § 238.*

"Mercy but murders, pardoning those that kill."

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Prince), Act III., Sc. 1.*

"Mercy is not itself, but oft looks so ;

Pardon is still the nurse of second woe."

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Escalus) Act II., Sc. I.*

"Mery as a cricket." J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

"Merry larks are ploughmen's clocks."

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Song), Act V., Sc. II.*

"Mesure is medecyne, pauh pou muche wylne."

LANGLAND. *Piers the Plowman, Passus II., line 33.*

"Midsummer mute

Of song, but rich to scent and sight."

LEWIS MORRIS. *The Ode of Life. Ode of Perfect Years.*

"Might

That makes a Title, where there is no Right."

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. II., XXXVI.*

"(With) mild heat of holy oratory." TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid.*

"Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth

Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep."

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV., line 677.*

"Mine honour is my life ; both grow in one ;

Take honour from me, and my life is done."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Norfolk), Act I., Sc. I.*

"Misery acquaints a man with strange bedfellows."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Trinculo), Act II., Sc. II.*

"Misery still delights to trace

Its semblance in another's case."

COWPER. *The Castaway.*

“ Misfortune, like a creditor severe,  
But rises in demand for her delay :  
She makes a scourge of past prosperity,  
To sting thee more and double thy distress.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night I.*, line 318.

“ Mislike me not for my complexion,  
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Prince of Morocco)*,  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Mistaken blessings prove the greatest curse.”

SOMERVILLE. *Fable VI.*

“ Mistress of herself though china fall.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. II.*, line 268.

“ Mock not the cobbler for his black thumbs.”

FULLER. *Holy and Profane States : Holy State : Of Festing.*

“ Mockery is the fume of little hearts.”

TENNYSON. *Guinevere.*

“ Moderate lamentation is the right of the dead,  
Excessive grief the enemy to the living.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Lafeu), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Moderation is the silken string running through the pearl chain of all  
virtues.” BISHOP HALL. *Christian Moderation. Introduction.*

“ Money is welcome tho' it be in a dirty clout, but 'tis far more accept-  
able if it come in a clean handkerchief.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Let. XXV.*  
*To Mr. P. W.*

“ Money, says the proverb, makes money.”

ADAM SMITH. *Wealth of Nations, Bk. I., Ch. IX.*

“ Money can beget money, and its offspring can beget  
more, and so on.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Letters. Advice to a Young  
Tradesman.*

“ Money, th' only power  
That all mankind fall down before.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. II.*, line 1327.

“ Mont Blanc is the monarch of mountains ;  
They crown'd him long ago,  
On a throne of rocks, in a robe of clouds,  
With a diadem of snow.”

BYRON. *Manfred (Voice of Second Spirit), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Moping melancholy,  
And moon-struck madness.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. XI.*, line 485.

“ Mordre wol out, that see we day by day.”

CHAUCER. *The Nonnes Preestes Tale*, line 15,058.

“ For murder, though it hath no tongue, will speak  
With most miraculous organ.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Yet heav’n will still have murder out at last.”

DRAYTON. *Ideas*, III.

“ ‘Tis an old saying,  
Murder will out.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *The Antiquary (Lorenzo)*,  
Act V.

“ More are men’s ends mark’d than their lives before ;  
The setting sun and music at the close,  
As the last taste of sweets, is sweetest last,  
Writ in remembrance more than things long past.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ More childish valourous than manly wise.”

MARLOWE. *Tamburlaine the Great*, Pt. II. (*Calyphas*),  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“ More compassionate than woman,  
Lordly more than man.”

CAMPBELL. *A Dream*.

“ (To me) more dear, congenial to my heart  
One native charm than all the gloss of art.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village*, line 253.

“ More haste than good speed makes many fare the worse.”

UNKNOWN. *The Marriage of Wit and Science (Wit)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“ More liberty begets desire of more ;  
The hunger still increases with the store.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, Pt. I., line 519.

“ (I am a man)  
More sinned against than sinning.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ To know that we have walked among mankind  
More sinn’d against than sinning.”

SOUTHEY. *Written after visiting the Convent of Arrabida*.

“ More things are wrought by prayer  
Than this world dreams of. Wherefore, let thy voice  
Rise like a fountain for me night and-day.  
For what are men better than sheep or goats  
That nourish a blind life within the brain,  
If, knowing God, they lift not hands of prayer,  
Both for themselves and those who call them friend ?  
For so the whole round earth is every way  
Bound by gold chains about the feet of God.”

TENNYSON. *Morte d’Arthur*.

“ More vacant pulpits would more converts make.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, Pt. III., line 182.

“ Most friendship is feigning, most loving mere folly.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (Song), Act II., Sc. VII.

“ Most men admire  
Virtue, who follow not her lore.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained*, Bk. I., line 482.

“ Most subject is the fattest soil to weeds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV.*, Pt. II. (*King Henry*), Act IV.,  
Sc. IV.

“ Most women have no characters at all,  
Matter too soft a lasting mark to bear,  
And best distinguish'd by black, brown, or fair.”

POPE. *Epistle II.*, To a Lady, 2.

“ Most women have small waists the world throughout;  
But their desires are thousand miles about.”

TOURNEUR. *The Revenger's Tragedy* (*Supervacuo*), Act V.

“ Most wretched men  
Are cradled into poverty by wrong :  
They learn in suffering what they teach in song.”

SHELLEY. *Julian and Maddalo*.

“ Most writers steal a good thing when they can,  
And when 'tis safely got 'tis worth the winning.  
The worst of 't is we now and then detect 'em,  
Before they ever dream that we suspect 'em.”

BARRY CORNWALL. *Diego de Montillo*, IV.

“ Mountains interposed  
Make enemies of nations, who had else  
Like kindred drops been mingled into one.”

COWPER. *The Task*, *The Timepiece*, Bk. II., line 17.

“ Much learning doth make thee mad.”

ACTS OF THE APOSTLES. Ch. XXVI., ver. 24.

“ Much water goeth by the mill  
That the miller knoweth not of.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. II., Ch. V.

“ More water glideth by the mill  
Than wots the miller of, and easy it is  
Of a cut loaf to steal a shive.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus* (*Demetrius*),  
Act II., Sc. I.

“ Murder's out of tune,  
And sweet revenge grows harsh.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello* (*Othello*), Act V., Sc. II.

“ Muse of the many twinkling feet, whose charms  
Are now extended up from legs to arms.”

BYRON. *The Waltz*.

“ Music hath charms to soothe a savage breast,  
To soften rocks, or bend a knotted oak.

I've read that things inanimate have moved,  
And, as with living souls, have been inform'd  
By magic numbers and persuasive sound.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Almeria)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Music's force can tame the furious beast;  
Can make the wolf or foaming boar restrain  
His rage; the lion drop his crested mane  
Attentive to the song.”

PRIOR. *Solomon*, Bk. II.,  
line 67.

“ Music, moody food  
Of us that trade in love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra)*,  
Act II., Sc. V.

“ Music, the greatest good that mortals know,  
And all of heaven we have below.”

ADDISON. *Song for St. Cecilia's Day*, III.

“ Music, the mosaic of the air.” MARVELL. *Music's Empire*, 17.

“ Music, when combined with a pleasurable idea, is poetry: music without the idea is simply music: the idea without the music is prose from its very definiteness.” E. A. POE. *Letter to Mr. ——*.

“ Music's golden tongue.” KEATS. *The Eve of St. Agnes*, St. 3.

“ Music's the med'cine of the mind.”

LOGAN (attributed to), *Danish Ode*.

“ My conscience hath a thousand several tongues,  
And every tongue brings in a several tale,  
And every tale condemns me for a villain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (King Richard)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“ My days are swifter than a weaver's shuttle.”

JOB. Ch. VII., ver. 6.

“ My dearest meed, a friend's esteem and praise.”

BURNS. *The Cotter's Saturday Night*.

“ My guide, philosopher, and friend.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV., line 390.

“ My hair is grey, but not with years,  
Nor grew it white  
In a single night,

As men's have grown from sudden fears.”

BYRON. *The Prisoner of Chillon*, I.

“ My May of Life  
Is fall'n into the sear, the yellow leaf.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“ My minde to me a kingdom is;  
Such perfect joy therein I finde  
As farre exceeds all earthly blisse  
That God and nature hath assignede.”

OLD BALLAD.

“ My mind to me an empire is,  
While grace affordeth health.”

R. SOUTHWELL. *Content and Rich*.

“ My muse, tho’ homely in attire,  
May touch the heart.”

BURNS. *Epistle to F. L——k.*

“ My name is legion.”

ST. MARK. *Ch. V., ver. 9.*

“ My name is Norval: on the Grampian hills  
My father feeds his flocks.”

J. HOME. *Douglas (Stranger), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ My only books  
Were women’s looks,  
And folly’s all they’ve taught me.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies. The Time I’ve Lost in Wooing.*

“ My only love sprung from my only hate!  
Too early seen unknown, and known too late!  
Prodigious birth of love it is to me,  
That I must love a loathed enemy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ My poverty but not my will consents.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Apothecary), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ My salad days,  
When I was green in judgment.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ My soul is an enchanted boat,  
Which like a sleeping swan doth float  
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing;  
And thine doth like an angel sit  
Beside the helm conducting it,  
Whilst all the winds with melody are ringing.”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Asia), Act II., Sc. V.*

“ My soul is up in arms, ready to charge  
And bear amidst the foe, with conquering troops.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Osmyn) Act III., Sc. II.*

“ My soul’s in arms and eager for the fray.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III., altered by. (Richard), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Myself have lim’d a bush for her.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Suffolk), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Naked piety  
Dares more than fury well-appointed; blood  
Being never better sacrificed, than when  
It flows to him that gave it.”

CARTWRIGHT. *The Ordinary (Meanwell), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Narcissus is the glory of his race;

For who does nothing with a better grace!”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. IV., line 85.*

“ Nations, like men, have their infancy.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE. *Of the Study of History, Letter IV.*

“ Nat’ralists observe a flea  
 Hath smaller fleas that on him prey,  
 And these have smaller still to bite ’em,  
 And so proceed *ad infinitum*. ”

SWIFT. *On Poetry.*

“ Great fleas have little fleas, and lesser fleas to bite ’em,  
 And these fleas have other fleas, and so *ad infinitum*. ”

ANON.

“ Nature alone is antique, and the oldest art a mushroom.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. II., Ch. III.*

“ Nature and Nature’s laws lay hid in night :  
 God said, ‘ Let Newton be ! ’ and all was light.”

POPE. *Epitaph intended for Sir I. Newton.*

“ Nature is a mutable cloud, which is always and never the same.”

EMERSON. *History.*

“ Nature is fine in love : and where ’tis fine,  
 It sends some precious instance of itself  
 After the thing it loves.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Laertes), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Nature is free to all ; and none were foes,  
 Till partial luxury began the strife.” HAMMOND. *Love Elegies, XI.*

“ Nature is God’s, Art is man’s instrument.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *A Wife, St. 8.*

“ Nature is seldom in the wrong, custom always.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Letter to Miss Anne Wortley.*  
8th Aug., 1709.

“ Nature is the art of God.” SIR THOS. BROWNE. *Religio Medici.*

“ The course of Nature is the art of God.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IX., line 1269*

“ Nature never did betray  
 The heart that loved her.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination, XXVI.*

“ Nature never makes excellent things for mean or no uses.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding,*  
*Bk. II., Ch. I., § 15.*

“ Nature, so far as in her lies,  
 Imitates God.”

TENNYSON. *On a Mourner.*

“ Nature stamp’d us in a Heavenly mould.”

CAMPBELL. *Pleasures of Hope, I.*

“ (So) Nature steals on all the works of man,  
 Sure conqueror she, reclaiming to herself  
 His perishable piles.”

SOUTHEY. *The Ruined Cottage.*

“ Nature teaches beasts to know their friends.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus (Sicinius), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Nature, the Handmaid of God Almighty.”

HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Letter VI.*  
To Dr. T. P.

“ Nature, too unkind,  
That made no medicine for a troubled mind ! ”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Philaster (Philaster)*,  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Nature which is the time-vesture of God, and reveals Him to the wise,  
hides Him from the foolish.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. III., Ch. VIII.*

“ Nature’s first great title—mind.” CROLY. *Pericles and Aspasia*.

“ Nature’s licensed vagabond, the swallow.”

TENNYSON. *Queen Mary, Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Nature’s refuse, and the dregs of men,  
Compose the black militia of the pen.”

YOUNG. *To Mr. Pope, Ep. I.*

“ Nature’s richest, sweetest store,  
She made an Hoyland, and can make no more.”

CHATTERTON. *To Miss Hoyland.*

*Vide—“ To see her is to love her.”*

“ Nature’s tears are reason’s merriment.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence)*,  
*Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Nature’s unchanging harmony.” SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, II.*

“ Naught shall make us rue,  
If England to herself do rest but true.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Bastard), Act V., Sc. VII.*

“ Near acquaintance doth diminish reverent fear.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. III.*

“ Near Death he stands, that stands too near a crown.”

S. DANIEL. *The Tragedy of Cleopatra (Rodon), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Who are so high above,  
Are near to lightning, that are near to Jove.”

S. DANIEL. *Tragedy of Philotas (Sostratas), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Necessity does the work of courage.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola, Chap. LXVII.*

“ Necessity invented stools,  
Convenience next suggested elbow-chairs,  
And luxury the accomplish’d sofa last.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. I., line 86.*

“ Necessity is the argument of tyrants ; it is the creed of slaves.”

EARL OF CHATHAM. *Speech on the Indian Bill. Nov., 1783.*

“ Necessity is the mother of invention.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Necessity, mother of invention.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood (Gripe), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Necessity never made a good bargain.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac.*

“ Necessity! thou mother of the world!”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, VI.*

“ Needs must when the devil drives.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Alas, thou needs must go, the devil drives thee.”

QUARLES. *Emblems, Bk. I., Em. XI., Ep. II.*

“ I must needs go, whom the devil drives.”

BEN JONSON. *Tale of a Tub (Turfe), Act III., Sc. V.*

“ Needs there groan a world in anguish just to teach us sympathy.”

R. BROWNING. *La Saisiaz.*

“ Ne'er

Was flattery lost on poet's ear;

A simple race! they waste their toil

For the vain tribute of a smile.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel, Can. IV., XXXV.*

“ Neither a borrower nor a lender be:

For loan oft loses both itself and friend,

And borrowing dulls the edge of husbandry.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Neode hap no lawe.”

LANGLAND. *Piers the Plowman, Passus XXIII., line 10.*

“ Nether fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

“ Neither fish, nor flesh, nor good red herring.”

DRYDEN. *Epilogue VIII., To the Duke of Guise.*

“ Never anger made good guard for itself.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Mæcenas), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ (For) never anything can be amiss,

When simpleness and duty tender it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Theseus), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Never borrow a horse you don't know of a friend!”

T. INGOLDSBY. *The Smuggler's Leap. Moral.*

“ Never durst poet touch a pen to write,

Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Biron), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Never gallop Pegasus to death.”

POPE. *To Bolingbroke, Bk. I., Ep. I., 14.*

“ Never less alone than when alone.”

ROGERS. *Human Life.*

“ Never make a defence or apology before you be accused.”

CHARLES I. *Letter to Lord Wentworth.*

“Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son.* 5th Feb., 1750.

“My advice is, never do to-morrow what you can do to-day. Procrastination is the thief of time.”

C. DICKENS. *David Copperfield (Mr. Micawber), Ch. XII.*

“Never the lotus closes, never the wild-fowl wake,  
But a soul goes out on the East wind that died for England’s sake—  
Man or woman or suckling, mother or bride or maid—  
Because on the bones of the English the English flag is stayed.”

RUDYARD KIPLING. *The English Flag.*

“Never yet was shape so dread,  
But fancy, thus in darkness thrown,  
And by such sounds of horror fed,  
Could frame more dreadful of her own.”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, VII.*

“New honours, come upon him  
Like our strange garments, cleave not to their mould,  
But with the aid of use.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Banquo), Act I., Sc. III.*

“New-made honour doth forget men’s names.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Bastard), Act I., Sc. I.*

“New opinions are always suspected, and usually opposed, without any other reason, but because they are not already common.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Dedicatory Epistle.*

“News, the manna of a day.”

GREEN. *The Spleen, line 169.*

“Nice customs court’sy to great kings.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (King Henry), Act V., Sc. II.*

“Nicknames and whippings, when they are once laid on, no one has discovered how to take off.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Peter Leopold and President Du Paty (Du Paty).*

“Night is Love’s hollyday.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Brittain’s Ida, Can. II., St. 3.*

“Night’s candles are burnt out, and jocund day

Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act III., Sc. V.*

“Nipt in the bud.”

HERBERT. *The Temple. The Church. Employment.*

“No action, whether foul or fair,

Is ever done, but it leaves somewhere

A record, written by fingers ghostly,

As a blessing or a curse.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend, II.*

“No beast so fierce but knows some touch of pity.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Lady Anne), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ No beauty's like the beauty of the mind.”

JOSHUA COOKE (*attributed to*). *How a Man may choose a Good Wife from a Bad* (*Young Arthur*), *Act V.*, *Sc. III.*

“ No bolts for the dead.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline* (*Posthumus*), *Act V.*, *Sc. IV.*

“ No cord nor cable can so forcibly draw, or hold so fast, as love can do with a twin'd thread.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, *Pt. III.*, *Sec. II.*,  
*Mem. I.*, *Subs. II.*

“ No crime's so great as daring to excel.”

CHURCHILL. *Epistle to Hogarth*, line 52.

“ No fiend's so cruel as a reas'ning brute.”

POMFRET. *Cruelty and Lust*, line 374.

“ No foole to the old foole.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, *Bk. II.*, *Ch. II.*

“ No furniture so charming as books, even if you never open them or read a single word.” SYDNEY SMITH. *Memoirs*, *Chap. IX.*

“ No great men are original.”

EMERSON. *Shakespeare*.

“ No greater shame to man than inhumanitie.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, *Bk. VI.*, *Can. I.*, *St. 26.*

“ No Indian prince has to his palace

More followers than a thief to the gallows.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, *Pt. II.*, *Can. I.*, line 273.

“ No is no negative in a woman's mouth.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia*, *Bk. III.*

“ No joy so great but runneth to an end,

No hap so hard but may in fine amend.”

R. SOUTHWELL. *Times go by Turns*.

“ No labour, no bread,

No host, we be dead.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry*, *Preface*, *Ch. VI.*

“ No life that breathes with human breath

Has ever truly longed for death.” TENNYSON. *The Two Voices*.

“ No longer by implicit faith we err,

Whilst every man's his own interpreter.”

DENHAM. *Progress of Human Learning*, line 148.

“ No love so true as love that dies untold.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Mysterious Illness*.

“ No man at one time can be wise and love.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 230.

“ No man can be wise on an empty stomach.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede* (*Bartle Massey*), *Bk. X.*, *Ch. II.*

"No man can be wiser than destiny."

TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women.*

"No man can serve two masters." ST. MATTHEW. *Ch. VI., ver. 24.*

"No man has learned anything rightly, until he know that every day  
is Doomsday." EMERSON. *Work and Days.*

"No man is a hypocrite in his pleasures."

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson), Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. III., p. 94.*

"No man is born unto himself alone ;

Who lives unto himself, he lives to none."

QUARLES. *History of Queen Esther, Sec I., Med. I.*

"No man is matriculated to the art of life till he has been well tempted."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola (Pietro Cennini), Bk. I., Ch. IX.*

"No man knows what the wife of his bosom is—no man knows what a  
ministering angel she is—until he has gone with her through the  
fiery trials of this world."

WASHINGTON IRVING. *Sketch Book, The Wife.*

"No man loveth his fetters, be they made of gold."

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. VIII.*

"No man means evil but the devil, and we shall know him by his  
horns." SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Page),  
Act V., Sc. II.*

"No man

Till thirty, should perceive there's a plain woman."

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIII., St. 3.*

"No man's a faithful judge in his own cause."

MASSINGER. *The Bashful Lover (Alonzo), Act II., Sc. VII.*

"No man's knowledge, here, can go beyond his experience."

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. II.,  
Ch. I., § 19.*

"(For sure) no minutes bring us more content,  
Than those in pleasing useful studies spent."

POMFRET. *The Choice, line 31.*

"(They are) no more like,  
Than chalk is to cheese."

UNKNOWN. *The Marriage of true Wit and Science (Science),  
Act V., Sc. I.*

"No nightingale delighteth to prolong

Her low preamble all alone."

TENNYSON. *The Palace of Art.*

"No one is so accursed by fate,  
None so utterly desolate,

But some heart, though unknown,  
Responds unto his own."

LONGFELLOW. *Endymion.*

"No post the man

Ennobles ;—man the post !"

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur, Bk. XII., XVIII.*

“No profit grows, where is no pleasure ta’en ;  
In brief, sir, study what you most affect.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Tranio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“No quality will get a man more friends than a disposition to admire  
the qualities of others.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson, Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. II., p. 22.*

“No rock so hard but that a little wave  
May beat admission in a thousand years.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“No sleep till morn, when youth and pleasure meet  
To chase the glowing hours with flying feet.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., XXII.*

“No society can surely be flourishing and happy, of which the far greater  
part of the members are poor and miserable.”

ADAM SMITH. *The Wealth of Nations, Bk. I., Ch. VIII.*

“(Yet stab at thee who will,)”

No stab the soul can kill.” SIR JOHN DAVIS. *The Soul's Errand.*

*This is generally attributed to Sir Walter Raleigh; but in  
Davison's Rhapsody it is definitely attributed to Sir  
John Davis.*

“No, the heart that has truly loved never forgets,  
But as truly loves on to the close ;

As the sunflower turns on her God when he sets,  
The same look which she turn'd when he rose.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, Believe me if all those endearing  
young charms.*

“No wealth is like a quiet mind.”

OLD BALLAD. *My Mind a Kingdom is.*

“No woman would ever marry if she had not the chance of mortality  
for a release.”

GAY. *The Beggar's Opera (Lockit), Act II., Sc. II.*

“No wound, which warlike hand of enemy  
Inflicts with dint of sword, so sore doth light  
As doth the poysnous sting, which infamy  
Infixeth in the name of noble wight.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. VI., Can. VI., St. 1.*

“No vizor does become black villainy  
So well as soft and tender flattery.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Gower), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“(We shift and bedeck and bedrape us,  
Thou art) noble and nude and antique.”

SWINBURNE. *Dolores.*

“Nobody can deny but that religion is a comfort to the distressed, a  
cordial to the sick, and sometimes a restraint on the wicked.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Letter to the Countess of  
Bute, 23rd June, 1754.*

“None are completely wretched but the great.  
Superior woes, superior stations bring;  
A peasant sleeps, while cares awake a king.”

BROOME. *Epistle to Mr. Fenton.*

“None are fair but who are kind.”

THOMAS STANLEY. *The Deposition.*

“None are so fond of secrets as those who do not mean to keep them;  
such persons covet secrets as a spendthrift covets money, for the  
purpose of circulation.”

COLTON. *Lacon, XL.*

“None but a fool is always right; and his right is the most unreasonable  
wrong.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth, Vol. II., p. 214.*

“None but an author knows an author’s cares,  
Or Fancy’s fondness for the child she bears.”

COWPER. *The Progress of Error.*

“None but beggars live at ease.”

A. W. *Song in Praise of a Beggar’s Life (from  
Davison’s Rhapsody).*

“None but the base in baseness do delight.”

DRAYTON. *Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy.*

“None but the brave deserves the fair.”

DRYDEN. *Alexander’s Feast.*

“None but those whose courage is unquestionable can afford to be  
effeminate.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Pelham, Chap. XLIV., Maxim V.*

“None can speak of a wound with skill, if he hath not a wound felt.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. I. Domo and  
Zelmane (Zelmane).*

“He jests at scars, that never felt a wound.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II.,  
Sc. II.*

“None without hope e’er loved the brightest fair;  
But Love can hope, where Reason would despair.”

LYTTELTON. *Epigram.*

“Nor doubt that golden chords  
Of good works, mingling with the visions, raise  
The soul to purer worlds.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Pt. I., XVIII.*

“Nor florid prose, nor honeyed lines of rhyme,  
Can blazon evil deeds, or consecrate a crime.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. I., III.*

“Nor feed, for pomp, an idle train,  
While want unpitied pines in vain.”

LANGHORNE. *Hymn to Humanity, St. 4.*

“ Nor stony tower, nor walls of beaten brass,  
 Nor airless dungeon, nor strong links of iron,  
 Can be retentive to the strength of spirit ;  
 But life, being weary of these worldly bars,  
 Never lacks power to dismiss itself.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar* (*Cassius*), *Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Not a vanity is given in vain.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II.*, line 290.

“ Not a worm is cloven in vain ;  
 That not a moth with vain desire  
 Is shrivel'd in a fruitless fire,  
 Or but subserves another's gain.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, LIV.*

“ Not all the water in the rough-rude sea  
 Can wash the balm from an anointed King ;  
 The breath of worldly men cannot depose  
 The deputy elected by the Lord.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (King Richard)*,  
*Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Not dead, but gone before.”

ROGERS. *Human Life*.

“ The buried are not lost, but gone before.”

E. ELLIOTT. *The Excursion*.

“ Dear is the spot where Christians sleep,  
 And sweet the strain which angels pour ;  
 Oh, why should we in anguish weep ?  
 They are not lost, but gone before.”

ANON. *From Smith's Edinboro' Harmony*,  
 1829.

“ Not for mortal tear  
 Doth Nature deviate from her calm career :  
 Nor is the Earth less laughing or less fair,  
 Though breaking hearts her gladness may not share.”

F. HEMANS. *The Abencerrage, Can. I., I.*

“ Not oaks alone are trees, nor roses flowers ;  
 Much humble wealth makes rich this world of ours.”

LEIGH HUNT. *On Pomfret's Choice*.

“ Not once or twice in our rough island story,  
 The path of duty is the way to glory.”

TENNYSON. *Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington*.

“ Not our logical, mensurative faculty, but our imaginative one is king over us.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. III., Ch. III.*

“ Not so good to borrow, as be able to lend.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

“ Not to know me argues yourselves unknown.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IV.*, line 83.

“ Not to know me

Argues thyself unknowing of thyself.”

SOMERVILLE. *Hobbinol, Can. III.*, line 378.

“ Not to put too fine a point upon it.”

C. DICKENS. *Bleak House (Mr. Snagsby), Chap. XI.*

“ Not to understand a treasure’s worth

Till time has stol’n away the slighted good,  
Is cause of half the poverty we feel,  
And makes the world the wilderness it is.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. VI., line 50.*

“ Not well understood, as good not known ? ”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. I., line 437.*

“ Not what we give, but what we share,—

For the gift without the giver is bare.”

LOWELL. *Vision of Sir Launful, Part II., VIII.*

“ Nothing can exceed the vanity of our existence but the folly of our  
pursuits.” GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Honeywood),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Nothing can seem foul to those that win.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (King Henry), Act V.,  
Sc. I.*

“ Nothing comes amiss, so money comes withal.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Grumio),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Nothing emboldens sin so much as mercy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (1st Senator), Act III.,  
Sc. V.*

“ (For) nothing goes for sense or light,

That will not with old rules jump right.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III., line 135.*

“ Nothing in his life

Became him like the leaving it; he died  
As one that had been studied in his death,  
To throw away the dearest thing he owed,  
As ‘twere a careless trifle.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Malcolm), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Nothing in this world is single ;

All things by a law divine

In one another’s being mingle.” SHELLEY. *Love’s Philosophy.*

“ Nothing is achieved before it be thoroughly attempted.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

“ Nothing is great but the inexhaustible wealth of nature.”

EMERSON. *Resources.*

“ Nothing is impossible to a willing heart.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. IV.*

“ Nothing is lost on him who sees

With an eye that feeling gave ;—

For him there’s a story in every breeze,

And a picture in every wave.”

T. MOORE. *Boat Glee. Song from M. P., or the Blue Stocking.*

“ Nothing is so good as it seems beforehand.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Silas Marner (Nancy)*, Chap. XVIII.

“ Nothing is so rash as fear ; and the counsels of pusillanimity very rarely put off, whilst they are always sure to aggravate, the evils from which they would fly.”

BURKE. *Letters on the Regicide Peace*, I.

“ Nothing is thought rare  
Which is not new and follow'd ; yet we know  
That what was worn some twenty years ago  
Comes into grace again.”

J. FLETCHER. *The Noble Gentleman*. Prologue.

“ Nothing lovelier can be found  
In woman, than to study household good,  
And good works in her husband to promote.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost*, Bk. IX., line 232.

“ Nothing rocks love asleep but death.”

J. FLETCHER. *The Pilgrim (P. dro)*, Act V., Sc. IV.

“ Nothing so good, but it may be abused.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Part I., Sec. II.,  
Mem. II., Subs. VI.

“ Nothing speaks our griefe so well  
As to speak nothing.”

CRASHAW. *Upon the Death of a Gentleman*, line 27.

“ Nothing ! thou elder brother e'en to shade.”

ROCHESTER. *Poem on Nothing*.

“ Nothing was born ;  
Nothing will die ;  
All things will change.”

TENNYSON. *Nothing will Die*.

“ Nothing walks with aimless feet ;  
That not one life shall be destroy'd.  
Or cast as rubbish to the void,  
When God hath made the pile complete.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam*, LIV.

“ Nothing wins a man sooner than a good turn.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Part III., Sec. I.,  
Mem. II., Subs. I.

“ Nought so stockish, hard and full of rage,  
But music for the time doth change his nature.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Lorenzo)*,  
Act V., Sc. I.

“ Nought's had, all's spent,  
Where our desire is got without content :  
'Tis safer to be that which we destroy,  
Than, by destruction, dwell in doubtful joy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ Now is the winter of our discontent

Made glorious summer by this sun of York.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Now morn her rosy steps in th’ Eastern clime  
Advancing, sow’d the earth with orient pearl.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. V., line 1.*

“ Now up, now down, as boke in a well.”

CHAUCER. *The Knighte’s Tale, line 1535.*

“ Like so many buckets in a well.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy.*

“ Thus we’re wound up alternately,

Like buckets in a well.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *My Husband Means Extremely Well, IV.*

“ Youth is subject to sudden fits of despondency. Its hopes  
go up and down like a bucket in a draw-well.”

J. M. BARRIE. *Better Dead, Ch. III.*

“ O Caledonia ! stern and wild,  
Meet nurse for a poetic child !  
Land of brown heath and shaggy wood,  
Land of the mountain and the flood,  
Land of my sires ! what mortal hand  
Can e’er untie the filial band,  
That knits me to thy rugged strand ! ”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel,*  
*Can. VI., II.*

“ O Charity, divinely wise,  
Thou meek-ey’d Daughter of the Skies ! ”

HANNAH MORE. *Ode to Charity.*

“ O cursed lust of gold ! when for thy sake  
The fool throws up his interest in both worlds ;  
First starved in this, then damned in that to come.”

BLAIR. *The Grave, line 347.*

“ O Death in Life, the days that are no more.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, IV.* “ *Tears, Idle Tears,*”  
*last line.*

“ O Death ! the poor man’s dearest friend.” BURNS. *Despondency.*

“ O England ! modelled to thy inward greatness,  
Like little body with a mighty heart.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Chorus), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ O faithless world, and thy most faithless part,

A woman’s Heart ;

The true Shop of variety, where sits

Nothing but fits

And fevers of desire, and pangs of love,

Which toys remove ! ”

SIR HENRY WOTTON. *A Poem Written in his Youth*

“ O father Abraham ! what these Christians are

Whose own hard dealing teaches them suspect

The thoughts of others ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Shylock),*  
*Act I., Sc. III.*

“O for a horse with wings ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act III., Sc. II.*

“O for the touch of a vanish’d hand,  
And the sound of a voice that is still ! ”

TENNYSON. *Break, Break, Break!*

“O God, that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal  
away their brains.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Cassio), Act II., Sc. III.*

“O hateful error, melancholy’s child ! ”

Why dost thou shew to the apt thoughts of men  
The things that are not ? O error, soon conceiv’d,  
Thou never com’st unto a happy birth,  
But kill’st the mother that engender’d thee.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Messala).*  
*Act V., Sc. III.*

“O heavy burden of a doubtfull minde ! ”

QUARLES. *A Feast for Worms, Sec. 2.*

“O human love ! thou spirit given  
On earth of all we hope in Heaven.”

E. A. POE. *Tamerlane.*

“O I see thee old and formal, fitted to thy petty part,  
With a little hoard of maxims preaching down a daughter’s heart.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“O judgment, thou art fled to brutish beasts,  
And men have lost their reason ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“O, let him pass ! he hates him  
That would upon the rack of this tough world  
Stretch him out longer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Kent), Act V., Sc. III.*

“O let my looks be then my eloquence  
And dumb presages of my speaking breast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XXIII.*

“O life ! how pleasant in thy morning.”

BURNS. *To J. S.*

“O man ! while in thy early years,

How prodigal of time !

Mis-spending all thy precious hours,

Thy glorious, youthful prime ! ”

BURNS. *Despondency.*

“O man, . . . . .

. . . . . Who never art so near to crime and shame,  
As when thou hast achieved some deed of name.”

J. H. NEWMAN. *The Dream of Gerontius.*

“O me ! for why is all around us here

As if some lesser God had made the world,

But had not force to shape it as he would ? ”

TENNYSON. *The Passing of Arthur.*

“ O mickle is the powerful grace that lies  
 In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities :  
 For nought so vile that on the earth doth live,  
 But to the earth some special good doth give ;  
 Nor ought so good, but strain'd from that fair use,  
 Revolts from true birth, stumbling on abuse.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ O, my luve's like a red, red rose  
 That's newly sprung in June.” BURNS. *A red, red rose.*

“ O my prophetic soul ! mine uncle ? ” SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ O opportunity, thy guilt is great !  
 'Tis thou that execut'st the traitor's treason ;  
 Thou sett'st the wolf where he the lamb may get ;  
 Whoever plots the sin, thou point'st the season ;  
 'Tis thou that spurn'st at right, at law, at reason ;  
 And in thy shady cell, where none may spy him  
 Sits Sin, to seize the souls that wander by him.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, 126.*

“ O our lives' sweetness !  
 That with the pain of death we'd hourly die  
 Rather than die at once.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ O pang all pangs above,  
 Is kindness counterfeiting absent Love.” COLERIDGE. *The pang more sharp than all.*

“ O powerful love ! that in some respects, makes a beast a man ; in some other, a man a beast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Falstaff), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ O purblind race of miserable men,  
 How many among us at this very hour  
 Do forge a lifelong trouble for ourselves,  
 By taking true for false, or false for true ! ”

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid.*

“ O, rank is good, and gold is fair,  
 And high and low mate ill ;  
 But love has never known a law  
 Beyond its own sweet will.”

WHITTIER. *Amy Wentworth.*

“ O Romeo, Romeo ! wherefore art thou Romeo ?  
 Deny thy father, and refuse thy name :  
 Or if thou wilt not, be but sworn my love,  
 And I'll no longer be a Capulet.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ O running stream of sparkling joy  
 To be a soaring human boy ! ”

C. DICKENS. *Bleak House (Chadband), Ch. XIX.*

“O shall the braggart shout  
 For some blind glimpse of freedom, work itself  
 Thro’ madness, hated by the wise, to law,  
 System and empire ? ”

TENNYSON. *Love and Duty.*

“O small beginnings, ye are great and strong,  
 Based on a faithful heart and weariless brain !  
 Ye build the future fair, ye conquer wrong,  
 Ye earn the crown, and wear it not in vain.”

LOWELL. *To W. L. Garrison.*

“O summer friendship,  
 Whose flattering leaves, that shadow’d us in  
 Our prosperity, with the least gust drop off  
 In th’ autumn of adversity ! ”

MASSINGER. *Maid of Honour.*

“O, swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,  
 That monthly changes in her circled orb,  
 Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“O sweetness of content ! seraphic joy !  
 Which nothing wants, and nothing can destroy.”

GRANVILLE. *To Mrs. Higgins.*

“O that I were a glove upon that hand,  
 That I might touch that cheek ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II., Sc. II.*

“O that men’s ears should be  
 To counsel deaf, but not to flattery.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Apemantus), Act I., Sc. II.*

“O that the vain remorse which must chastise  
 Crimes done, had but as loud a voice to warn,  
 As its keen sting is mortal to avenge.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Giacomo). Act V., Sc. I.*

“O that this too too-solid flesh would melt,  
 Thaw, resolve itself into a dew !  
 Or that the Everlasting had not fixed  
 His canon ’gainst self-slaughter ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. II.*

“O the cowardice of a guilty conscience.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

“O the curst fate of all conspiracies !  
 They move on many springs ; if one but fail,  
 The restive machine stops.”

DRYDEN. *Don Sebastian (Benducar), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“O the divinity of being rich ! ”

RANDOLPH. *Hey for Honesty (Blepsidemus), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“O then, I see Queen Mab hath been with you,  
She is the fairies’ midwife; and she comes  
In shape no bigger than an agate-stone  
On the forefinger of an alderman,  
Drawn with a team of little atomies  
Athwart men’s noses as they lie asleep:  
Her waggon-spokes made of long spinner’s legs;  
The cover, of the wings of grasshoppers;  
The traces, of the smallest spider’s web;  
The collars, of the moonshine’s wat’ry beams;  
Her whip, of cricket’s bone; the lash of film:  
Her waggoner, a small, grey-coated gnat,  
Not half so big as a round little worm  
Pricked from the finger of a maid;  
Her chariot is an empty hazel-nut,  
Made by the joiner squirrel, or old grub,  
Time out of mind the fairies’ coachmakers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Mercutio), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“O there be players that I have seen play—and heard others praise,  
and that highly—not to speak it profanely, that neither having  
the accent of Christians, nor the gait of Christian, pagan, nor  
man, have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of  
Nature’s journeymen had made men, and not made them well,  
they imitated humanity so abominably.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“O thou invisible spirit of wine, if thou hast no name to be known by,  
let us call thee devil.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Cassio), Act II., Sc. III.*

“O! ‘tis excellent  
To have a giant’s strength; but tyrannous  
To use it like a giant.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Isabella), Act II., Sc. II.*

“O wad some pow’r the giftie gie us  
To see ourselves as others see us!  
It wad frae monie a blunder free us,  
An’ foolish notion:  
What airs in dress an’ gait wad lea’e us,  
And ev’n devotion.”

BURNS. *To a Louse.*

“O, what a fall was there, my countrymen!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“O what a glory doth this world put on  
For him who with a fervent heart, goes forth  
Under the bright and glorious sky, and looks  
On duties well performed, and days well spent!”

LONGFELLOW. *Autumn.*

“O what a goodly outside falsehood hath!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice (Antonio), Act I., Sc. III.*

“O what a heaven is love! O what a hell!”

MIDDLETON AND DEKKER. *The Honest Whore, Pt. I. (Duke),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ O what a miracle to man is man.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, Night I., line 85.

“ O what a thing is man ! the wisest heart  
A fool ! a fool that laughs at its own folly,  
Yet still a fool ! ”

COLERIDGE. *Remorse*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ O what a world of vile ill-favour'd faults  
Looks handsome in three hundred pounds a-year.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor* (*Anne Page*),  
Act III., Sc. IV.

“ O what men dare do ! what men may do ! what men daily do, not  
knowing what they do ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing* (*Claudio*), Act IV.,  
Sc. I.

“ O what's a table richly spread,  
Without a woman at its head ! ”

WARTON. *The Progress of Discontent*.

“ O wherefore should ill ever flow from ill,  
And pain still keener pain for ever breed ? ”

SHELLEY. *The Revolt of Islam*, Can. V., St. II.

“ O wild west wind, thou breath of autumn's being,  
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead  
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,”

SHELLEY. *Ode to the West Wind*, I.

“ O woman ! in our hours of ease,  
Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,  
And variable as the shade  
By the light quivering aspen made ;  
When pain and anguish wring the brow,  
A ministering angel thou ! ”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion*, Can. VI., XXX.

“ O woman ! lovely woman ! Nature made thee  
To temper man ; we had been brutes without you.  
Angels were painted fair to look like you.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved* (*Jaffier*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ O wretched impotence of human mind !  
We, erring, still excuse for error find,  
And darkling grope, not knowing we are blind.”

PRIOR. *Solomon*, Bk. I., line 721.

“ O ye powers  
That give heav'n countless eyes to view men's acts.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles* (*Pericles*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ Oaths are but words, and words but wind.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, Pt. II., Can. II., line 107.

“ Obedience is the bond of rule.”

TENNYSON. *Morte d'Arthur*.

“ Obedience is the courtesy due to kings.”

TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine*.

"Occasion's bald behind."

OLD PROVERB.

MASSINGER. *The Guardian (Durazzo)*,  
Act IV., Sc. I.

"Who lets slip fortune, her shall never find;  
Occasion, once past by, is bald behind."

COWLEY. *Pyramus and Thisbe*, XV.

*Vide*—"Time wears all," etc.

"O'er the glad waters of the dark-blue sea,  
Our thoughts as boundless, and our souls as free."

BYRON. *The Corsair*, Can. I., I.

"Of all affliction taught a lover yet,  
'Tis sure the hardest science to forget."

POPE. *Eloisa to Abelard*, line 189.

"Of all beasts the man-beast is the worst,  
To others, and himself, the cruellest foe." R. BAXTER. *Hypocrisy*.

"Of all the paths lead to a woman's love,  
Pity's the straightest."

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Knight of Malta (Mount Ferrat)*, Act I., Sc. I.

*Vide*—"Pity is sworn."

"Of all the plagues with which the world is curst,  
Of ev'ry ill, a woman is the worst."

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Amadis)*, Act II., Sc. I.

"(For) of Fortune's sharp adversite  
The worse kinde of infortune is this,—  
A man to have been in prosperite,  
And it remember when it passed is."

CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide*, Boke III., line 1625.

"This is truth the poet\* sings,  
That a sorrow's crown of sorrow is remembering happier  
things." TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*.

\*Dante. *Inferno*, Can. V., line 121.

"Of harmes two the lesse is for to chese."

CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide*, Boke II., line 470.

"Of two ils chose the least."

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. V.

"In needful dangers ever chuse the least."

CHAPMAN. *All Fooles (Gostanzo)*, Act I., Sc. I.

"That of two evils I have chose the least."

PRIOR. *To Mr. Harley*.

"'Twas always held, and ever will,

By sage mankind, discreeter

T' anticipate a lesser ill

Than undergo a greater."

SHENSTONE. *Stanzas to the Memory of a Lady*.

“ Of making many books there is no end ; and much study is a weariness of the flesh.”      ECCLESIASTES. Ch. XII., ver. 12.

“ Of mirth to make a trade may be a crime,  
‘ But tired sprites for mirth must have a time.’ ”

SOUTHWELL. To the Reader.

“ Of other tyrants short the strife,  
But Indolence is King for life.”      HANNAH MORE. Florio, Pt. I.

“ Oft expectation fails, and most oft there  
Where most it promises ; and oft it hits,  
Where hope is coldest, and despair most sits.”

SHAKESPEARE. All's Well that Ends Well (*Helena*),  
Act II., Sc. I. \*

“ Oft has good nature been the fool's defence,  
And honest meaning gilded want of sense.”

SHENSTONE. Ode to a Lady.

“ Oft have I wonder'd that on Irish ground  
No poisonous reptiles ever yet were found :  
Reveal'd the secret stands of Nature's work ;  
She saved her venom to create a Burke.”

WARREN HASTINGS. Epigram on Burke.

“ Oft in savage breasts the buried seeds  
Of brooding virtue live, and Freedom's fairest deeds ! ”

WARTON. Ode on H. M. Birthday, 4th June, 1788.

“ Oft in the stilly night,  
Ere Slumber's chain hath bound me,  
Fond memory brings the light  
Of other days around me.”

T. MOORE. Oft in the Still Night.

“ Often change doth please a woman's mind.”

SIR T. WYATT. The Deserted Lover.

“ Often the cockloft is empty in those which nature hath built stories high.”

FULLER. Holy and Profane States, Bk. V., Ch. XVIII.

“ Often to our comfort, shall we find  
The sharded beetle is a safer hold  
Than is the full-wing'd eagle.”

SHAKESPEARE. Cymbeline (*Bellarus*), Act III., Sc. III.

“ Oftentimes, to win us to our harm,  
The instruments of darkness tell us truths ;  
Win us with honest trifles, to betray us  
In deepest consequence.”

SHAKESPEARE. Macbeth (*Banquo*), Act I., Sc. III.

“ Oh, bed ! bed ! bed ! delicious bed !  
That heaven upon earth to the weary head,  
When lofty or low its condition ! ”

T. HOOD. Miss Kilmanseggi.

“ Oh ! better, then, to die, and give  
The grave its kindred dust,  
Than live to see Time’s bitter change  
In those we love and trust.”

ELIZA COOK. *Time's Changes.*

“ Oh Day, if I squander a wavelet of thee,  
A mite of my twelve-hours’ treasure.”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes.*

“ Oh death, where is thy victory ? oh death, where is thy sting ? ”

ST. PAUL. *Ep. to the Corinthians, I., Ch. XV., ver. 55.*

“ O grave ! where is thy victory ?  
O death ! where is thy sting ? ”

POPE. *The Dying Christian to his Soul.*

“ Oh, East is East, and West is West, and never the twain shall meet,  
Till earth and sky stand presently at God’s great judgment seat ;  
But there is neither East nor West, Border nor Breed nor Birth,  
When two strong men stand face to face, tho’ they come from the ends  
of the earth ! ”

RUDYARD KIPLING. *The Ballad of East and West.*

“ Oh ! ever thus, from childhood’s hour,  
I’ve seen my fondest hopes decay ;  
I never loved a tree or flower,  
But ’twas the first to fade away.

“ I never loved a dear gazelle,  
To glad me with its soft black eye,  
But when it came to know me well,  
And love me, it was sure to die ! ” T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, V.*

“ Oh for a forty parson power.” BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. X., St. 34.*

“ Oh God ! it is a fearful thing  
To see the human soul take wing  
In any shape, in any mood.” BYRON. *The Prisoner of Chillon, VIII.*

“ Oh God ! that bread should be so dear,  
And flesh and blood so cheap ! ” T. HOOD. *The Song of the Shirt.*

“ Oh ! how many torments lie in the small circle of a wedding-ring ! ”  
COLLEY CIBBER. *The Double Gallant (Sir Solomon),*  
*Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Oh how this spring of love resembleth  
The uncertain glory of an April day,  
Which now shows all the beauty of the sun,  
And, by-and-by, a cloud takes all away ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Protheus), Act I.,*  
*Sc. III.*

“ Oh ! nature’s noblest gift—my gray goose quill !  
Slave of my thoughts, obedient to my will,  
Torn from thy parent bird to form a pen,  
That mighty instrument of little men ! ”

BYRON. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

“ Oh, no! we never mention her.”

HAYNES BAYLY.

“ Oh talk not to me of a name great in story;  
The days of our youth are the days of our glory.”

BYRON. *Stanzas written on the road between Florence  
and Pisa, I.*

“ Oh that eternal want of pence,  
Which vexes public men.”

TENNYSON. *Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.*

“ Oh! . . . that mine adversary had written a book.”

JOB. *Ch. XXXI., ver. 35 (old version).*

*The new version runs:—*

“ And that I had the indictment which mine adversary hath  
written ! ”

“ Oh! that the Desert were my dwelling-place,  
With one fair spirit for my minister,  
That I might all forget the human race,  
And, hating no one, love but only her ! ”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., CLXXVII.*

“ Oh! there is joy above the name of pleasure,  
Deep self-possession, an intense repose.”

COLERIDGE. *The Night Scene.*

“ Oh!

Thou then would'st make mine enemy my judge ! ”

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Jupiter), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Oh, 'tis cruelty to beat a cripple with his own' crutches.”

FULLER. *Holy and Profane States : Holy State : Of Festing.*

“ Oh! too convincing—dangerously dear—  
In woman's eye the unanswerable tear !  
That weapon of her weakness she can wield,  
To save, subdue—at once her spear and shield :  
Avoid it—virtue ebbs and wisdom errs,  
Too fondly gazing on that grief of hers !  
What lost a world and bade a hero fly ?  
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.”

BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. II., XV.*

“ Oh! what a crowded world one moment may contain ! ”

F. HEMANS. *The Last Constantine, LIX.*

“ Oh, woman! woman! thou should'st have few sins  
Of thine own to answer for ! Thou art the author  
Of such a book of follies in a man,  
That it would need the tears of all the angels  
To blot the record out ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Lady of Lyons (Damas), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Oil and water—woman and a secret—  
Are hostile properties.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Richelieu (Baradas), Act I., Sc. 1.*

“ Oil to the fire.”

COWLEY. *The Incurable, IV.*

“Old age, a second child, by nature curst  
 With more and greater evils than the first,  
 Weak, sickly, full of pains, in ev’ry breath;  
 Railing at life, and yet afraid of death.”

CHURCHILL. *Gotham, Bk. I., line 215.*

“Old fashions please me best, I am not so nice  
 To change true rules for odd inventions.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Bianca), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Old friends are best.”

J. SELDEN. *Table Talk. Friends.*

“I love everything that’s old: old friends, old times, old  
 manners, old books, old wine.”

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer (Hardcastle),  
 Act I., Sc. I.*

“Old houses mended,  
 Cost little less than new before they’re ended.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Prologue to the Double Gallant.*

“Old John of Gaunt, time-honour’d Lancaster.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Old love is little worth when new is more prefer’d.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene, Bk. VI., Can. IX., St. 40.*

“Old men are testy, and will have their way.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Orsino), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Old Time the clock setter, that bald sexton time.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Bastard), Act III., Sc. I.*

“On adamant our wrongs we all engrave,  
 But write our benefits upon the wave.”

KING. *The Art of Love, line 971.*

“On ev’ry feature,  
 She’s wrote, the man.”

BURNS. *To J. S.*

“On every thorn delightful wisdom grows;  
 In every rill a sweet instruction flows.” YOUNG. *Sat. I., line 249.*

“On horror’s head horrors accumulate.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Once his soul of truth is gone,  
 Love’s sweet life is o’er.”

T. MOORE. *Fare Thee Well, Thou Lovely One.*

“Once more who would not be a boy ?”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., XXIII.*

“Once to distrust is never to deserve.”

SAVAGE. *The Volunteer Laureate, No. 5.*

“One bosom to recline upon,  
 One heart to be his only one,  
 Are quite enough for love !”

T. MOORE. *To Fanny.*

“One brave deed makes no hero.”

WHITTIER. *The Hero.*

“One breast laid open were a school  
Which would unteach mankind the best to shine or rule.”  
BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., XLIII.*

“One Cæsar lives; a thousand are forgot.”  
YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII., line 201.*

“One can be a soldier without dying, and a lover without sighing.”  
SIR E. ARNOLD. *Adzuma (Sakamune), Act II., Sc. V.*

“One can’t tear out one’s heart,  
And show it, how sincere a thing it is!”  
R. BROWNING. *Strafford, Act I., Sc. II.*

“One casual truth supports a thousand lying rhymes.”  
DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, Pt. III., line 521.*

“One crowded hour of glorious life  
Is worth an age without a name.”  
SIR W. SCOTT. *Old Mortality, Ch. XXXIV.*

“One cut from ven’son to the heart can speak  
Stronger than ten quotations from the Greek;  
One fat Sir Loin possesses more sublime  
Than all the airy castles built by rhyme.”  
PETER PINDAR. *Boozzy and Piozzi, Pt. II. (Sir John).*

“One dram of joy must have a pound of care.”  
SHAKESPEARE (attributed to). *Locrine (Locrine), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“One drop of blood, drawn from thy country’s bosom,  
Should grieve thee more than streams of foreign gore.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Joan), Act III., Sc. III.*

“One ear it heard, at the other out it went.”  
CHAUCER. *Troilus and Cresseide, Bk. IV., line 435.*

“One fire burns out another’s burning,  
One pain is lessened by another’s anguish;  
Turn giddy, and be holp by backward turning;  
One desperate grief cures with another’s languish.  
Take thou some new infection to thy eye,  
And the rank poison of the old will die.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Benvolio), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Thus do extremest ills a joy possess,  
And one woe makes another woe seem less.”  
DRAYTON. *England’s Heroical Epistles. Queen Isabella to Mortimer.*

“And no bond  
In closer union knits two human hearts  
Than fellowship in grief.”  
SOUTHEY. *Joan of Arc, Bk. I., line 346.*

“The sad relief  
That misery loves—the fellowship of grief.”  
J. MONTGOMERY. *The West Indies, Pt. III.*

“One foul sentence, doth more hurt, than many foul examples.”  
BACON. *Essay LVI., Of Judicature.*

“One good deed dying tongueless  
Slaughters a thousand waiting upon that.  
Our praises are our wages: you may ride us  
With one soft kiss a thousand furlongs, ere  
With spur we heat an acre.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter's Tale (Hermione), Act I., Sc. II.*

“One hair of a woman can draw more than a hundred pair of oxen.”  
J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Letter IV.*  
To T. D., Esq.

“Fair tresses man's imperial race ensnare,  
And beauty draws us with a single hair.”  
POPE. *Rape of the Lock, Bk. II., line 27.*

“Not ten yoke of oxen  
Have the power to draw us  
Like a woman's hair.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Saga of King Olaf.*

“One impulse from a vernal wood  
May teach you more of man,  
Of moral evil and of good,  
Than all the sages can.” WORDSWORTH. *The Tables Turned.*

“One kind kiss before we part,  
Drop a tear and bid adieu;  
Though we sever, my fond heart  
Till we meet shall pant for you.” DODSLEY. *The Parting Kiss.*

“One man is sufficient for revenge.”  
BULWER LYTTON. *Rienzi (Rienzi), Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“One man may better steal a horse than another look over the hedge.”  
OLD PROVERB.  
LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 26th July, 1748.*

“One may be a p — without versing, and a versifier without poetry.”  
SIR P. SIDNEY. *An Apologie for Poetrie.*

“One may smile, and smile, and be a villain.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. V.*

“One minute gives invention to destroy;  
What to rebuild, will a whole age employ.”  
CONGREVE. *The Double Dealer (Maskwell), Act I.. Sc. VI.*

“One more unfortunate,  
Weary of breath,  
Rashly importunate,  
Gone to her death ! ” T. HOOD. *The Bridge of Sighs.*

“One morsel's as good as another when your mouth's out o' taste.”  
GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Lisbeth Bede), Bk. I., Ch. XI.*

“ One murder made a villain ;  
 Millions a hero. Princes were privileg’d  
 To kill, and numbers sanctified the crime.”

BEILBY PORTEUS. *Death*, line 155.

“ One must be poor to know the luxury of giving.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Middlemarch*, Bk. II., Ch. XVII.

“ One rose, but one, by those fair fingers cull’d,  
 Were worth a hundred kisses press’d on lips  
 Less exquisite than thine.” TENNYSON. *The Gardener’s Daughter*.

“ One self-approving hour whole years outweighs.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV., line 255.

“ One shriek of hate would jar all the hymns of heaven.”

TENNYSON. *Sea Dreams*.

“ One sickly sheep infects the flock,  
 And poisons all the rest.”

DR. I. WATTS. *Songs for Children*, XXI.

“ One rotten sheep spoils the whole flock.”

BLAKE. *King Edward the Third (Dagworth)*.

“ One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above  
 the ridiculous makes the sublime again.”

T. PAINE. *Age of Reason*, Pt. II.

“ One struggle more, and I am free  
 From pangs that rend my heart in twain ;  
 One last long sigh to love and thee,  
 Then back to busy life again.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces. One Struggle More*.

“ One swallow proueth not that summer is neare.”

NORTHBROOKE. *Treatise against Dauncing*.

“ One swallow maketh not summer.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. II., Ch. V.

“ One foul wind no more makes a winter, than one swallow  
 makes a summer.”

C. DICKENS. *Martin Chuzzlewit*, Ch. XLIII.

“ One to-day is worth two to-morrows.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard’s Almanac*.

“ One to destroy is murder by the law,  
 And gibbets keep the lifted hand in awe ;  
 To murder thousands takes a specious name,  
 War’s glorious art, and gives immortal fame.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame*, Sat. VII., line 55.

“ One touch of Nature makes the whole world kin.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Ulysses)*.  
*Act III., Sc. III.*

“ One who, to all the heights of learning bred,  
 Read books and men, and practis’d what he read.”

STEPNEY. *To the Earl of Carlisle*.

“One woe doth tread upon another’s heel,  
So fast they follow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Queen), Act IV., Sc. VII.*

“Thus woe succeeds a woe, as wave a wave.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 48.

“Woes cluster ; rare are solitary woes ;  
They love a train, they tread each other’s heel.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night III., line 63.*

“One word alone is all that strikes the ear,  
One short, pathetic, simple word, . . . ‘Oh dear !’ ”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer’s Boy, Autumn, line 157.*

“Only human eyes can weep.” MARVELL. *Eyes and Tears, line 46.*

“Only in loue, they happy prooue,  
Who loue what most deserves their loue.”

PH. FLETCHER. *Sicelides (Chorus), Act III., Sc. VI.*

“Only the actions of the just  
Smell sweet and blossom in the dust.”

SHIRLEY. *Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.*

“Only they  
Know how to live, who live to die.” WHYTE MELVILLE. *Lost.*

“Only when genius is married to science can the highest results be produced.” HERBERT SPENCER. *Education, Ch. I.*

“Open your ears; for which of you will stop  
The vent of hearing, when loud Rumour speaks ?  
I, from the orient to the drooping west,  
Making the wind my post-horse, still unfold  
The acts commenced on this ball of earth :  
Upon my tongues continual slanders ride,  
The which in every language I pronounce,  
Stuffing the ears of men with false reports.  
I speak of peace, while covert enmity,  
Under the smile of safety, wounds the world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Rumour), Induction.*

“(A plague of) opinion ! a man may wear it on both sides, like a leather jerkin.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Thersites), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Opinion governs all mankind,  
Like the blind’s leading of the blind.”

BUTLER. *Miscellaneous Thoughts, line 269.*

“Opinion in good men is but knowledge in the making.”

MILTON. *Areopagitica.*

“Opinion ! which on crutches walks,  
And sounds the words another talks.” LLOYD. *The Poet, line 55.*

“Opinion’s but a fool, that makes us scan  
The outward habit by the inward man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Simonides), Act II., Sc. II.*

“Opposition may become sweet to a man when he has christened it persecution.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life. Janet's Repentance.*

“Oppression makes the wise man mad.”

R. BROWNING. *Luria (Puccio), Act IV.*

“Oppression, that sharp two-edged sword,

That others wounds, and wounds likewise his Lord.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. VI., XIV.*

“Or if one tolerable page appears

In folly's volume, 'tis the actor's leaf,

Who dries his own by drawing others' tears,

And, raising present mirth, makes glad his future years.”

HORACE SMITH. *Rejected Addresses, Cui Bono?*

“Order is Heaven's first law.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. IV., line 49.*

“‘Orthodoxy, my lord,’ said Bishop Warburton, in a whisper, ‘orthodoxy is my doxy, heterodoxy is another man's doxy.’”

PRIESTLEY. *Memoirs, Vol. I., p. 372.*

“Others may use the ocean as their road,  
Only the English make it their abode.”

WALLER. *Miscellanies, XLIX.*

“Our acts our angels are, or good or ill,  
Our fatal shadows that walk by us still.”

FLETCHER. *Upon an Honest Man's Fortune.*

“Our best good here is Nature's bounds to know,  
And those attempts to spare, which else would be in vain.”

REV. J. NORRIS OF BEMERTON. *To Himself, St. 5.*

“Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting :  
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,  
Hath had elsewhere its setting,  
And cometh from afar :  
Not in entire forgetfulness,  
And not in utter nakedness,  
But trailing clouds of glory do we come.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ode V.*

“Our cage  
We make our choir, as doth the prison'd bird,  
And sing our bondage freely.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Arviragus), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Our content  
Is our best having.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Old Lady), Act II., Sc. III.*

“Our country's welfare is our first concern,  
And who promotes that best—best proves his duty.”

HAVARD. *Regulus.*

“Our decrees  
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead ;  
And liberty plucks justice by the nose.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Duke), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Our deeds determine us, as much as we determine our deeds.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede, Bk. IV., Ch. XXIX.*

“ Our deeds still travel with us from afar,

And what we have been makes us what we are.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Middlemarch, Ch. LXX., head lines.*

“ Our discontent is from comparison,

Were better states unseen, each man would like his own.”

REV. JOHN NORRIS OF BEMERTON. *The Consolation, St. 2.*

“ Our doubts are traitors,

And make us lose the good we oft might win,

By fearing to attempt.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Lucio), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Our eyes are sentinels unto our judgments,

And should give certain judgment what they see;

But they are rash sometimes, and tell us wonders

Of common things, which when our judgments find,

They can then check the eyes, and call them blind.”

MIDDLETON AND ROWLEY. *The Changeling (Beatrice), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Our faith comes in moments ; our vice is habitual.”

EMERSON. *The Over-Soul.*

“ Our foster-nurse of Nature is repose.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Doctor), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ Our God and soldier we alike adore,

When at the brink of ruin, not before ;

After deliv'rance both alike requited,

Our God forgotten and our soldiers slighted.”

QUARLES.

“ God and the Doctor we alike adore,

But only when in danger, not before ;

The danger o'er, both are alike requited,

God is forgotten, and the doctor slighted.”

OWEN. *Epigrams.*

“ Our grief, how swift ! our remedies, how slow ! ”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. II., line 353.*

“ Our hours in Love have wings ; in absence, crutches.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Xerxes (Tamira), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Our ideals are framed, not according to the measure of our performances,  
but according to the measure of our thoughts.”

A. J. BALFOUR. *The Foundations of Belief, Pt. I.,  
Ch. I., III.*

“ Our ingress into the world

Was naked and bare ;

Our progress through the world

Is trouble and care ;

Our egress from the world

Will be nobody knows where :

But if we do well here,

We shall do well there.” LONGFELLOW. *The Cobbler of Hagenau.*

“ Our life is but a dark and stormy night,  
 To which sense yields a weak and glimmering light,  
 While wandering man thinks he discerneth all  
 By that which makes him but mistake and fall.”

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY. *To his Mistress, for her true picture.*

“ Our life is but a pilgrimage of blasts,  
 And every blast brings forth a fear;  
 And every fear, a death.” QUARLES. *Hieroglyph, III., 4.*

“ Our life is twofold: Sleep hath its own world,  
 A boundary between the things misnamed  
 Death and Existence.”

BYRON. *The Dream, I.*

“ Our life’s a clock, and every gasp of breath  
 Breathes forth a warning grief, till Time shall strike a death.”  
 QUARLES. *Hieroglyph, IX., 6.*

“ Our lives are universally shortened by our ignorance.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *The Principles of Biology, § 372.*

“ Our love is like our life;  
 There’s no man blest in either till his end.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *A Fine Companion (Aurelio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Our outward act is prompted from within,  
 And from the sinner’s mind proceeds the sin.”

PRIOR. *Henry and Emma, line 481.*

“ Our past lives build the present, which must mould  
 The lives to be.”

SIR E. ARNOLD. *Adzuma (Adachi), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Our pride misleads, our timid likings kill.”

WORDSWORTH. *Memorials of a Tour on the Continent, Pt. II. Desultory Stanzas.*

“ Our remedies oft in ourselves do lie,  
 Which we ascribe to heaven: the fated sky  
 Gives as free scope; only doth backward pull  
 Our slow designs, when we ourselves are dull.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All’s Well that Ends Well (Helena), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Our revels are now ended: these our actors,  
 As I foretold you, were all spirits, and  
 Are melted into air, into thin air:  
 And like the baseless fabrick of this vision,  
 The cloud-capt towers, the gorgeous palaces,  
 The solemn temples, the great globe itself,  
 Yea, all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;  
 And like this insubstantial pageant faded,  
 Leave not a rack behind! We are such stuff  
 As dreams are made on; and our little life  
 Is rounded with a sleep.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Prospero), Act IV.. Sc. 1.*

“Our sex still strikes an awe upon the brave,  
And only cowards dare affront a woman.”

FARQUHAR. *The Constant Couple (Angelica),*  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“Our supreme governors, the mob.”

HORACE WALPOLE. *Letter to Sir Horace Mann.*  
7th Sept., 1743.

“Our thoughts are heard in heaven.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 95.*

“Our to-days and yesterdays

Are the blocks with which we build.” LONGFELLOW. *The Builders.*

“Our very hopes belied our fears,

Our fears our hopes belied—

We thought her dying when she slept,

And sleeping when she died.”

HOOD. *The Death-Bed.*

“Our words have wings, but fly not where we would.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Spanish Gipsy (Fedelma).*

“Our works are the mirror wherein the spirit first sees its natural linea-  
ments.” CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. II., Ch. VII.*

“Out at elbow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Clown), Act II., Sc. I.*

“It's a little awt at elbows.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Provok'd Husband (Sir Francis),*  
*Act IV., Sc. I.*

“Out, damned spot! out, I say.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act V., Sc. I.*

“Out! out . . . accursed spot!”

SOUTHEY. *All for Love, VI.*

“Out, loathed medicine! hated potion, hence!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Lysander),*  
*Act III., Sc. II.*

“(But as the flounder dooth,  
Leape) out of the frying pan into the fyre.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. V.*

“(Time and place give best advice,)  
Out of season out of price.”

R. SOUTHWELL. *St. Peter's Complaint.*

“(Myself could else) out-frown false fortune's frown.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Cordelia), Act V., Sc. III.*

“Out-herods Herod.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“(Friend Ralph, thou hast)  
Outrun the constable at last.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III., line 1367.*

“Out-weeps a hermit, and out-prays a saint.”

DRYDEN. *Annus Mirabilis*, CCLXI.

“Ovid’s a rake, as half his verses shew him.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. I., St. 40.

“Own riches gather’d trouble, fame a breath,  
And life an ill whose only cure is death.”

PRIOR. *Epistle to Dr. Sherlock*.

“Oxford! the goddess-muse’s native home,

Inspir’d like Athens, and adorn’d like Rome.”

TICKELL. *Oxford*.

“(He has) paid dear, very dear, for his whistle.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard*.

“Pain is no evil

Unless it conquers us.”

C. KINGSLEY. *Saint Maura*.

“Paint the gates of hell with Paradise,

And play the slave to gain the tyranny.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess*, IV.

“Painted fools

Are caught with silken shows.”

DRAYTON. *The Quest of Cynthia*.

“Parents we can have but once; and he promises himself too much  
who enters life with the expectation of finding many friends.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Letter to J. Boswell, Esq.*,  
4th Jan., 1766.

“Particular lies may speak a general truth.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Spanish Gipsy* (*The Prior*).

“Party is the madness of many for the gain of a few.”

POPE. *Bowles’ Life of Pope*, Vol. VI., p. 405.

“Passing rich on forty pounds a year.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village*, line 142.

“Passing the love of women.”

SAMUEL. *Bk. II.*, Ch. I., ver. 26.

“Passion and prejudice govern the world; only under the name of  
reason.”

JOHN WESLEY. *Letter to Joseph Benson*, 5th Oct., 1770.

“Passion is the avalanche of the human heart—a single breath can  
dissolve it from its repose.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Falkland*, Bk. II.

“(I am) past all comforts here, but prayers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII.* (*Katharine*), Act IV., Sc. II.

“Past praying for.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV.*, Pt. I. (*Falstaff*), Act II., Sc. IV.

“Past sorrows, let us moderately lament them;

For those to come, seek wisely to prevent them.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfi* (*Duchess*), Act III.,  
Sc. II.

“ Patience is sorrow's salve.”

CHURCHILL. *The Prophecy of Famine*, line 362.

“ Patience is sottish, and impatience does  
Become a dog that's mad.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra)*, Act IV.,  
Sc. XV.

“ Patience is the virtue of an ass,  
That trots beneath his burden, and is quiet.”

LANSDOWNE. *Heroic Love*.

“ Patience on a monument.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Viola)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

Vide—“ She never told her love.”

“ Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel.”

DR. JOHNSON.

“ Peace hath her victories

No less renowned than war.”

MILTON. *Sonnet XIX.*

“ With peace and gentle virtue age would dwell,

Who have their triumphs like as hath Bellona fell.”

WEST. *On the Abuse of Travelling*, X.

“ The arts of peace are great,

And no less glorious than those of war.”

BLAKE. *King Edward III. (Bishop)*.

“ But the real and lasting victories are those of peace, and  
not of war.”

EMERSON. *Worship*.

“ Peace rules the day where reason rules the mind.”

COLLINS. *Oriental Eclogues*, Eclogue II.

“(That it shall hold companionship in) peace  
With honour, as in war.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus (Volumnia)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ I bring you peace with honour.” LORD BEACONSFIELD.

“ Penury makes wit premature.”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book*, V., line 167.

“ People are never so near playing the fool, as when they think them-  
selves wise.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Letter to Countess of Bute*,  
1st March, 1755.

“ People are willing to take hard knocks for nothing, but never to sell  
ribands cheap.”

RUSKIN. *The Crown of Wild Olive, Traffic*, 75.

“ People, who have their attention eternally fixed upon one object, can't  
help being a little narrow in their notions.”

FOOTE. *The Minor (Sir William Wealthy)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ Perfect love casteth out fear.” ST. JOHN. *Ep. I., Ch. IV.*, ver. 18.

“ Perfect love implies

Love in all capacities.”

COWLEY. *Platonic Love*.

“ Perseverance, dear my lord,  
Keeps honour bright.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Ulysses)*, Act III.,  
Sc. III.

“ Philosophers dwell in the moon, speculation and theory girdle the  
world about like a wall.”

FORD. *The Lover's Melancholy (Philosopher)* Act III.,  
Sc. III.

“ (This same) philosophy is a good horse in the stable, but an errant  
jade on a journey.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Jarvis)*, Act I.

“ Philosophy ! the great and only heir  
Of all the human knowledge which has been  
Unforfeited by man's rebellious sin.”

COWLEY. *To the Royal Society*.

“ Philosophy ! the lumber of the schools,  
The roguery of alchemy :  
And we the bubbled fools  
Spend all our present stock in hopes of golden rules.”

SWIFT. *Ode to Sir W. Temple*, II.

“ Philosophy will clip an Angel's wings,  
Conquer all mysteries by rule and line,  
Empty the haunted air, the gnomèd mine—  
Unweave a rainbow.”

KEATS. *Lamia*, II.

“ Physician, heal thyself.”

ST. LUKE. *Ch. IV., ver. 23.*

“ Pigmies are pigmies still, though perched on Alps,  
And pyramids are pyramids in vales.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VI.*, line 309.

“ Pikes are caught when little fish go by.”

SOUTHWELL. *Scorn not the Least*.

“ Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Baptista)*,  
Act IV., Sc. IV.

“ Pitchers have ears.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Queen)*, Act II.,  
Sc. IV.

“ Pitchers have ears.”

BEN JONSON. *The Vision of Delight*.

*Vide—“ Small pitchers.”*

“ Pity and need  
Make all flesh kin. There is no caste in blood,  
Which runneth of one hue, nor caste in tears,  
Which trickle salt with all.”

SIR E. ARNOLD. *The Light of Asia, Bk. VI.*

“ Pity is sworn servant unto love.”

S. DANIEL. *The Queen's Arcadia (Silvia)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“‘I pity you.’ (*Viola.*)  
 ‘That’s a degree to love.’” (*Olivia.*)  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night, Act III., Sc. I.*

“Pity melts the mind to love.”  
 DRYDEN. *Alexander’s Feast, V.*

“Can you pretend to love,  
 And have no pity? Love and that are twins.”  
 DRYDEN. *Don Sebastian (Aloneyda), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Pity’s akin to love.”  
 SOUTHERN. *Oroonoko (Oroonoko), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Pity, the tenderest part of love.”  
 YALDEN. *To Capt. Chamberlain.*

“Love’s pale sister, Pity.”  
 SIR W. JONES. *Hymn to Darga.*

“Love gains the shrine when pity opes the door.”  
 BULWER LYTTON. *The New Timon, Pt. III., I.*

“And loving-kindness, that is pity’s kin  
 And is most pitiless.”  
 SWINBURNE. *A Ballad of Life.*

“Pity is the virtue of the law,  
 And none but tyrants use it cruelly.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Alcibiades),  
 Act III., Sc. V.*

“Pity the sorrows of a poor old man.” TH. MOSS. *The Beggar.*

“Plagued with an itching leprosy of wit.”  
 BEN JONSON. *Every Man Out of his Humour, The Stage (Cordatus).*

“Plain-dealing is a jewel, and he that useth it shall die a beggar.”  
 H. PORTER. *The Two Angry Women of Abington (Nicholas).*

“Plain dealing is the best when all is done.”  
 HISTRIOMASTIX. (*Bellula*), *Act III., Sc. I.,*  
*line 160.*

“Plain dealing is a jewel.”  
 D. GARRICK. *Bon Ton (Col. Tivy), Act II.,  
 Sc. II.*

“Plain speech is better than much wit.”  
 SWINBURNE. *Chastelard (Queen), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Planets and the pale populace of heaven.”  
 R. BROWNING. *Balaustion’s Adventure.*

“Plate sin with gold,  
 And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks;  
 Arm it in rags, a pigmy’s straw doth pierce it.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear), Act IV., Sc. VI.*

“ Plays make mankind no better and no worse.”

BYRON. *Hints from Horace.*

“ Pleasure and action make the hours seem short.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Pleasure delights in contrasts; it is from dissipation that we learn to enjoy solitude, and from solitude dissipation.”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Last Days of Pompeii (Glaucus), Bk. I., Ch. II.*

“ Pleasure is a sweet tickling of sense, with a present joy.”

STEPHEN GOSSON. *Ephemerides of Phialo.*

“ Pleasure is oft a visitant; but pain

Clings cruelly to us, like the gnawing sloth  
On the deer’s tender haunches.”

KEATS. *Endymion.*

“ Pleasure never comes sincere to man;  
But lent by heaven upon hard usury.”

DRYDEN AND LEE. *Œdipus (Œdipus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Pleasure, that comes unlooked for, is thrice welcome;

And, if it stir the heart, if aught be there,

That may hereafter in a thoughtful hour

Wake but a sigh, ‘tis treasured up among

The things most precious! and the day it came

Is noted as a white day in our lives.”

ROGERS. *Italy. An Interview.*

“ Pleasure that the most enchant us

Seems the soonest done;

What is life with all it grants us

But a hunting run?”

WHYTE MELVILLE. *A Lay of the Ranston Bloodhounds.*

“ Pleasures are like poppies spread,

You seize the flower, its bloom is shed.” BURNS. *Tam o’ Shanter.*

“ Plenty and peace breeds cowards; hardness ever of hardness is mother.” SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act III., Sc. VI.*

“ Plenty, as well as want, can separate friends.”

COWLEY. *Davideis, Bk. III., line 205.*

“ Plenty corrupts the melody.”

TENNYSON. *The Blackbird.*

“ Plenty is the child of peace.”

HISTRIONASTIX (Song), *Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Plenty makes me poore.”

SPENSER. *Sonnet XXXV.*

“ Plenty doth make me poor.”

S. DANIEL. *The Queen’s Arcadia (Dorinda), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ With much we surfeit, plenty makes us poor.”

DRAYTON. *Legend of Matilda the Fair.*

“ And plenty makes us poor.”

DRYDEN. *The Medal, line 126.*

“ (I would topple with ye  
And) pluck a good crow.”

UNKNOWN. *History of Jacob and Esau (Ragan), Act II., Sc. II. (circa 1558).*

“ Poems, the hop-grounds of the brain.”

M. GREEN. *The Spleen, line 503.*

“ Poesy is as a gum, which oozes  
From whence 'tis nourished : The fire i' the flint  
Shews not, 'till it be struck ; our gentle flame  
Provokes itself, and like the current, flies  
Each bound it chases.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Poet), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Poetry is the child of nature, which regulated and made beautiful by  
art, presenteth the most harmonious of all other compositions.”

SIR SHIRLEY. *Preface to Beaumont and Fletcher,  
Folio Ed., 1647.*

“ Poetry, the queen of arts.”

SPRAT. *Ode upon the Poems of Abraham Cowley, VIII.*

“ Poets lose half the praise they should have got,  
Could it be known what they discreetly blot.”

WALLER. *On Roscommon's Translation of De  
Arte Poetica.*

“ Poison itself is a remedy in some diseases, and there is nothing so evil  
but what may be converted to purposes of good.”

KENELM DIGBY. *The Broad Stone of Honour.  
Godefrius, XII.*

“ Policy sits above conscience.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (1st Stranger),  
Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Politeness costs nothing, and gains everything.”

LADY M. WORTLEY MONTAGU. *Letters.*

“ (That) pompous misery of being great !”

BROOME. *On the Seat of War in Flanders.*

“ Poor and content is rich, and rich enough ;  
But riches fineless is as poor as winter  
To him that ever fears he shall be poor.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Poor flyes will tickle Lyons being dead.”

HISTRIOMASTIX (*Mavortius*), *Act VI., Sc I., line 47.*

“ Poor little life that toddles half an hour  
Crown'd with a flower or two, and there an end.”

TENNYSON. *Lucretius.*

“ Poor men, when yule is cold,  
Must be content to sit by little fires.”

TENNYSON. *The Holy Grail.*

“ Poor wretches that depend  
On greatness’ favour dream, as I have done ;  
Wake, and find nothing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Posthumus)*, Act V., Sc. IV.

“ Poorly rich, so wanteth in his store,  
That, cloy’d with much, he pineth still for more.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece*, 14.

“ Posterity pays every man his honour.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Cordus)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Posterity, that high court of appeal which is never tired of eulogising  
its own justice and discernment.”

LORD MACAULAY. *Essay on Machiavelli*.

“ Poverty is a bully if you are afraid of her, or truckle to her. Poverty is  
good-natured enough if you meet her like a man.”

THACKERAY. *Philip*, Ch. XIX.

“ Poverty is the Muse’s patrimony.”

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy*, Pt. I., Sec. II.,  
Mem. III., Subs. XV.

“ Poverty makes some humble, but more malignant.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Eugene Aram (Eugene Aram)*,  
Bk. I., Ch. VII.

“ Poverty the reward of honest fools.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III.* (altered by). (*Richard*),  
Act II., Sc. II.

“ Poverty ! thou source of human art,  
Thou great inspirer of the poet’s song ! ”

E. MOORE. *Hymn to Poverty*.

“ Power is the grim idol that the world adores.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays. On the Connexion between  
Toad-Eaters and Tyrants*.

“ Practise what you preach.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame*, Sat. III., line 48.

“ Praise is the reflection of virtue.”

BACON. *Essay LIII.*, Of Praise.

“ Praise the sea, but keep on the land.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum*.

“ Praise undeserved is scandal in disguise.”

POPE. *Imitations of Horace*, Bk. II., Ep. I., line 413.

“ Praise undeserved is satire in disguise.”

\*From “ *The Garland*,” a Collection of Poems by  
Mr. Broadhurst, A.D. 1721.

\* *Vide—Hain Friswell, Familiar Words*, p. 260.

“ Praising all alike is praising none.”

GAY. *Epistle to a Lady*.

“ Pray Heaven for a human heart.”

TENNYSON. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

“ Prayer all his business—all his pleasure praise.”

PARNELL. *The Hermit*, line 6.

“ Prayer ardent, opens heav’n.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII.*, line 721.

“ Prayer goeth on in sleep, as true  
And pauseless as the pulses do.”

E. B. BROWNING. *The Lay of the Brown Rosary,*  
*Second Part.*

“ Prayer is the soul’s sincere desire,  
Uttered or unexpressed,  
The motion of a hidden fire  
That trembles in the breast.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *On Prayer.*

“ Prayer, man’s rational prerogative.”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets, Pt. II.*, XXIII.

“ Preach as we will in this wrong world of ours,  
Man’s fate and woman’s are contending powers ;  
Each strives to dupe the other in the game,—  
Guilt to the victor—to the vanquish’d shame ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The New Timon, Pt. II.*, II.

“ Preach to the storm, and reason with despair,  
But tell not Misery’s son that life is fair.”

KIRKE WHITE. *Lines on Reading the Preface to N. Bloomfield’s Poems*, 3.

“ Preaching has become a bye-word for long and dull conversation of any kind ; and whoever wishes to imply, in any piece of writing, the absence of everything agreeable and inviting, calls it a sermon.”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Preface to Sermons*, 1801.

“ Precepts often heard and little regarded, lose by repetition the small influence they had.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *The Study of Sociology*, Ch. XV.

“ Preferring  
Hard liberty before the easy yoke  
Of servile pomp.” MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. II.*, line 255.

“ Preferring sense, from chin that’s bare,  
To nonsense thron’d in whisker’d hair.”

M. GREEN. *The Spleen*, line 750.

“ Presence of mind and courage in distress,  
Are more than armies to procure success.”

DRYDEN. *Aurengzebe (Aurengzebe)*, Act II., last lines.

“ Present joys are more to flesh and blood  
Than a dull prospect of a distant good.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, Pt. III.*

“ Present joys are sweeter for past pain ;  
To love and heav’n by suff’ring we attain.”

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Oriana)*,  
Act V., Sc. I.

“ Press not a falling man too far.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Chamberlain)*,  
Act III., Sc. II.

“ Preventing angels meet it half the way,  
And sent us back to praise, who came to pray.”

DRYDEN. *Britannia Rediviva*, line 4.

*Vide—“ Fools who came.”*

“ Prevention is better than cure.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Prevention is the better cure,  
So says the proverb, and 'tis sure.”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse. Health.*

“ Pride brings want, want makes rogues, rogues come to be hanged, and  
the devil's alone the gainer.”

VANBURGH. *Aesop, Pt. I. (Aesop)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“ Pride goeth before, and shame cometh after.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

“ Pride goeth before destruction,  
And an haughty spirit before a fall.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XVI., ver. 18.*

“ The lowly hart doth win the love of all,  
But pride at last is sure of shameful fall.”

TURBERVILLE. *To Piero of Pride.*

“ Pryde will have a fall.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. X.*

“ Pride must have a fall.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard)*,  
Act V., Sc. V.

“ Pride goeth forth on horseback grand and gay,  
But cometh back on foot, and begs its way.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Bell of Atri.*

“ Pride,  
Howe'er disguised in its own majesty,  
Is littleness.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems Written in Youth, VII.*

“ Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars;  
But Pleasure, lark-like, nests upon the ground.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night V.*, line 19.

“ Pride that dines on vanity sups on contempt.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac.*

“ Pride, the never-failing vice of fools.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. II.*, line 4.

“ Princes and lords are but the breath of kings,  
An honest man's the noblest work of God.”

BURNS. *The Cotter's Saturday Night.*

“Princes are like to heavenly bodies, which cause good or evil times, and which have much veneration, but no rest.”

BACON. *Essay XX., Of Empire.*

“Kings are like stars—they rise and set, they have  
The worship of the world, but no repose.”

SHELLEY. *Hellas. Mahmud.*

“Princes in this case  
Do hate the Traytor, tho’ they love the Treason.”

S. DANIEL. *Tragedy of Cleopatra (Seleucus), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“This principle is old, but true as fate,  
Kings may love treason, but the traitor hate.”

MIDDLETON. *The Honest Whore (Duke), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“Procrastination is the thief of time.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night I., line 393.*

“Prodigious actions may as well be done  
By weaver’s issue as by prince’s son.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 638.*

“Progress is  
The law of life, man is not man as yet.”

R. BROWNING. *Paracelsus, V.*

“Property assures what toil acquires.”

SAVAGE. *Of Public Spirit, line 39.*

“Property has its duties as well as its rights.”

MARQUIS OF NORMANBY. *Letter. When Viceroy of Ireland.*

“Prophecy, which dreams a lie,  
That fools believe, and knaves apply.”

M. GREEN. *The Grotto, line 90.*

“Prosperity’s the very bond of love,  
Whose fresh complexion and whose heart together  
Affliction alters.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter’s Tale (Camillo), Act V., Sc. III.*

“Protestations with men are like tears with women, forgot ere the cheek  
be dry.”

MIDDLETON. *The Family of Love (Glister), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Providence cares for every hungry mouth !”

R. BROWNING. *Ferishtah’s Fancies. The Eagle.*

“Prudence is the virtue of the senses. It is the science of appearances.  
It is the utmost action of the inward life.”

EMERSON. *Prudence.*

“Puppet to a father’s threat, and servile to a shrewish tongue.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“Pure, as the charities above,  
Rise the sweet sympathies of love ;  
And closer chords than those of life  
Unite the husband to the wife.”

LOGAN. *The Lovers (Henry).*

“Purity is the feminine, Truth the masculine, of Honour.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth*, Vol. I., p. 256.

“(I’ll) put a spoke among your wheels.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Mad Lover (Chilax)*,  
Act III., Sc. VI.

“Put pain from out the World, what room were left

For thanks to God for love to man ?”

R. BROWNING. *Ferishtah’s Fancies*. *Mihrab Shah*.

“Quackery gives birth to nothing : gives death to all things.”

CARLYLE. *Heroes*, I.

“Quiet to quick bosoms is a hell.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III.*, XLII.

“Quoth the raven, ‘Nevermore’.”

E. A. POE. *The Raven*.

“Rank is a great beautifier.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Lady of Lyons (Melnotte)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Read Homer once, and you can read no more,

For all books else appear so mean, and poor ;

Verse will seem prose ; but still persist to read,

And Homer will be all the books you need.”

SHEFFIELD, DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. *Essay on Poetry*.

“Read not my blemishes in the world’s report.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony)*,  
Act II., Sc. III.

“Read their history in a nation’s eyes.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*, ver. 16.

“Reading maketh a full man ; conference a ready man ; and writing an exact man.”

LORD BACON. *Essay L., On Studies*.

“Reading is seeing by proxy.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *The Study of Sociology*, Ch. XV.

“Reading is to the mind what exercise is to the body.”

SIR R. STEELE. *The Tatler*, No. 147.

“Reading without thinking, may indeed make a rich common place, but ’twill never make a clear head.”

REV. J. NORRIS OF BEMERTON. *Of the Advantages of Thinking*.

“Realms are households which the great must guide.”

DRYDEN. *Annus Mirabilis*, CXXXVIII.

“Reason saw not, till Faith sprung the light.”

DRYDEN. *Religio Laici*, line 69.

“Reason sets limits to the longest grief.”

DRAYTON. *Moses*, Bk. I.

“Reason, the power

To guess at right and wrong, the twinkling lamp

Of wandering life, that winks and wakes by turns,

Fooling the follower, betwixt shade and shining.”

CONGREVE. *The Mourning Bride (Osmyn)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Reason to rule, but mercy to forgive ;  
The first is law, the last prerogative.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, Pt. I., line 261.*

“ Reason’s the rightful empress of the soul.”

POMFRET. *Love Triumphant over Reason.*

“ Reason’s whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,  
Lie in three words, Health, Peace, and Competence.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. IV. line 79.*

“ Rebellion ! foul, dishonouring word,  
Whose wrongful blight so oft has stain’d  
The holiest cause that tongue or sword  
Of mortal ever lost or gain’d.  
How many a spirit, born to bless,  
Hath sunk beneath that withering name,  
Whom but a day’s, an hour’s success  
Had wafted to Eternal fame ! ”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, VI.*

“ Reckoners without their host must reckon twice.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“ (Like a) red moon, that ever yet betoken’d  
Wreck to the seaman, tempest to the field,  
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,  
Gust and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, 76.*

“ Religion  
Hides many mischiefs from suspicions.”

MARLOWE. *The Jew of Malta (Barabbas),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ Religion is the elder sister of philosophy.”

W. S. LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations. David Hume  
and John Hume.*

“ Remembrance oft may start a tear.”

BURNS. *Verses written under Violent Grief.*

“ Remorse begets reform.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. V., line 618.*

“ Render to all their dues : tribute to whom tribute is due ; custom to  
whom custom ; fear to whom fear ; honour to whom honour.”

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to the Romans, Ch. XIII., ver. 7.*

“ Renunciation remains sorrow, though a sorrow borne willingly.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss, Bk. IV., Ch. III.*

“ Repentance clothes in grass and flowers  
The grave in which the past is laid.”

JOHN STERLING. *The Penitent.*

“ Repentance for past crimes is just and easy ;  
But sin no more’s a task too hard for mortals.”

VANBURGH. *The Relapse (Worthy), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Repentance is a pitiful scoundrel, that never brought back a single  
yesterday.”

T. HOLCROFT. *The Road to Ruin (Harry Dornton),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Reputation is an idle and most false imposition ; oft got without merit, and lost without deserving.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Reputation is what men and women think of us. Character is what God and angels know of us.”

T. Paine.

“ Reputation, reputation, reputation ! oh I have lost my reputation ! I have lost the immortal part of myself, and what remains is bestial.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Cassio), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Resignation tempers fear,  
And piety is sweet to infant minds.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. IV.*

“ Rest springs from strife, and dissonant chords beget  
Divinest harmonies.”

LEWIS MORRIS. *Songs of Two Worlds. Love's Suicide.*

“ Revenge, at first though sweet,  
Bitter ere long back on itself recoils.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IX., line 171.*

“ Revenge proves its own executioner.”

FORD. *The Broken Heart (Bassanes), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Revolution, like jelly sufficiently boiled, needs only to be poured into shapes of constitution and consolidated therein—could it indeed contrive to cool.”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Pt. I., Bk. VI., Ch. IV.*

“ Rhyme the rudder is of verses,  
With which, like ships, they steer their courses.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. I.*

“ Rich, beyond the dreams of avarice.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Johnson), Fitzgerald's Ed., Vol. II., p. 462.*

“ Rich, from the very want of wealth,  
In Heaven's best treasures, Peace and Health.”

GRAY. *Ode on Vicissitude.*

“ Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ophelia), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Rich preys make rich men thieves.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, 131.*

“ Rich with the spoils of Nature.”

SIR T. BROWNE. *Religio, Pt. I., Sec. 13.*

“ But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,  
Rich with the spoils of Time, did ne'er unroll.”

GRAY. *Elegy in Country Churchyard.*

“ Richard's himself again !”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III. (altered by). (Richard), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ Riches are for spending ; and spending for honour and good actions.”

BACON. *Essay XXVIII., Of Expense.*

“Riches are parents of eternal care.”

BLACKLOCK. *The Plaintive Shepherd*, line 42.

“Riches can’t always purchase happiness.”

SOUTHEY. *The Wedding (Traveller)*.

“Riches certainly make themselves wings,  
Like an eagle that flieh toward heaven.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XXIII., ver. 5.

“Riches have wings, and sometimes they fly away of themselves, sometimes they must be set flying to bring in more.” BACON. *Essay XXXIV., Of Riches*.

“Riches: to the wise  
And good in public or in private life,  
They are the means of virtue, and best serve  
The noblest purposes; but in the use  
Not in the bare possession lies the merit.”

WEST. *Institution of the Garter*, line 461.

“(It is commonly said, and more particularly by Lord Shaftesbury, that) ridicule is the best test of truth.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son*. 6th Feb., 1752.

“Ridicule is the stifler of all energy amongst those she controls.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Godolphin*, Ch. LI.

“Rightly to be great,  
Is—not to stir without great argument,  
But greatly to find quarrel in a straw,  
When honour’s at the stake.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act IV., Sc. IV.

“Rightly viewed, no meanest object is insignificant; all objects are as windows, through which the philosophic eye looks into Infinitude itself.” CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I., Ch. II.

“(I) rise with the lark.”

ANON. *The Maid of the Oaks*, Act II., Sc. III.

“Rivers from bubbling springs  
Have rise at first, and great from abject things.”

MIDDLETON. *The Mayor of Queenborough (Hengist)*,  
Act II., Sc. III.

“(To) robbe Peter to pay Poule.”

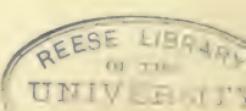
J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. XI.

“(For him at least, I have a) rod in pickle.”

O. KEEFE. *Midas*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean—roll!  
Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain;  
Man marks the earth with ruin,—his control  
Stops with the shore.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV.*, CLXXIX.



“ Roses have thorns, and silver fountains mud;  
Clouds and eclipses stain both moon and sun,  
And loathsome canker lies in sweetest bud.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, XXXV.*

“ Rough to common men,  
But honeying at the whisper of a lord.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ Royal deeds  
May make long destinies for multitudes.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Spanish Gipsy (Zarca).*

“ Rub a galled horse, he will kick.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ There is a common saying that when a horse is rubbed on  
the gall, he will kick.”

BP. LATIMER. *Sermon on St. Andrew's Day, 1552.*

“ Rule, Britannia! rule the waves ;  
Britons never will be slaves.”

THOMPSON. *Ode. In the Masque of Alfred.*

“ Ruleth the roste alone.”

SKELTON. *Colin Cloute.*

“ Then shalt thou rule the rost.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“ Rules the rost.” G. GASCOIGNE. *The Steele Glas.*

“ That Passion rule the roast.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II. Eclogues.  
Reason and Passion.*

“ Rumour can ope the grave.”

COWLEY. *The Wish, IX.*

“ Rumour doth double, like the voice and echo,  
The numbers of the fear'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Warwick),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Rumour is a pipe  
Blown by surmises, jealousies, conjectures ;  
And of so easy and so plain a stop,  
That the blunt monster with uncounted heads,  
The still-discordant wavering multitude,  
Can play upon it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Rumour), Induction.*

“ Rustic herald of the Spring.”

AKENSIDE. *Ode III., To the Cuckoo.*

“ Rusticity's ungainly form

May cloud the highest mind.”

BURNS. *Rusticity's Ungainly Form.*

“ (Till) sable night, mother of dread and fear,  
Upon the world dim darkness doth display,  
And in her vaulted prison stows the day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 17.*

“ Sad experience leaves no room for doubt.”

POPE. *January and May*, line 630.

“ Sad souls are slain in merry company ;

Grief best is pleased with grief’s society ;

True sorrow then is feelingly suffic’d,

When with like semblance it is sympathyz’d.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 159.

“ Safer with multitudes to stray,

Than tread alone a fairer way :

To mingle with the erring throng,

Than boldly speak ten millions wrong.”

NUGENT. *Epistle to a Lady*.

“(For) Satan finds some mischief still,

For idle hands to do.”

DR. I. WATTS. *Songs for Children*, XX.

“ Satan now is wiser than of yore,

And tempts by making rich, not making poor.”

POPE. *Moral Essays*. Ep. III., *Of the Use of Riches*,  
line 351.

“ Satan trembles when he sees

The weakest saint upon his knees.”

COWPER. *Hymn XXIX.*, *Exhortation to Prayer*.

“ Satire has always shone among the rest,

And is the boldest way, if not the best,

To tell men freely of their foulest faults,

To laugh at their vain deeds, and vainer thoughts.”

DRYDEN AND MULGRAVE. *Essay on Satire*, line 11.

“ (Hence) Satire’s power : ‘tis her corrective part

To calm the wild disorders of the heart,

To point the arduous height where glory lies,

And teaches mad Ambition to be wise.”

POPE. *Essay on Satire*, Pt. I., line 89.

“ (New change of terms and) scaffolding of words.”

PRIOR. *Solomon*, Bk. I., line 478.

“ Scepticism is slow suicide.”

EMERSON. *Reliance*.

“ Science is a first-rate piece of furniture for a man’s upper-chamber, if he has common-sense on the ground-floor.”

O. W. HOLMES. *The Poet at the Breakfast Table*, V.

“ Science is organised knowledge.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *Education*, Ch. II.

“ Science is the great antidote to the poison of enthusiasm and superstition.”

ADAM SMITH. *The Wealth of Nations*, Bk. V., Pt. III.,  
Art. III.

“ Science moves but slowly, slowly creeping on from point to point.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall*

“ Scorn at first, makes after-love the more.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (*Valentine*),  
Act III., Sc. I.

“ Scorn no man’s love, though of a mean degree  
Love is a present for a mighty King ;  
Much less make any one thine enemy.  
As guns destroy, so may a little sling ;  
The cunning workman never doth refuse  
The meanest tool, that he may chance to use.”

HERBERT. *The Temple. The Church Porch.*

“ (We have) scotch’d the snake, not kill’d it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Macbeth*), Act III., Sc. II.

“ Scotland—that knuckle-end of England, that land of Calvin, oat-cake  
and sulphur.”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Memoirs*, Ch. II.

“ Screw your courage to the sticking place,  
And we’ll not fail.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Lady Macbeth*), Act I., Sc. VII.

“ Sea of upturned faces.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Rob Roy*, Ch. XX.

“ (O) \*Sea-green incorruptible.”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution*, Pt. II., Bk. IV.

\* Robespierre.

“ Search then the ruling passion ; there alone,  
The wild are constant, and the cunning known,  
The fool consistent, and the false sincere.”

POPE. *Moral Essays*, Ep. I., Pt. III., line 1.

“ Seas have their source, and so have shallow springs ;  
And love is love, in beggars as in kings.”

“ A. W.” *From Davison’s Rhapsody.*

“ Second thoughts are best.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ After wittes are euer blest.”

STEPHEN GOSSON. *The Schoole of Abuse. To the Reader.*

“ Second thoughts are best.”

VANBURGH. *Aësop*, Pt. I. (*Doris*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ For second thoughts you know are best.”

DODSLEY.

“ Security

Is mortal’s chiefest enemy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Hecate*), Act III., Sc. V.

“ See the wretch, that long has tost

On the thorny bed of pain

At length repair his vigour lost,

And breathe and walk again :

The meanest flow’ret of the vale,

The simplest note that swells the gale,

The common sun, the air, the skies,

To him are opening paradise.”

GRAY. *Ode on a Vicissitude.*

" See this flow'r,  
This short-liv'd beauty of an hour ! " BROOME. *On a Flower.*

" See what a grace was seated on this brow ;  
Hyperion's curls ; the front of Jove himself ;  
An eye like Mars, to threaten and command  
A station like the herald Mercury  
New lighted on a heaven-kissing hill ;  
A combination and a form indeed,  
Where every god did seem to set his seal,  
To give the world assurance of a man."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. IV.*

" See what a ready tongue suspicion hath."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Northumberland),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

" Seek honour first, and Pleasure lies behind."

CHATTERTON. (*Rowley.*) *The Tournament, XXIII.*

" Seeking the bubble reputation  
Even at the cannon's mouth."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

" Self can cloud the brightest cause,  
Or gild the worst."

T. MOORE. *The Sceptic.*

" Self is first in every cause."

CHATTERTON. (*Rowley.*) *The World, II.*

" Self-defence is a virtue,  
Sole bulwark of all right."

BYRON. *Sardanapalus (Beleses), Act II., Sc. I.*

" Self-defence is Nature's eldest law."

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 458.*

" Self-harming jealousy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Luciana), Act II., Sc. I.*

" Self-love, my liege, is not so vile a sin  
As self-neglecting."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Dauphin), Act II., Sc. IV.*

" Self-trust is the first secret of success."

EMERSON. *Success.*

" Seldom comes glory till a man be dead."

HERRICK. *Hesperides, 625.*

" Selfishness, Love's cousin."

KEATS. *Isabella, XXXI.*

" Sense of pleasure we may well  
Spare out of life, perhaps, and not repine  
But live content, which is the calmest life :  
But pain is perfect misery, the worst  
Of evils, and excessive, overturns  
All patience."

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. VI., line 459.*

" Serpents lie where flowers grow."

OLD BALLAD. *The Spanish Lady's Love.*

“ Set a thief to catch a thief.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ For a thief is the best thief-catcher.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love's Last Shift (Hillaria),*  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Seven hours to law, to soothing slumber seven,  
Ten to the world allot, and all 'o Heaven.”

SIR W. JONES. *Ode in Imitation of Alcæus.*

“ Six hours in sleep, in law's grave study six,  
Four spend in prayer, the rest on nature fix.”

Translation of Lines, quoted by Sir Ed. Coke.

“ Seven wealthy towns contend for Homer dead,  
Through which the living Homer begged his bread.”

ANON.

“ Seven cities warr'd for Homer being dead :  
Who living had no roof to shrowd his head.”

TH. HEYWOOD. *The Hierarchies of the Blessed  
Angelles.*

“ Nine cities claim him dead,  
Thro' which the living Homer begg'd his bread ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *Earlier Poems. The Souls  
of Books, III.*

“ Shall eagles not be eagles ? wrens be wrens ?  
If all the world were falcons, what of that ?  
The wonder of the eagle were the less,  
But he not less the eagle.”

TENNYSON. *The Golden Year.*

“ Shall I not take mine ease at mine inn ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff),*  
*Act III., Sc. III.*

“ These great rich men take their ease i' their inn.”

MIDDLETON. *The World Tost at Tennis (Simplicity).*

“ Shall I wasting in despair  
Die because a woman's fair ?  
Or make pale my cheeks with care  
'Cause another's rosy are ?  
Be she fairer than the day,  
Or the flow'ry meads in May.  
If she be not fair to me,  
What care I how fair she be ? ”

G. WITHER. *The Shepherd's Resolution.*

Often attributed to Sir W. Raleigh.

“ Shall mortal man be more just than God ?  
Shall a man be more pure than his Maker ? ”

JOB. *Ch. V., ver. 17.*

“ Shall vain words have an end ? ”

JOB. *Ch. XVI., ver. 3.*

“ Shallow men believe in luck, believe in circumstances . . . Strong  
men believe in cause and effect.”

EMERSON. *Worship.*

“Shame leaves us by degrees, not at first winning  
For Nature checks a new offence with loathing;  
But use of sin doth make it seem as nothing.”

S. DANIEL. *Complaint of Rosamond*, St. 64.

“Shame shall be the promotion of fools.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. III.*, ver. 35.

“Shame, the livery of offending mind,  
The ugly shroud that overshadoweth blame.”

SOUTHWELL. *St. Peter's Complaint*.

“She bears a duke's revenues on her back.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI.*, Pt. II. (*Queen Margaret*),  
*Act I.*, Sc. III.

“She hugged th' offender, and forgave th' offence.  
Sex to the last.”

DRYDEN. *Cymon and Iphigenia*.

“She lookt as butter would not melt in her mouth.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Bk. I.*, *Ch. X.*

“She ne'er lov'd who durst not venture all.”

DRYDEN. *Aurengzebe (Aurengzebe)*, *Act V.*

“She never told her love,  
But let concealment, like a worm i' th' bud,  
Feed on her damask cheek; she pin'd in thought;  
And with a green and yellow melancholy,  
She sat like patience on a monument,  
Smiling at grief.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Viola)*, *Act II.*, *Sc. IV.*

“She seemed a thing that could not feel  
The touch of earthly years.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination*, XI.

“She shook  
The holy water from her heavenly eyes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Gentleman)*, *Act IV.*, *Sc. III.*

“She should be humble, who would please;  
And she must suffer, who can love.”

PRIOR. *Chloe Jealous*, V.

“She walks in beauty, like the night  
Of cloudless climes and starry skies.”

BYRON. *Hebrew Melodies*. *She Walks in Beauty*.

“She walks the waters like a thing of life,  
And seems to dare the elements to strife.  
Who would not brave the battle-fire—the wreck—  
To move the monarch of her peopled deck ?”

BYRON. *The Corsair*, *Can. I.*, III.

“She who scorns a man must die a maid.”

POPE. *Rape of the Lock*, *Can. V.*, line 28.

“She who trifles with all  
Is less likely to fall  
Than she who but trifles with one.”

GAY. *The Coquette, Mother and Daughter*, IV.

“ She will sing the savageness out of a bear ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello)*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ She’s beautiful, and therefore to be woo’d ;  
She is a woman, therefore to be won.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Suffolk)*,  
*Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ She is a woman, therefore may be woo’d ;  
She is a woman, therefore may be won.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus (Demetrius)*,  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“ She’s fair, whose beauty only makes her gay.”

COWLEY. *Ode III., To his Mistress.*

“ (But) ships are boards, sailors are but men : there be land-rats and  
water-rats, land-thieves and water-thieves—I mean pirates ; and  
then there is the peril of the waters, winds, and rocks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Shylock)*,  
*Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Ships that pass in the night, and speak each other in passing,  
Only a signal shewn, and a distant voice in the darkness.  
So, on the ocean of life we pass and speak one another,  
Only a look and a voice, then darkness again and silence.”

LONGFELLOW. *Tales of a Wayside Inn. Third Evening.*  
*Theologian’s Second Tale. Elisabeth,*  
*Pt. IV.*

“ Shoes ever overthrew that are too large,  
And hugest canons burst with overcharge.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Byron’s Tragedy (Esper)*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Short summers lightly have a forward spring.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Short swallow flights of song, that dip  
Their wings in tears.” Tennyson. *In Memoriam, XLVIII.*

“ (The wench has) shot him between wind and water.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *Philaster (Dion)*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Should banded union’s persecute  
Opinion, and induce a time  
When single thought is civil crime,  
And individual freedom mute.”

TENNYSON. “ *You will ask me, Why, tho’ ill at ease.*”

“ Should stern justice blot a grievance,  
Out o’ Nature’s mighty sum,  
First of a’, may plead forbearance,  
Female innocence o’ercome.”

HOGG. *Robin and Nanny.*

“ Shy she was, and I thought her cold.”

TENNYSON. *Edward Gray.*

“ Sigh no more, ladies, sigh no more,  
Men were deceivers ever ;  
One foot on sea, and one on shore ;  
To one thing constant never.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Song)*,  
*Act II., Sc. III.*

“Sighed, and looked unutterable things.”

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Summer*, line 1188.

“Silence gives consent.”

FULLER. *Wise Sentences*.

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Croaker)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Silence in love betrays more woe

Than words, though ne'er so witty;

A beggar that is dumb, you know,

May challenge double pity.”

SIR W. RALEIGH. *The Silent Love*, ver. 6.

“Ah! 'tis the silent Rhetorick of a Look,

That works the League betwixt the states of Hearts.”

S. DANIEL. *The Queen's Arcadia (Mirtillus)*, Act V., Sc. II.

“Silence best speaks the mind.”

PH. FLETCHER. *Piscatorie Eclogues*, V., St. 13.

“Ev'n silence may be eloquent in love.”

CONGREVE. *The Old Bachelor (Bellmond)*, Act II., Sc. IX.

“A silent address is the genuine eloquence of sincerity.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-Natured Man (Miss Rich-land)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Oh silence is

Love's own peculiar eloquence of bliss!”

L. E. L. *Rosalie*.

“Love hath no need of words.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Richelieu (De Mauprat)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“Love wants not speech; from silence speech it builds,  
Kindness like light speaks in the air it gilds.”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur*, Bk. IX., LII.

“Silence in woman is like speech in man.”

BEN JONSON. *The Silent Woman (Daw)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“Silence is the gratitude of true affection.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Cora)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“Silence is the soul of war;

Delib'rate counsel must prepare

The mighty work which valour must complete.”

PRIOR. *Ode in Imitation of Horace*, Bk. III., Ode II.

“Silence more musical than any song.”

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. *Rest. A Sonnet*.

“Silently one by one, in the infinite meadows of heaven,

Blossom the lovely stars, the forget-me-nots of the angels.”

LONGFELLOW. *Evangeline*, III.

“Simple duty hath no place for fear.”

WHITTIER. *Abraham Davenport*, last line.

“ Simple woman  
Is weak in intellect, as well as frame,  
And judges often from the partial voice  
That soothes her wishes most.”

SMOLLETT. *The Regicide (Stuart)*, Act I., Sc. VI.

“ Sin is too dull to see beyond himself.”

TENNYSON. *Queen Mary*, Act V., Sc. II.

“ Sin let loose, speaks punishment at hand.”

COWPER. *Expostulation*, line 160.

“ Since Eve ate apples, much depends on dinner.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. VIII., St. 99.

“ Since every Jack became a Gentleman,  
There's many a gentle person made a Jack.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“ Since there's no help, come let us kiss and part,”

M. DRAYTON. *Ideas*, LXI.

“ Single-blessedness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Theseus)*,  
Act I., Sc. I.

“ (For) slander lives upon succession,  
For ever housed, where 't gets possession.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Balthazar)*,  
Act III., Sc. I.

“ Slander, meanest spawn of Hell—  
And woman's slander is the worst.”

TENNYSON. *The Letters*.

“ (No, 'tis) Slander ;  
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue  
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile ; whose breath  
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie  
All comers of the world : Kings, Queens, and States,  
Maids, Matrons, nay, the secrets of the grave  
This viperous slander enters.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Pisanio)*, Act III., Sc. IV.

“ Slave to no sect, who takes no private road,

But looks through Nature up to Nature's God.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV., line 331.

“ Sleep after toyle, port after stormie seas,

Ease after warre, death after life, does greatly please.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene*, Bk. I., Can. IX., St. 40.

“ Sleep, death's ally.”

SOUTHWELL. *St. Peter's Complaint*.

“ Shake off this drowsy sleep, death's counterfeit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macduff)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ O sleep, thou ape of death.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Iachimo)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“ Care-charmer sleep, son of the sable night,

Brother to Death.”

S. DANIEL.

“ Care-charming sleep, thou easer of all woes,  
Brother to death.”

FLETCHER. *Valentinian. Song, Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Since sleepe and death are call'd  
The twins of nature.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Cæsar and Pompey (Cato), Act IV.*

“ But when death,  
Sleepe's naturall brother, comes.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Cæsar and Pompey (Cato), Act V.*

“ Sleep, Death's brother.” BUTLER. *Cat and Puss.*

“ Death's half-brother, sleep.”

DRYDEN. *Virgil's Æneid, Bk. II.*

“ Sleep and death, two twins of wingèd race,  
Of matchless swiftness, but of silent pace.”

POPE. *Homer's Iliad, Bk. XVI., line 831.*

“ How wonderful is Death,  
Death and his brother Sleep ! ” SHELLEY. *Queen Mab.*

“ Sleep, Death's twin brother.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, LXVIII.*

“ Sleep dwell upon thine eyes, peace in thy breast !—  
Would I were sleep and peace, so sweet to rest ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Sleep is sweet to the labouring man.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim's Progress (Hopeful), Pt. I.*

“ Sleep no more !

Macbeth does murder sleep, the innocent sleep ;  
Sleep, that knits up the ravel'd sleeve of care,  
The death of each day's life, sore labour's bath,  
Balm of hurt minds, great nature's second course,  
Chief nourisher in life's feast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act II., Sc. II.*

Vide—“ Come, sleep.”

“ Sleep, Nurse of our life, care's best reposer,  
Nature's high' st rapture, and the vision giver.”

LORD HERBERT OF CHERBURY. *To his Mistress, for her True Picture.*

“ (O) sleep, O gentle sleep,  
Nature's soft nurse, how have I frightened thee,  
That thou no more wilt weigh my eyelids down,  
And steep my senses in forgetfulness ?  
Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,  
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,  
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,  
Than in the pérfum'd chambers of the great,  
Under the canopies of costly state,  
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody ?  
O thou dull god, why liest thou with the vile

In loathsome beds, and leav'st the kingly couch  
 A watch-case or a common 'larum-bell ?  
 Wilt thou upon the high and giddy mast  
 Seal up the ship-boy's eyes, and rock his brains  
 In cradle of the rude imperious surge,  
 And in the visitation of the winds,  
 Who take the ruffian billows by the top,  
 Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them  
 With deafening clamour in the slippery shrouds,  
 That, with the hurly, death itself awakes ?—  
 Canst thou, O partial sleep, give thy repose  
 To the wet sea-boy in an hour so rude ;  
 And in the calmest and most stillest night,  
 With all appliances, and means to boot,  
 Deny it to a king ? Then, happy low, lie down !  
 Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry),*  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

" Sleep, Silence' child, sweet father of soft rest,  
 Prince, whose approach peace to all mortals brings,  
 Indifferent host to shepherds and to kings,  
 Sole comforter of minds with grief opprest."

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. *Sonnet.*

" Sleep's but a short death, death's but a longer sleep."

PH. FLETCHER. *Apollyonists, Can. I., St. 6.*

" Slight the care  
 There is for grief in which we have no share."

L. E. L. *The Golden Violet. The Rose.*

" Slighted love is sair to bide."

BURNS. *Duncan Gray.*

" Slow and steady wins the race."

LLOYD. *Fables. The Hare and the Tortoise.*

" Slow-consuming age."

GRAY. *Ode on Eton College, 9.*

" Slow rises worth, by poverty depress'd :  
 But here more slow, where all are slaves to gold,  
 Where looks are merchandise, and smiles are sold ;  
 Where won by bribes, by flatteries implor'd,  
 The groom retails the favours of his lord."

DR. S. JOHNSON. *London, line 177.*

" Slumber is more sweet than toil." TENNYSON. *The Lotos Eaters.*

" Small curs are not regarded, when they grin ;  
 But great men tremble when the lion roars."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Queen Margaret),*  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

" Small debts are like small shot ; they are rattling on every side, and  
 can scarcely be escaped without a wound : great debts are like  
 cannon ; of loud noise, but little danger."

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Letter to Jos. Simpson, Esq.*

“ Small griefs find tongues : full casks are ever found  
 To give (if any, yet) but little sound.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 38.

“ Small leisure have the poor for grief.” WHITTIER. *The Witch's Daughter*.

“ Small lights are soon blown out, huge fires abide,  
 And with the wind in greater fury fret.” SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 93.

“ Small occasions in the path of life  
 Lie thickly sown, while great are rarely scatter'd.” JOANNA BAILLIE. *Basil (Valtomer)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ Small pitchers have wyde ears.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. II., Ch. V.

*Vide*—“ *Pitchers have ears.*”

“ Small service is true service while it lasts.” WORDSWORTH. *To a Child*.

“ Small showers last long, but sudden storms are short.” SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Small things make base men proud.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Suffolk)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“ (Do you not) smell a rat ? ” BEN JONSON. *Tale of a Tub (Metaphor)*, Act IV., Sc. III.

“ I smell a rat.” BUTLER. *Hudibras*, Pt. I., Can. I., line 821.

“ I smell a rat.” PRIOR. *Alma*, Can. III., line 128.

“ Smooth runs the water where the brook is deep.” SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Suffolk)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“ Smooth waters run deep.” SCOTCH PROVERB.

“ Smoothing the rugged brow of night.” MILTON. *Il Penseroso*.

“ So doth the greater glory dim the less :  
 A substitute shines brightly as a king,  
 Until a king be by ; and then his state  
 Empties itself, as doth an inland brook  
 Into the main of waters.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ So fair, so calm, so softly seal'd,  
 The first, last look by death reveal'd ! ” BYRON. *The Giaour*.

“ So flits the world's uncertain span !  
 Nor zeal for God, nor love for man,  
 Gives mortal monuments a date  
 Beyond the power of Time and Fate.”

SCOTT. *Rokeby*, Can. VI., I.

“ So full of shapes is fancy,  
 That it alone is high-fantastical.” SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Duke)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ So many are  
The sufferings which no human aid can reach,  
It needs must be a duty doubly sweet  
To heal the few we can.”

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Pt. II.*

“ So many heads, so many wits.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. III.*

“ As the saynge is, so many headeis, so many wyttes.”  
QUEEN ELIZABETH. *Godly Meditacyon of the Christen Soule.*

“ So various is the human mind ;  
Such are the frailties of mankind !  
What at a distance charm'd our eyes,  
Upon attainment—droops—and dies.”

J. CUNNINGHAM. *Hymen.*

“ So void of pity is th' ignoble crowd,  
When others' ruin may increase their store !”

DRYDEN. *Annus Mirabilis, CCL.*

“ Society in poverty is better than solitude in wealth.”

PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Mr. Forrester), Ch. XII.*

“ Ah ! better to love in the lowliest cot  
Than pine in a palace, alone.”

WHYTE MELVILLE. *Chastelar.*

“ Society is a joint-stock company, in which the members agree, for the better securing of his bread to each shareholder, to surrender the liberty and culture of the eater.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“ Society is a masked ball, where every one hides his real character, and reveals it by hiding.”

EMERSON. *Worship.*

“ Society is barbarous, until every industrious man can get his living without dishonest customs.”

EMERSON. *Wealth.*

“ Society is no comfort  
To one not sociable.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Society is now one polish'd horde,  
Form'd of two mighty tribes, the *Bores* and *Bored.*”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. VIII., St. 95.*

“ Society is the true sphere of human virtue.”

ELIZ. CARTER. *Rambler, No. 44.*

“ (Thus it has been said does) Society naturally divide itself into four classes :—Noblemen, gentlemen, gigmen, and men.”

CARLYLE. *Essay on Saml. Johnson.*

“ Society than solitude is worse,  
And man to man is still the greatest curse.”

MRS. BARBAULD. *Ovid to his Wife.*

“ Soft pity enters at an iron gate.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 85.*

“ Soft words, with nothing in them, make a song.”

WALLER. *To Mr. Creech.*

“ Soldier, rest! thy warfare o'er,  
Sleep the sleep that knows not breaking;  
Dream of battled fields no more,  
Days of danger, nights of waking.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lady of the Lake, Can. I., XXXI.*

“ Sole arbiter of fate, one Cause supreme,  
All just, all wise, who bids what still is best  
In cloud or sunshine, whose severest hand  
Wounds but to heal, and chastens to amend.”

MALLETT. *Amyntor and Theodora, Can. I., line 95.*

“ Solid pudding against empty praise.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. I., line 54.*

“ Solitude at length grows tiresome.” STERNE. *Letter to Miss L——.*

“ Solitude is the best nurse of wisdom.” STERNE. *Letter LXXXII.*

“ Solitude sometimes is best society,  
And short retirement urges sweet return.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IX., line 476.*

“ Some are born great, some achieve greatness, and some have greatness  
thrust upon 'em.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Malvolio, Letter),  
Act II., Sc. V.*

“ Some booke are to be tasted, others to be swallowed, and some few to  
be chewed and digested.” BACON. *Essay L., Of Studies.*

“ Some ease it is hid sorrows to declare.”

FRANCIS DAVISON. *Sonnet V. A Complaint.*

“ (Be cheerful; wipe thine eyes:)  
Some falls are means the happier to arise.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Lucius), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Some falsehood mingles with all truth.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend, IV.*

“ Some grief shews much of love;  
But much of grief shews still some want of wit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Lady Capulet),  
Act III., Sc. V.*

“ Some rise by sin, and some by virtue fall:

Some run from brakes of vice, and answer none;

And some condemned for a fault alone.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Escalus),  
Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Some sense of duty, something of a faith,

Some reverence for the laws ourselves have made,

Some patient force to change them when we will,

Some civic manhood firm against the crowd.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess. Conclusion.*

“ Some village Hampden, that, with dauntless breast,  
     The little tyrant of his fields withheld :  
 Some mute inglorious Milton here may rest,  
     Some Cromwell guiltless of his country's blood.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“ How many a rustic Milton has passed by,  
     Stifling the speechless longings of his heart,  
     In unremitting drudgery and care !  
     How many a vulgar Cato has compelled  
     His energies, no longer tameless then,  
     To mould a pin, or fabricate a nail ! ”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab*, V.

“ Something attempted, something done,  
     Has earned a night's repose.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Village Blacksmith.*

“ (For) something in the envy of the small  
     Still loves the vast Democracy of Death ! ”

LYTTON. *Earlier Poems. The Bones of Raphael.*

“ Something is rotten in the state of Denmark.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Marcellus)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“ Soon or late Love is his own avenger.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. IV., St. 73.*

“ (For) sooner may one day the sea lie still,  
     Than once restrain a woman of her will.”

W. HAUGHTON. *Englishmen for my Money (Anthony)*,  
     Act V., Sc. I.

“ Sooner or later, all things pass away,  
     And are no more : The beggar and the king,  
     With equal steps, tread forward to their end.”

SOUTHERN. *The Fatal Marriage (Isabella)*,  
     Act II., Sc. II.

“ Sorrow and joy, in love, alternate reign ;  
     Sweet is the bliss, distracting is the pain.”

EDMUND SMITH. *Phædra and Hippolitus (Theseus)*, Act III.

“ Sorrow and silence are strong, and patient endurance is godlike.”

LONGFELLOW. *Evangeline, Part the Second*, I.

“ Sorrow breaks seasons, and reposing hours,  
     Makes the night morning, and the noon-tide night.  
     Princes have but their titles for their glories,  
     An outward honour for an inward toil ;  
     And for unfelt imaginations,  
     They often feel a world of restless cares :  
     So that, between their titles, and low name,  
     There's nothing differs but the outward fame.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Brackenbury)*, Act I., Sc. IV.

“ Sorrow conceal'd, like an oven stopp'd,  
     Doth burn the heart to cinders.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus (Marcus)*, Act II., Sc. V.

“ Sorrow is a kind of rust of the soul, which every new idea contributes in its passage to scour away. It is the putrefaction of stagnant life, and is remedied by exercise and motion.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *The Rambler*, No. 47.

“ Sorrow, long-indulg'd and slow,  
Is to Humanity a foe.”

LANGHORNE. *Hymn to Humanity*, St. 2.

“ ('Tis held that) sorrow makes us wise.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam*, CVIII.

“ Sorrow

More akin to earthly things,  
Only strains the sad heart's fibres,  
Joy, bright stranger, breaks the strings.”

ADELAIDE PROCTER. *Homeward Bound*.

“ Sorrow more beautiful than beauty's self.”

KEATS. *Hyperion*, Bk. I.

“ Sorrow that is couch'd in seeming gladness,  
Is like the mirth fate turns to sudden sadness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Troilus*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ Sorrow, the way to death.”

KEATS. *Endymion*, I.

“ Sorry pre-eminence of high descent,  
Above the vulgar born, to rot in state ! ”

BLAIR. *The Grave*, line 154.

“ Sotte's bolt is sone shote.”

HENDYNG. *Proverbs*.

“ A fool's bolt is soone shot.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. II., Sc. III.

“ A fool's bolt is soon shot.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V.* (*Duke of Orleans*),  
Act III., Sc. VII.

“ Sound the loud timbrel o'er Egypt's dark sea!  
Jehovah has triumph'd—His people are free.”

T. MOORE. *Sacred Songs*. *Sound the Loud Timbrel*.

“ Sounds that charm our ears,  
Are but one dressing that rich science wears.”

COWLEY. *Davideis*, Bk. I., line 465.

“ Sovereign mistress of true melancholy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra* (*Enobarbus*),  
Act IV., Sc. IX.

“ Sow'd cockle reap'd no corn.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost* (*Biron*), Act IV., Sc. III.

“ Speak not in the hearing of a fool ;

For he will despise the wisdom of thy words.”

PROVERBS. Ch. XXIII., ver. 9.

“ Speaking truth is like writing fair, and comes only by practice.”

RUSKIN. *The Seven Lamps of Architecture*. *The Lamp  
of Truth*, I.

“ Speech is of Time, Silence is of Eternity.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. III., Ch. III.*

“ Speech, thought's canal ! speech, thought's criterion, too !

Thought in the mine, may come forth gold or dross ;  
When coin'd in words, we know its *real* worth.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 469.*

“ Spirits are not finely touch'd  
But to fine issues ; nor Nature never lends  
The smallest simple of her excellence,  
But, like a thrifty goddess, she determines  
Herself the glory of a creditor,  
Both thanks and use.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Duke),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Spite of pride, in erring reason's spite,  
One truth is clear, whatever is, is right.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 293.*

“ Whatever is, is right.”

IBID. *Ep. IV., line 394.*

“ (And they) spoiled the Egyptians.”

EXODUS. *Ch. XII., ver. 36.*

“ Sport that wrinkled Care derides,  
And laughter holding both his sides,  
Come, and trip it as you go  
On the light fantastic toe.”

MILTON. *L'Allegro.*

“ Spread yourself upon his bosom publicly, whose heart you would eat in  
private.”

BEN JONSON. *Every Man Out of his Humour (Carlo  
Buffone), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Spring, Spring, beautiful Spring,  
Laden with glory and light you come ;  
With the leaf, the bloom, and the butterfly's wing,  
Making our earth a fairy home.”

ELIZA COOK. *Spring.*

“ Spring would be but gloomy weather,  
If we had nothing else but Spring.”

T. MOORE. *Juvenile Poems. To —.*

“ Squint-eyed Slander.”

BEATTIE. *The Judgment of Paris.*

“ Stand not upon the order of your going,  
But go at once.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Star to star vibrates light ; may soul to soul  
Strike thro' a finer element of her own ? ”

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field.*

“ . . . Stars, the thoughts of God in the heavens.”

LONGFELLOW. *Evangeline, Part the Second, III.*

“ Steeped to the lips in memory.” LONGFELLOW. *The Goblet of Life.*

“ Stern oppression's iron grip.”

BURNS. *A Winter Night.*

“ Still amorous, and fond, and billing,  
Like Philip and Mary on a shilling.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. I., line 687.*

“ Still last to come where thou art wanted most.”

WORDSWORTH. *Sonnet to Sleep, XIII.*

“ Still to ourselves in every place consign’d,  
Our own felicity we make or find.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 435.*

“ Stitch—stitch—stitch,  
In poverty, hunger, and dirt,  
Sewing at once, with a double thread,  
A shroud as well as a shirt.”      HOOD. *The Song of the Shirt.*

“ Stolen waters are sweet,  
And bread eaten in secret is pleasant.” PROVERBS. *Ch. IX., ver. 17.*

“ ‘ Much sweeter,’ she saith, ‘ more acceptable  
Is drinke, when it is stollen priuely,  
Than when it is taken in forme auawable :  
Bread hidden and gotten jeopardously,  
Must needs be sweet, and semblably,  
Uenison stolne is aye the sweeter,  
The ferther the narrower fet the better.’ ”

LYDGATE. *The Remedy of Love.*

“ Sweet are stoln waters.”

PH. FLETCHER. *Can. III., St. 18.*

“ Stolen kisses are always sweeter.”

LEIGH HUNT. *The Indicator.*

“ Stolen glances, sweeter for the theft.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I., St. 74.*

“ Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage.”

LOVELACE. *To Althaea. From Prison.*

“ That which the world miscalls a jail  
A private closet is to me,  
Whilst a good conscience is my bail,  
And innocence my liberty ;  
Locks, bars, and solitude, together see,  
Make me no prisoner, but an anchoret.”

LORD ARTHUR CAPEL. *Written in Confinement.*

“ (For) stony limits cannot keep love out :

And what love can do, that dares love attempt.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Stood never man so sure

On woman’s word, but wisdom would mistrust it to endure.”

EARL OF SURREY. *A Warning to the Lover.*

“ Straight down the Crooked Lane,

And all round the Square.”      T. HOOD. *A Plain Direction, V., 1.*

“ Strange! all this difference should be  
 ‘Twixt Tweedle-dum and Tweedle-dee!’ ”

POPE. *Epigram on Handel and Bononcini.*

“ Strange fowl light upon neighbouring ponds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Iachimo), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Strength is born  
 In the deep silence of long-suffering hearts;  
 Not amidst joy.”

FELICIA HEMANS. *The Siege of Valencia. Ximena.*

“ Strike for your altars and your fires!  
 Strike for the green graves of your sires,  
 God, and your native land.”

HALLECK. *Marco Bozzaris.*

“ Strongest minds  
 Are often those of whom the noisy world  
 Hears least.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion. The Wanderer, Bk. I.*

“ (She was) struck all of a heap.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Maid of the Mill (Giles), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Struck blind with beauty!  
 Shot with a woman’s smile.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Knight of Malta (Mountferrat), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Study is like the heaven’s glorious sun,  
 That will not be deep searched with saucy looks;  
 Small have continual plodders ever won,  
 Save bare authority from others’ books!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love’s Labour Lost (Biron), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Study is the bane of boyhood, the aliment of youth, the indulgence of manhood, and the restorative of old age.”

W. S. LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations. Pericles and Aspasia.*

“ Subjects may grieve, but monarchs must redress.”

DRYDEN. *Annus Mirabilis, CCXLII.*

“ Success, a sort of suicide,  
 Is ruin’d by success.”

YOUNG. *Resignation, Pt. II.*

“ Success the mark no mortal wit,  
 Or surest hand, can always hit.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. I., line 879.*

“ Such blessings Nature pours,  
 O’erstock’d mankind enjoy but half her stores:  
 In distant wilds, by human eye unseen,  
 She rears her flow’rs, and spreads her velvet green:  
 Pure gurgling rills the lonely desert trace,  
 And waste their music on the savage race.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. V., line 227.*

“ Full many a gem of purest ray serene  
     The dark unfathomed caves of Ocean bear;  
     Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
         And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”  
     GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“ Many a flower by man unseen  
     Gladdens lone recesses;  
     Many a nameless brook makes green  
         Haunts its beauty blesses.”     BERNARD BARTON.

“ Such distance is between high words and deeds !  
     In proof, the greatest vaunter seldom speeds.”

SOUTHWELL. *St. Peter's Complaint.*

“ Talkers are no great doers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (1st Murderer),*  
*Act I., Sc. III.*

“ Such duty as the subject owes the prince,  
     Even such, a woman oweth to her husband.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Katharina),*  
*Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Such ever was love's way : to rise, it stoops.”

R. BROWNING. *A Death in the Desert.*

“ Such is the use and noble end of friendship,  
     To bear a part in every storm of fate,  
     And, by dividing, make the lighter weight.”

B. HIGGINS. *The Generous Conqueror.*

“ Such, Polly ! are your sex—part truth, part fiction ;  
     Some thought, much whim, and all a contradiction.”

SAVAGE. *Verses to a Young Lady.*

“ Such souls  
     Whose sudden visitations daze the world,  
     Vanish like lightning ; but they leave behind  
     A voice that in the distance far away  
     Wakens the slumbering ages.”

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip van Artevelde, Pt. I. (Artevelde),*  
*Act I., Sc. VII.*

“ Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof.”

ST. MATTHEW. *Ch. VI., ver. 34.*

“ Suit the action to the word, the word to the action.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Superstition is the religion of feeble minds.”

BURKE. *Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

“ Surely they leap best in their providence forward who fetch their rise  
     furthest backward in their experience.”

FULLER. *Holy and Profane States. Holy State.*  
*The Good General.*

“ (As) surfeit is the father of much fast,  
So every scope by the immoderate use  
Turns to restraint.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Claudio*), *Act I.*, *Sc. III.*

“ Suspicion always haunts the guilty mind ;  
The thief doth fear each bush an officer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI.*, *Pt. III.* (*Gloster*), *Act V.*, *Sc. VI.*

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III.* (*altered by*). (*Richard*),  
*Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Suspicion's but at best a coward's virtue.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved* (*Pierre*), *Act III.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Sweet are the uses of adversity ;  
Which like the toad ugly and venomous,  
Wears yet a precious jewel in his head.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Duke S.*), *Act II.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Sweet as love,  
Or the remembrance of a generous deed.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude*, *Book the Sixth*.

“ (Your) sweet faces make good fellows fools  
And traitors.”

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid*.

“ Sweet girl-graduates.”                    TENNYSON. *The Princess*, *Prologue*.

“ Sweet is pleasure after pain.”            DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast*, *III.*

“ Sweet is revenge—especially to women.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, *Can. I.*, *St. 124*.

“ Sweet is the breath of vernal show'r,  
The bees collected treasures sweet,  
Sweet music's melting fall, but sweeter yet  
The still small voice of gratitude.”

GRAY. *Ode for Music*, *V.*

“ Sweet is the love that comes alone with willingnesse.”

SPENSER. *Faerie Queene*, *Bk. IV.*, *Can. V.*, *St. 25*.

“ Sweet lips whereon perpetually did reign  
The summer calm of golden charity.”

TENNYSON. *Isabel*.

“ Sweet love, I see, changing his property,  
Turns to the sourest and most deadly hate.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II.* (*Scroop*), *Act III.*, *Sc. II.*

“ Sweet love is food for fortune's tooth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Troilus*), *Act IV.*, *Sc. V.*

“ Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus* (*Tamora*), *Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ Sweet tastes have sour closes ;  
And he repents on thorns that sleeps in beds of roses.”

QUARLES. *Emblems*, *Bk. I.*, *No. 7*.

“Sweets to the sweet; farewell!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Queen), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The sweetest garland to the sweetest maid.”

TICKELL.

“Sweets to the sweet! a long adieu!”

BOWLES. *The Spirit of Discovery, Bk. IV., line 408.*

“Sweets with sweets war not, joy delights in joy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, VIII.*

“Swift instinct leaps; slow Reason feebly climbs.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VII., line 82.*

“Syllables govern the world.”

SELDEN. *Table Talk. Power.*

“—Take away the sword—

States can be saved without it.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Richelieu (Richelieu), Act II., Sc. II.*

“(Old Mr. Lowndes, the famous Secretary of the Treasury in the reigns of King William, Queen Anne, and George the First, used to say,) take care of the pence, and the pounds will take care of themselves.”

LORD CHESTERFIELD. *Letter to his Son. 6th Nov., 1747.*

*Also, Letter to his Son. 5th Feb., 1750.*

“Take her up tenderly,  
Lift her with care;  
Fashion'd so slenderly,  
Young and so fair!”

T. HOOD. *The Bridge of Sighs.*

“Take the wings from the image of Love, and the god disappears from the form!”

BULWER LYTTON. *A Strange Story, Ch. XV.*

“Take time by the forelock.”

OLD PROVERB.

“I'll take occasion by the forelock.”

MASSINGER. *The Unnatural Combat (Montreville), Act V., Sc. I.*

“Take what is, trust what may be,  
That's life's true lesson,—eh?”

R. BROWNING. *Ferishtah's Fancies, Prologue.*

“Talent alone cannot make a writer. There must be a man behind the book.”

EMERSON. *Goethe.*

“Talent convinces—Genius but excites.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Earlier Poems. Talent and Genius.*

“Talkers are no great doers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (1st Murderer), Act I., Sc. III.*

*Vide—“Such distance is between.”*

“Talking and eloquence are not the same; to speak, and to speak well, are two things.”

BEN JONSON. *Discoveries.*

“ Taste is not only a part and an index of morality ;—it is the ONLY morality.”

RUSKIN. *The Crown of Wild Olive, II. Traffic*, 54.

“ Taste, like an artificial canal, winds through a beautiful country ; but its borders are confined, and its term limited. Knowledge navigates the ocean, and is perpetually on voyages of discovery.”

I. DISRAELI. *Curiosities of Literature. Characteristics of Bayle.*

“ Tea ! thou soft, thou sober, sage, and venerable liquid ;—thou female tongue-running, smile-soothing, heart-opening, wink-tippling cordial, to whose glorious insipidity I owe the happiest moment of my life, let me fall prostrate.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Lady's Last Stake, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Teach him how to live,  
And, oh ! still harder lesson, how to die.”

BEILBY PORTEUS. *Death, line 316.*

“ Teach me half the gladness  
That thy brain must know,  
Such harmonious madness  
From my lips would flow,

The world would listen then, as I am listening now.”

SHELLEY. *To a Skylark, XXI.*

“ Teachers men honour, learners they allure ;  
But learners teaching, of contempt are sure.”

CRABBE. *The Learned Boy.*

“ Tears are a most worthless token  
When hearts they would have soothed are broken !”

L. E. L. *The Painter's Love.*

“ Tears are the noble language of the eye,  
And when true love of words is destitute  
The eyes by tears speak, while the tongue is mute.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 150..

“ Tell it not in Gath, publish it not in the streets of Askalon.”

SAMUEL. *Bk. II., Ch. I., ver. 20.*

“ (O, while you live), tell truth, and shame the devil.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*

“ (Yet I shall) temper so  
Justice with mercy.” MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. X.*, *line 77..*

“ Temperance is the nurse of chastity.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood (Gripe)*, *Act III., Sc. III.*

“ (Nor earn that) tempted Fate will leave the loftiest star.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III.*, *St. 38..*

“ Ten censure wrong for one who writes amiss.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. I.*, *line 6..*

“ Tender twigs are bent with ease,

Aged trees do break with bending.”

SOUTHWELL. *Loss in Delay..*

“ (Evermore) thanks, the exchequer of the poor;  
Which, till my infant fortune comes to years,  
Stands for my bounty.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ That all men would be cowards, if they dare,  
Some men have had the courage to declare.”

CRABBE. *Tale I., line 1.*

“ (On) that best portion of a good man’s life,  
His little, nameless, unremembered acts  
Of kindness and of love.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination, XXVI.*

“ (An old prouerbe sayd is in English,)  
That bird or foule is full dishonest  
What that he be, and hold full churlish,  
That vseth to defoule his owne nest.”

THOS. OCCLEVE. *The Letter of Cupid.*

“ That bliss no wealth can bribe, no pow’r bestow,  
That bliss of angels, love by love repaid.”

MALLETT. *Amyntas and Theodora, Can. I., line 367.*

“ That death’s unnatural that kills for loving.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Desdemona), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ That eagle’s fate and mine are one,  
Which on the shaft that made him die,  
Espied a feather of his own,  
Wherewith he wont to soar so high.”

WALLER. *To a Lady Singing a Song of his Composing.*

“ So the struck eagle, stretch’d upon the plain,  
No more though rolling clouds to soar again,  
View’d his own feather on the fatal dart,  
And wing’d the shaft that quiver’d in his heart.”

BYRON. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

“ Like a young eagle, who has lent his plume  
To fledge the shaft by which he meets his doom,  
See their own feathers pluck’d, to wing the dart  
Which rank corruption destines for their heart !”

T. MOORE. *Corruption.*

“ That evil is half cur’d whose cause we know.”

CHURCHILL. *Gotham, Bk. III., line 632.*

“ That foul bird of rapine whose whole prey  
Is man’s good name.” TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“ That great dust-heap called ‘history’.”

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL. *Obiter Dicta. Carlyle.*

“ That happiness ye seek is not below ;  
Earth’s sweetest joy is but disguised woe.”

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. *Song.*

“ That in the captain's but a choleric word,  
Which in the soldier is flat blasphemy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Angelo)*, Act II., Sc. III.

“ And that which in mean men would seem a fault,  
As leaning to ambition or such like,  
Is in a king but well beseeming him.”

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Alva)*, line 1573.

“ Ambition in a private man, a vice,  
Is, in a prince, the virtue.”

MASSINGER. *The Bashful Lover (Alonzo)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ That inward eye  
Which is the bliss of solitude.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination*, XII.

“ That is not a common chance  
That takes away a noble mind.”

TENNYSON. *To I. S.*

“ That island queen who sways the floods and lands  
From Ind to Ind.”

TENNYSON. *Buonaparte*.

“ That jewell'd mass of millinery,  
That oil'd and curl'd Assyrian Bull  
Smelling of musk and insolence.”

TENNYSON. *Maud* VII., 6.

“ That \*knuckle end of England—that land of Calvin, oatcakes, and  
sulphur.”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Memoirs*, Ch. II.

\* *Scotland.*

“ That land's enslaved whose sov'ran mind  
Collides the conscience of mankind.”

SYDNEY DOBELL. *A Shower in War Time*.

“ That little world, the human mind.” ROGERS. *Ode to Superstition*.

“ That man is sure to lose  
That fouls his hands with dirty foes :  
For where no honour's to be gain'd,  
'Tis thrown away in being maintain'd.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, Pt. II., Can. II., line 849.

“ That man that hath a tongue I say is no man,  
If with his tongue he cannot win a woman.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Valentine)*,  
Act III., Sc. I.

“ That monstrous tuberosity of civilised life, the capital of England.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. III., Ch. VI.

“ That old hereditary bore,  
The steward.” ROGERS. *Italy. A Character*, line 13.

“ That only disadvantage of honest hearts, credulity.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia*, Bk. II.

“ That orbéd maiden, with white fire laden,  
Whom mortals call the moon.” SHELLEY. *The Cloud*, IV.

- “ That portentous phrase—‘ I told you so.’ ”  
 BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIV., St. 50.*
- “ That prime ill, a talking wife.” PRIOR. *Alma, Can. II., line 364.*
- “ That prophet ill sustains his holy call,  
 Who finds not heavens to suit the tastes of all.”  
 T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh, I.*
- “ That rare appendage to a King ;  
 A friend that never played the slave.” ELIZA COOK. *Melaia.*
- “ That same man that rennith away,  
 Maie againe fight another daie.” NICHOLAS UDALL.
- “ He that fights and runs away  
 May live to fight another day.”  
 SIR JOHN MENNIS. *Musarum Deliciæ.*
- “ For those that run away and fly,  
 Take place at least of th’ enemy.”  
 BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III., line 609.*
- “ For those that fly may fight again  
 Which he can never do that’s slain.”  
 BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. III., line 243.*
- “ For those that save themselves and fly  
 Go halves at least i’ th’ victory.”  
 BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. III., line 269.*
- “ For he who fights and runs away  
 May live to fight another day ;  
 But he who is in battle slain  
 Can never rise and fight again.”  
*The Art of Poetry on a New Plan. Ed. by O. Goldsmith.*
- “ That sovereign bliss, a wife.” MALLETT. *Cupid and Hymen.*
- “ That talkative maiden, Rumour.” GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt.*
- “ That way madness lies.” SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear), Act III., Sc. IV.*
- “ That we were all, as some would seem to be,  
 Free from all faults, as faults from seeming free.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Duke), Act III., Sc. II.*
- “ That which in mean men we entitle patience,  
 Is pale cold cowardice in noble breasts.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Duchess of Gloster), Act I., Sc. II.*
- “ That which we have we prize not to the worth  
 Whiles we enjoy it ; but being lack’d and lost,  
 Why, then we rack the value, then we find  
 The virtue that possession would not show us.”  
 SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Friar), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ That very thing so many Christians want—Humility.”

HOOD. *Ode to Rae Wilson.*

“ That’s a bad sort of eddication as make folks unreasonable.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life. Amos Barton (Mr. Hackit).*

“ Thauh we hadde ycullid pe, catte—ȝut sholde per come anoper,  
To cracchen ons & al oure kynde.”

LANGLAND. *Piers the Plowman. Passus I., line 199.*

“ The absent Danger greater still appears,  
Less fears he who is near the thing he fears.”

S. DANIEL. *Tragedy of Cleopatra (Rodon), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ The accusing spirit, which flew up to Heaven’s chancery with the oath,  
blushed as he gave it in ; and the recording angel as he wrote it  
down dropped a tear upon the word and blotted it out for ever.”

STERNE. *Tristram Sandy, Ch. XLIX.*

“ (But) the age of chivalry is gone. That of sophisters, economists, and  
calculators has succeeded ; and the glory of Europe is extinguished  
for ever.” BURKE. *Reflections on the French Revolution.*

“ The aim, if reached or not, makes great the life :

“ Try to be Shakespeare, leave the rest to fate !”

R. BROWNING. *Bishop Blougram’s Apology.*

“ The all of things is an infinite conjugation of the verb—‘ To Do ’.”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution, Bk. III., Ch. I.*

“ The almighty dollar—that great object of universal devotion through-  
out our land !” WASHINGTON IRVING. *The Creole Village.*

“ The angel, Pity, shuns the walks of war !”

ERASMUS DARWIN. *The Loves of the Plants, Can. III.,  
line 298.*

“ The appetite of the labouring man laboureth for him.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XVI., ver. 26.*

“ The apprehension of the good,  
Gives but the greater feeling to the worse.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ The April’s in her eyes : it is Love’s spring,  
And these the showers to bring it on.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony),  
Act III., Sc. II.*

“ The \*Ariosto of the North.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., St. 40.*

\* Sir W. Scott.

“ —The arms are fair,  
When the intent of bearing them is just.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act V., Sc. II.*

“The attic warbler pours her throat  
Responsive to the cuckoo’s note,  
The untaught harmony of spring.”

GRAY. *Ode to the Spring.*

“The bad man’s cunning still prepares the way  
For its own outwitting.”

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Sc. I.*

“The bad man’s death is horror: but the just  
Keeps something of his glory in the dust.”

HABINGTON. *Elegie, VIII.*

“The beast  
With many heads butts me away.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus (Coriolanus), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“The beginning of compunction is the beginning of a new life.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt, Ch. XIII.*

“The belly is an insatiable creditor, but man worse.”

SIR T. OVERBURY. *Characters. Creditors.*

“The best elixir is a friend.”

SOMERVILLE. *The Hip.*

“The best fire doesna flare up the soonest.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Adam Bede), Bk. IV., Ch. XXV.*

“The best laid schemes o’ mice an’ men,

Gang aft agley,

An’ lea’e us nought but grief an’ pain

For promis’d joy!”

BURNS. *To a Mouse.*

“The best may slip, and the most cautious fall;

He’s more than mortal that ne’er err’d at all.”

POMFRET. *Love Triumphant over Reason, line 145.*

“The best of men have ever loved repose.”

THOMSON. *The Castle of Indolence, I., line 17.*

“The best strength of a man is shown in his intellectual work, as that  
of a woman in her daily deed and character.”

RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies. Preface to 12th Ed.*

“The better part of valour is discretion.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“It showed discretion, the best part of valour.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *King and No King (1st  
Sword-man), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“Even in a hero’s heart

Discretion is the better part.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Pt. I., line 232.*

“The better wit is, the more dangerous is it.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations. Middleton and  
Magliabecchi.*

“The bitter goes before the sweet. Yea, and for as much as it doth, it  
makes the sweet the sweeter.”

BUNYAN. *Pilgrim’s Progress (Timorous), Pt. II.*

“ The blast that blows hardest is soon overblown.”

SIMOLLETT. *Song.*

“ The blaze of a reputation cannot be blown out, but it often dies in the socket.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Letter, 1st May, 1780. To Mrs. Thrale.*

“ The blight of low desires—darkening their own  
To thine own likeness.”

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field.*

“ The blind wild beast of force.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ The bloom of a Rose passes quickly away,  
And the pride of a Butterfly dies in a day.”

J. CUNNINGHAM. *The Rose and the Butterfly.*

“ The boast of heraldry, the pomp of pow'r,  
And all that beauty, all that wealth, e'er gave,  
Await alike th' inevitable hour:

The paths of glory lead but to the grave.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“ The borrower runs in his own debt.”

EMERSON. *Compensation.*

“ The bounds once over-gone that hold men in,  
They never stay; but on from bad to worse.  
Wrongs do not leave off there where they begin,  
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. IV., I.*

“ The brain may devise laws for the blood; but a hot temper leaps o'er a cold decree !”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ The brave

Die never. Being deathless, they but change  
Their country's arms, for more, their country's heart.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Festus), V.*

“ The brave man is not he who feels no fear,  
For that were stupid and irrational;  
But he, whose noble soul its fear subdues,  
And bravely dares the danger nature shrinks from.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Basil, Act III., Sc. I.*

“ The brave man's courage, and the student's love,  
Are but as tools his secret ends to work,  
Who hath the skill to use them.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Basil (Duke), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ The brave only know how to forgive.”

STERNE. *Sermon XII.*

“ The breath  
Of accusation kills an innocent name,  
And leaves for lame acquittal the poor life,  
Which is a mask without it.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ The breathless silence, which to love  
Is all that eloquence can be.”

L. E. L. *The Lost Pleiad.*

“The busy lark, the messenger of day.”

CHAUCER. *The Knight's Tale*, line 1493.

“(Let Hercules himself do what he may,)”

“The cat will mew, and dog will have his day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*Hamlet*), Act V., Sc. I.

“Dogs, ye have had your day.”

POPE. *Homer's Odyssey*, Bk. XXII., line 41.

“Every dog must have his day.”

SWIFT. *Whig and Tory*.

“The cause of Freedom is the cause of God.”

BOWLES. *To Edmund Burke*.

“The cheat at play may use the wealth he's won,

But is not honour'd for the mischief done;

The cheat in love may use each villain art,

And boast the deed that breaks the victim's heart.”

CRABBE. *The Borough*. Letter XX.

“The cheerful man's a king.”

BICKERSTAFF. *Love in a Village* (*Hawthorn*, sings),  
Act I., Sc. III.

“The chief glory of every people arises from its authors.”

DR. S. JOHNSON. *Preface to his Dictionary*.

“The childhood shews the man,

As morning shews the day.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained*, Bk. IV., line 220.

“The child is father of the man.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems referring to Childhood*, I.

“The child's sob curseth deeper in the silence

Than the strong man in his wrath.”

E. B. BROWNING. *The Cry of the Children*.

“The church and clergy here, no doubt,

Are very much akin;

Both weather-beaten are without,

Both empty are within.”

SWIFT. *Extempore Verses*.

“(But) the churchmen fain would kill their church,

As the churches have killed their Christ.”

TENNYSON. *Maud* V., II.

“The Cincinnatus of the West,

Whom envy dared not hate,

Bequeath'd the name of Washington,

To make man blush there was but one!”

BYRON. *Ode to Napoleon Buonaparte*, XIX.

“The circumlocution office.”

C. DICKENS. *Little Dorrit*, Ch. X.

“The clothing of our minds certainly ought to be regarded before that of  
our bodies.”

STEELE. *Spectator*, No. 75.

“ The cock, that is the trumpet to the morn,  
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat  
Awake the god of day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Horatio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ The colt that’s back’d and burden’d being young,  
Loseth his pride, and never waxeth strong.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, St. 70.*

“ (I stood beside the grave of him who blazed)  
The comet of a season.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces. Churchill’s Grave.*

“ The conduct of our lives is the only proof of the sincerity of our hearts.”

BISHOP T. WILSON. *Maxims, No. 367.*

“ The conscience is the most elastic material in the world. To-day you  
cannot stretch it over a mole-hill, to-morrow it hides a mountain.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Ernest Maltravers, Bk. I., Ch. VII.*

“ The conscious water blush’d its God to see.”

R. CRASHAW. *Epigrammata Sacra, XCVI.*

“ Nympha pudica Deum vidit et erubuit.”

*Other versions often appearing are :—*

“ The conscious water saw its god and blushed.”

“ The shy nymph saw her god and blush’d.”

“ For the chaste nymph hath seen her god and blush’d.”

“ The cord breaketh at the last by the weakest pull.”

OLD SPANISH PROVERB. Quoted by BACON. *Essay XV., Of Seditions and Troubles.*

“ The cottage is sure to suffer for every error of the court, the cabinet,  
or the camp.”

COLTON. *Lacon, V.*

“ The course of true love never did run smooth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night’s Dream (Lysander), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ The coward’s weapon, poyon.”

PH. FLETCHER. *Sicelides (Pas), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ ‘ The crane,’ I said, ‘ may chatter of the crane,

The dove may murmur of the dove, but I

An eagle clang an eagle to the sphere.’ ”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, III.*

“ The creation of a thousand forests is in one acorn ; and Egypt, Greece,  
Rome, Gaul, Britain, America, lie folded already in the first man.”

EMERSON. *History.*

“ The critic eye, that microscope of wit.”

POPE. *The Dunciad, Bk. IV., line 233.*

“ The crow may bathe his coal-black wings in mire,

And unperceiv’d fly with the filth away ;

But if the like the snow-white swan desire,

The stain upon his silver down will stay ;

Poor grooms are sightless night, kings glorious day.

Gnats are unnoted wheresoe’er they fly,

But eagles gaz’d upon with every eye.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Rape of Lucrece, 144.*

“The crow thinketh her owne birds fairest in the wood.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. IV.*

“Yet the crow thinkes her black birds of all others the fairest.” LUPTON. *All for Money.*

“The curtains of yesterday drop down, the curtains of to-morrow roll up; but yesterday and to-morrow both are.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. III., Ch. VIII.*

“The deadliest foe to love, is custom.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Devereux, Bk. III., Ch. V.*

“The deep religion of a thankful heart,  
Which rests instinctively in Heaven’s law  
With a full peace, that never can depart  
From its own steadfastness.”

LOWELL. *Irene.*

“The desire of the moth for the star,  
Of the night for the morrow,  
The devotion to something afar  
From the sphere of our sorrow.”

SHELLEY. *To ——.*

“The devil can cite Scripture for his purpose.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio),  
Act I., Sc. III.*

“As devils, to serve their purpose, Scripture quote.”  
CHURCHILL. *The Apology, line 313.*

“The devil cannot tie a woman’s tongue.”

UNKNOWN. *Grim, the Collier of Croydon (Castiliano),  
Act II., Sc. I.*

“(And) the Devil did grin, for his darling sin  
Is pride that apes humility.” COLERIDGE. *The Devil’s Walk.*

“The devil has a care of his footmen.”

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to Catch the Old One (Witgood),  
Act I., Sc. IV.*

“The devil hath not in all his quiver’s choice  
An arrow for the heart, like a sweet voice.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XV., St. 13.*

“The devil hath power  
To assume a pleasing shape.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“The devil is diligent at his plough.”

BP. LATIMER. *Sermon of the Plough.*

“The Devil, that old stager, at his trick  
Of general utility, who leads

Downward, perhaps, but fiddles all the way!”

R. BROWNING. *Red Cotton Night Cap Country, II.*

“The devil’s sooner raised than laid.”

GARRICK. *Prologue to the School for Scandal.*

“The dew of thy birth is of the womb of the morning.”

PSALMS. *CX., ver. 3.*

“Her birth was of the womb of morning dew,  
And her conception of the joyous prime.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. III., Can. 6.*

“The dignity of the commandment is according to the dignity of the commanded.” BACON. *The Advancement of Learning*, Bk. I.

“The diff'rence is too nice  
Where ends the virtue, or begins the vice.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. II., line 209.

“The dim, dark sea, so like unto Death,  
That divides and yet unites mankind.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Building of the Ship*.

“The dirty nurse, experience.” TENNYSON. *The Last Tournament*.

“The dreadful touch  
Of merchant-marring rocks ?”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice* (*Bassanio*),  
Act III., Sc. II.

“The drying up a single tear has more  
Of honest fame, than shedding seas of gore.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. VIII., St. 3.

“The dulness of the fool is the whetstone of his wits.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Colin*), Act I., Sc. II.

“The ear trieth words,  
As the palate tasteth meat.”

JOB. Ch. XXXIV., ver. 3.

“The easiest person to deceive is one's own self”

BULWER LYTTON. *The Disowned* (*Glendower*), Ch. XLII.

“The elephant is never won with Anger,  
Nor must that man who would reclaim a lion  
Take him by the teeth.”

EARL OF ROCHESTER. \**Valentinian* (*Aëcius*), Act I., Sc. I.

\*This play was only corrected by the Earl of Rochester; the whole authorship is unknown, though some of the scenes were by J. Fletcher.

“The empty vessel makes the greatest sound.”

OLD PROVERB.

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V.* (*Boy*), Act IV., Sc. V.

“The end crowns all;  
And that old common arbitrator, Time,  
Will one day end it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Hector*), Act IV., Sc. V.

“The last act crowns the play.”

QUARLES. *Emblems*, Bk. I. *Epigram*, 15.

“ ‘Tis the last act which crowns the play.”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse*. *Death*.

“The end must justify the means.”

PRIOR. *Hans Carvel*, line 67.

“The English winter—ending in July  
To recommence in August.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. XIII., St. 42.

“The essence of humour, sensibility, warm tender fellow-feeling with all forms of existence.”

CARLYLE. *Essay on Richter*.

“The evil that men do lives after them ;  
The good is oft interred with their bones.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“The eye is traitor to the heart.”

SIR T. WYATT. *That the Eye bewrayeth, etc.*

“The face of every one  
That passes by me is a mystery !”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude. Book Seventh.*

“The fairest fruits attract the flies.”

E. MOORE. *Fable, III.*

“The fairest mark is easiest hit.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I., line 664.*

“The fame of success remains, when the motives of attempt are forgotten.”

RUSKIN. *The Stones of Venice, Ch. I. The Quarry, § 8.*

“The fame that a man wins himself is best ;  
That he may call his own. Honours put to him  
Make him no more a man than his clothes do,  
And are as soon ta'en off ; for in the warmth  
The heat comes from the body, not the weeds :  
So man's true fame must strike from his own deeds.”

MIDDLETON. *The Mayor of Queenborough (Hengist),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“The fat is in the fire.” J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Ch. III.*

“The fat's i' th' fire.”

HISTRIMASTIX. (*Gut*), Act I., Sc. I.

“All the fat's in the fire.”

SMOLLETT. *The Reprisal (Brush)*, Act I., Sc. VIII.

“The fatal gift of beauty.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., St. 42.*

“The fatal victor of mankind,  
Swoln Luxury !—pale Ruin stalks behind !”

POPE. *Essay on Satire, line 393.*

“The Fates are just ; they give us but our own ;  
Nemesis ripens what our hands have sown.”

WHITTIER. *To a Southern Statesman.*

“The fathers have eaten sour grapes, and the children's teeth are set on edge.”

JEREMIAH. *Ch. XXXI., ver. 29.*

“The fault unknown is as a thought unacted ;  
A little harm, done to a great good end,  
For lawful policy remains enacted.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 76.*

“The fear o' hell's a hangman's whip,  
To haul the wretch in order.” BURNS. *Epistle to a Young Friend.*

“The fear of the Lord is the beginning of knowledge.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. I., ver. 7.*

“ The Feast is good, till the reck’ning come.”

QUARLES. *A Feast for Wormes, Sect. 6, Med. 6.*

“ (There St. John mingles with my friendly bowl)

The feast of reason and the flow of soul.”

POPE. *Imitations of Horace, Bk. II., Sat. I., line 131.*

“ The fire seven times tried this :

Seven times tried that judgment is,

That did never choose amiss.

Some there be that shadows kiss ;

Some have but a shadow’s bliss :

There be fools alive I wis,

Silver’d o’er, and so was this.

Take what wife you will to bed,

I will ever be your head :

So be gone, sir : you are sped.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Prince of Arragon reads. Inscription in Silver Casket), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“ The first bringer of unwelcome news  
Hath but a losing office.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Northumberland), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ The first condition of human goodness is something to love ; the second, something to reverence.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life. Janet’s Repentance.*

“ The first physicians by debauch were made,  
Excess began, and sloth sustains the trade.”

DRYDEN. *Epistle XIV., To John Dryden.*

“ The first vertue, sone if thou wilt lere,  
Is to restraine, and kepen wel thy tonge.”

CHAUCER. *Canterbury Tales. Maunciple’s Tales, line 226.*

“ The flighty purpose never is o’er-took,  
Unless the deed go with it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ The flower she touch’d on, dipt and rose,  
And turn’d to look at her.”

TENNYSON. *The Talking Oak.*

“ The food of hope  
Is meditated action ; robbed of this  
Her sole support, she languishes and dies.  
We perish also ; for we live by hope  
And by desire ; we see by the glad light  
And breathe the sweet air of futurity.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. IX.*

“ The fool doth think that he is wise, but the wise man knows himself to be a fool.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Touchstone), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ The fool hath said in his heart, There is no God.”

PSALMS. *Ch. XIV., ver. 1.*

“The fool inherits, but the wise must get.”

CARTWRIGHT. *The Ordinary (Slicer)*, Act III., Sc. VI.

“The form, the form alone is eloquent !

A nobler yearning never broke her rest  
Than but to dance and sing, be gaily drest,  
And win all eyes with all accomplishment.”

TENNYSON. *Early Sonnets*, VIII.

“The forms of things unknown, the poet’s pen  
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing  
A local habitation, and a name.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night’s Dream (Theseus)*,  
Act V., Sc. I.

“The fox barks not, when he would steal the lamb.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Suffolk)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“The fraction of life can be increased in value, not so much by increasing  
your numerator, as by lessening your denominator.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. II., Ch. IX.

“The friend of him who has no friend—

Religion !” J. MONTGOMERY. *The Pillow*.

“The friends thou hast, and their adoption tried,  
Grapple them to thy soul with hoops of steel ;  
But do not dull thy palm with entertainment  
Of each new hatched, unfledged comrade.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“The fruits of the earth have their growth in corruption.”

C. DICKENS. *American Notes*, Ch. III.

“The furthest way about, t’ o’ercome,  
In the end does prove the nearest home.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, Pt. II., Can. I., line 227.

“The game is up.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Belarius)*, Act III., Sc. III.,  
last line.

“The gardener Adam and his wife

Smile at the claims of long descent.”

TENNYSON. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere*.

“(True is, that whilome that good poet sayd,)”

The gentle mind by gentle deeds is knowne ;

For a man by nothing is so well bewray’d

As by his manners.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene*, Bk. VI., Can. III., St. 1.

“Manners makyth man.”

*Motto of William of Wykeham.*

“Manners alone beam dignity on all.”

WHITEHEAD. *Manners, a Satire*, line 76.

“Since all allow that manners make the man.”

IBID., line 82.

“It is not learning, it is not virtue, about which people in-  
quire in society. It’s manners.”

THACKERAY. *Sketches and Travels in London*.  
*On Tailoring*.

“ The glass of fashion, and the mould of form,  
The observed of all observers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ophelia), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ The glory of young men is their strength ;  
And the beauty of old men is the hoary head.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XX., ver. 29.*

“ The God of Love is blinde as stone.”

CHAUCER. *The Romaunt of the Rose, line 3702.*

“ For loue is blinde, and maie not see.”

GOWER. *Confessio Amantis, Bk. I.*

“ But love is blind, and lovers cannot see  
The pretty follies they themselves commit.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Jessica),  
Act II., Sc. VI.*

“ Love looks not with the eyes, but with the mind,  
And therefore is wing'd Cupid painted blind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream  
(Helena), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Merciless love, whom nature hath denied  
The use of eyes.”

J. FLETCHER. *The Chances, Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Cupid is a blind gunner.”

FARQUHAR. *Love and a Bottle (Brush), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Love is blind.”

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster, Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ Love is always blind.” POPE. *January and May.*

“ (Swear by thy gracious self,  
Which is) the God of my idolatry.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ The god of our idolatry.”

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. VI.*

“ But Mrs. Thrale ! she—she is the goddess of my idolatry ! ”

FANNY BURNAY. *Letter to Miss S. Burney.*

\* 5th July, 1778.

“ The gods are just, and of our pleasant vices  
Make instruments to scourge us.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar), Act V., Sc. III.*

“ The good die first,  
And they whose hearts are dry as summer dust  
Burn to the socket.” WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. I.*

“ The good needs fear no law,  
It is his safety, and the bad man's awe.”

MASSINGER. *The Old Law (Evander), Act V., Sc. I.,  
last lines.*

“ The good receiv'd, the giver is forgot.”

CONGREVE. *To Lord Halifax, line 39.*

“The grand Perhaps!” R. BROWNING. *Bishop Blougram's Apology*.

“The grand old name of gentleman,  
Defamed by every charlatan,

And soil'd with all ignoble use.” TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, CXI.*

“The grave itself is but a covered bridge,  
Leading from light to light, through a brief darkness!”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend, V.*

“The great beacon-light God sets in all,  
The conscience of each bosom.”

R. BROWNING. *Strafford, Act IV., Sc. II.*

“The great business of life is, to be, to do, to do without, and to depart.”

JOHN MORLEY. *Address on Aphorisms. Before the Edinburgh Philo. Inst. Nov., 1887.*

“The great Creator to revere,  
Must sure become the creature.” BURNS. *Epistle to a Young Friend.*

“The great end of life is not knowledge, but action.”

HUXLEY. *Technical Education.*

“The great man is he who in the midst of the crowd keeps, with perfect  
sweetness, the independence of solitude.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“The great mind knows the power of gentleness,  
Only tries force because persuasion fails.”

R. BROWNING. *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.*

“The great painter, as the great author, embodies what is *possible to  
man*, it is true, but what is *not common to mankind*.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Zanoni, Bk. II., Ch. IX.*

“The great unwashed.” Attributed to LORD BROUHAM.

*Vide—Hain Friswell, Familiar Words, p. 321.*

“The great world's altar-stairs  
That slope thro' darkness up to God.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, LIV.*

“The greater cantle of the world is lost  
With very ignorance; we have kiss'd away  
Kingdoms and provinces.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Scarus), Act III., Sc. X.*

“The greater the truth, the greater the libel.” LORD MANSFIELD.

“The greatest are misthought  
For things that others do.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra),  
Act V., Sc. II.*

“The greatest attribute of heaven is mercy;  
And 'tis the crown of justice, and the glory,  
Where it may kill with right, to save with pity.”

J. FLETCHER.\* *The Lover's Progress (Lisander),  
Act III., Sc. III.*

\* This play was left imperfect by Fletcher, and finished by another poet, probably Massinger or Shirley.

“The greatest clerks ben not the wisest men.”

CHAUCER. *The Millere's Tale.*

“The greatest clerks be not the wisest men.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. V.*

“The greatest efforts of the race have always been traceable to the love of praise, as its greatest catastrophes to the love of pleasure.”

RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies, Lec. I., 3.*

“The greatest enemy to man is man.”

BURTON. *The Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. I., Sec. I., Mem. I., Subs. I.*

“The greatest happiness of the greatest number.” DR. PRIESTLEY.

“It is the greatest good to the greatest number, which is the measure of right or wrong.” BENTHAM.

“That truth once known, all else is worthless lumber ;  
The greatest pleasure of the greatest number.”

BULWER LYTTON. *King Arthur, Bk. VIII., LXX.*

“The greatest king is he who is the king  
Of greatest subjects.” G. WEST. *Institution of the Garter, line 302.*

“The greatest men  
May ask a foolish question now and then.”

PETER PINDAR. *The Apple Dumpling and the King.*

“The grey-ey'd morn smiles on the frowning night,  
Checkering the eastern clouds with streaks of light ;  
And flecked darkness like a drunkard reels  
From forth day's path-way, made by Titan's wheels.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Lawrence), Act II., Sc. III.*

“The grey-haired saint may fail at last,  
The surest guide a wanderer prove ;  
Death only binds us fast  
To the bright shore of love.”

KEBLE. *The Christian Year. 8th Sunday after Trinity.*

“The grey mare  
Is ill to live with, when her whinny shrills  
From tile to scullery, and her small good man  
Shrinks in his arm-chair while the fires of Hell  
Mix with his hearth.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“The grey mare is the better horse.”

JOHN HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Ch. IX.*

“Break her betimes, and bring her under by force,  
Or else the grey mare will be the better horse.”

UNKNOWN. *The Marriage of Wit and Science (Will), Act II., Sc. I.*

“When the grey mare's the better horse.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. II., line 698.*

“Then the she-Pegasus shall gain the course,  
And the grey mare will prove the better horse.”

PRIOR. *Epilogue to Lucius.*

“The ground that gave them first has them again :  
Their pleasures here are past, so is their pain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Bellarius)*, Act IV., Sc. II.

“The grub, that is slighted to-day  
As a suitor presuming and bold,  
May perhaps be received in a different way,  
When soaring on pinions of gold.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *The Loves of the Butterflies*, VI.

“The hand of little employment hath the daintier sense.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“The happiest women, like the happiest nations, have no history.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss*, Bk. VI., Ch. III.

“The harder match'd, the greater victory.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (King Edward)*,  
Act V., Sc. I.

“The hasty man never wanteth woe.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Ch. II.

“The hasty man never wanteth woe, they say.”

CHAPMAN. *Eastward Ho*, Act V., Sc. I.

“The hawthorn bush, with seats beneath the shade,  
For talking age and whispering lovers made.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village*, line 13.

“The healsome porritch, chief of Scotia's food.”

BURNS. *The Cottar's Saturday Night*.

“The heart can ne'er a transport know,  
That never feels a pain.”

LYTTELTON. *Song written in 1753*, III.

“The heart is deceitful above all things, and it is desperately sick.”

JEREMIAH. Ch. XVII., ver. 9.

“The Heart—the Heart that's truly blest  
Is never all its own ;  
No ray of glory lights the breast  
That beats for self alone.”

ELIZA COOK. *The Heart*.

“The hearts of princes kiss obedience,  
So much they love it : but to stubborn spirits,  
They swell, and grow as terrible as storms.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Wolsey)*, Act III., Sc. I.

“The heavenly rhetoric of thine eye.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Longaville)*,  
Act IV., Sc. III.

“The heavens hold firm  
The walls of thy dear honour ; keep unshak'd  
That temple of thy mind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (2nd Lord)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“The highest price we can pay for anything, is to ask it.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations. Eschines and Phocion*.

“The hind that would be mated by the lion,  
Must die for love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Helena)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“The hoary head is a crown of glory.”

PROVERBS. *Ch. XVI., ver. 31.*

“(And claims) the homage of a tear.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., XXIV.*

“The honest man,  
Simple of heart, prefers inglorious want  
To ill-got wealth.”

J. PHILLIPS. *Cider, Bk. I., line 730.*

“(Yet the old proverb I would have them know,)”

The horse may starve the whilst the grass doth grow.”

JOHN TAYLOR. *A Kicksey-Winsey, Pt. 4, last line.*

“The idle singer of an empty day.”

WILLM. MORRIS. *The Earthly Paradise. Apology.*

“The idol of my youth,  
The darling of my manhood, and, alas!  
Now the most blessed memory of mine age.”

TENNYSON. *The Gardener's Daughter.*

“(At first) the infant,  
Mewling and puking in his nurse's arms.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“The intellect is finite; but the affections  
Are infinite, and cannot be exhausted.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Spanish Student, Act I., Sc. I.*

“(No, Sir :) the Irish are a FAIR PEOPLE :—they never speak well of one  
another.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson), Fitzgerald's  
Ed., Vol. I., p. 521.*

“The itch that knows no cure  
But daily paper-friction.”

R. BROWNING. *The Two Poets of Croisic, LXXVI.*

“(But) the jingling of the guinea helps the hurt that honour feels.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“The jury, passing on the prisoner's life,  
May, in the sworn twelve, have a thief or two  
Guiltier than him they try: what's open made to justice,  
That justice seizes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Angelo),  
Act II., Sc. I.*

“(And then) the justice  
In fair round belly with good capon lined.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“(By breathing in content)  
The keen, the wholesome air of poverty,  
And drinking from the well of homely life.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion. The Wanderer, Bk. I.*

"The King of France, with forty thousand men,  
Went up a hill, and so came down again."

R. TARLTON. *From the Pigges Corantoe.*

"The King that is not free is not a king."

G. WEST. *Institution of the Garter*, line 1156.

"The kisses of an enemy are profuse."

PROVERBS. Ch. XXVII., ver. 6.

"The knowledge of man is as the waters, some descending from above,  
and some springing from beneath ; the one informed by the light  
of nature, and the other inspired by divine revelation."

BACON. *The Advancement of Learning*, Bk. II.

"The lamb thy riot dooms to bleed to-day,  
Had he thy reason would he skip and play ?  
Pleas'd to the last, he crops the flow'ry food,  
And licks the hand just raised to shed his blood."

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. I., line 81.

"The \* land of scholars and the nurse of arms."

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller*, line 295.

\* Britain.

"The latter end of a fray, and the beginning of a feast,  
Fits a dull fighter, and a keen guest."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV.*, Pt. I. (*Falstaff*), Act IV., Sc. II.

"The law is blind, and speaks in general terms ;  
She cannot pity where occasion serves."

T. MAY. *The Heir (Euphues)*, Act IV.

"The law of the Medes and Persians, which altereth not."

DANIEL. Ch. VI., ver. 8.

"The lawless science of our law,  
That codeless myriad of precedent,  
That wilderness of single instances."

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field.*

"The law's made to take care o' raskills."

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss* (*Mr. Tulliver*),  
Bk. III., Ch. IV.

"The lawyer is a gentleman who rescues your estate from your enemies,  
and keeps it to himself."

LORD BROUGHAM.

"The lean and slipper'd pantaloon,  
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side ;  
His youthful hose, well sav'd, a world too wide  
For his shrunk shank ; and his big manly voice,  
Turning again toward childish treble, pipes  
And whistles in his sound."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Faques*), Act II., Sc. VII.

"The learned pate  
Ducks to the golden fool : all is oblique."

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens* (*Timon*), Act IV., Sc. III.

"The letter killeth, but the spirit giveth life."

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to Corinthians*, II., Ch. III., v. 6.

“(And musing on) the little lives of men,  
And how they mar this little by their feuds.”

TENNYSON. *Sea Dreams.*

“The little sweet doth kill much bitterness.” KEATS. *Isabella, XIII.*

“The living Now.”

WORDSWORTH. *Memorials of a Tour in Italy, X.*

“The long lost ventures of the heart,  
That send no answers back again.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Fire of Drift-Wood.*

“The longest sorrow finds at last relief.”

W. ROWLEY. *A Woman Never Vexed (Wife), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“See how time makes all grief decay.”

ADELAIDE PROCTER. *Life in Death, I.*

“The Lord hath given, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord.” JOB. *Ch. I., ver. 21.*

“The loss of heaven’s the greatest pain in hell.”

SIR S. TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours (Don Octavio), Act V.*

“The loss of wealth seldom lessens a man’s morality.”

J. G. HOLMAN. *The Votary of Wealth (Drooply), Act I., Sc. I.*

“The loud laugh that spoke the vacant mind.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Deserted Village, line 122.*

“The love of history seems inseparable from human nature because it seems inseparable from self-love.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE. *On the Study of History. Letter I.*

“The love of liberty is the love of others; the love of power is the love of ourselves.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays. On the Connection between Toad Eaters and Tyrants.*

“The love of money is the root of all evil.”

TIMOTHY. *Ep. I., Ch. VI., ver. 10.*

“(And then) the lover,  
Sighing like furnace, with a woeful ballad  
Made to his mistress’ eyebrow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“The lunatic, the lover, and the poet,  
Are of imagination all compact.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night’s Dream (Theseus), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The lust of blood  
That makes a steaming slaughter-house of Rome.”

TENNYSON. *Lucretius.*

“The luxury of woe.” T. MOORE. *Juvenile Poems. Anacrontie.*

“The magic of first love is our ignorance that it can ever end.”

LORD BEACONSFIELD. *Henrietta Temple, Bk. IV., Ch. I.*

“The magic of the tongue is the most dangerous of all spells.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Eugene Aram, Bk. I., Ch. VII.*

“The maister leseth time to lere

When the disciple woll not here.”

CHAUCER. *The Romaunt of the Rose, line 2149.*

“The malice of a good thing is the barb that makes it stick.”

SHERIDAN. *The School for Scandal (Lady Sneerwell), Act I., Sc. I.*

“The man in arms 'gainst female charms,

Even he her willing slave is.”

BURNS. *Lovely Davies.*

“The man that blushes is not quite a brute.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VII., line 496.*

“The man that has no friend at court,

Must make the laws confine his sport;

But he that has, by dint of flaws,

May make his sport confine the laws.”

CHATTERTON. *The Revenge (Bacchus), Act II., Sc. III.*

“The man that hath no music in himself,

Nor is not mov'd with concord of sweet sounds,

Is fit for treasons, stratagems, and spoils;

The motions of his spirit are dull as night,

And his affections dark as Erebus;

Let no such man be trusted—mark the music.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Lorenzo), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The man who cannot laugh is not only fit for treasons,  
stratagems, and spoils; but his whole life is already  
a treason and a stratagem.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. I., Ch. V.*

“The man that lays his hand upon a woman,

Save in the way of kindness, is a wretch

Whom 't were gross flattery to name a coward.”

TOBIN. *The Honeymoon, Act II., Sc. I.*

“The man who builds, and wants wherewith to pay,

Provides a home from which to run away.”

YOUNG. *The Love of Fame, line 171.*

“The man who by his labour gets

His bread, in independent state,

Who never begs, and seldom eats,

Himself can fix or change his fate.”

PRIOR. *The Old Gentry, V.*

“The man who cannot wonder, who does not habitually wonder [and worship], were he President of innumerable Royal Societies, and carried the whole Mécanique Céleste and Hegel Philosophy, and the Epitome of all Laboratories and Observatories, with their re-

sults, in his single head,—is but a pair of spectacles, behind which there is no Eye. Let those who have eyes look through him, then he may be useful.” CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk I., Ch. X.*

"The man who consecrates his hours  
By virtuous effort and an honest aim,—  
At once he draws the stings of life and death."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II.*, line 123.

"The man who does all he can, in a low station, is more a hero than he  
who omits any worthy action he is able to accomplish in a great  
one." STEELE. *Spectator*, No. 248.

"The man who has not anything to boast of but his illustrious ancestors  
is like a potato,—the only good belonging to him is under ground." SIR T. OVERBURY.

"The man within the coach that sits,  
And to another's skill submits,  
Is safer much (whate'er arrives)  
And warmer, too, than he that drives."

PRIOR. *Alma, Can. III.*, line 137.

"The many chambered school  
Where superstition weaves her airy dreams."

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. IV.*

"The many fail: the one succeeds." TENNYSON. *The Day Dream*.

"The many make the household,  
But only one the home." LOWELL. *The Dead House*.

"The meanest Briton scorns the highest slave."

ADDISON. *The Campaign*.

"The meanest flower that blows can give  
Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears."

WORDSWORTH. *Ode XI.*

"The memory of the just is blessed;  
But the name of the wicked shall rot." PROVERBS. *Ch. X., ver. 7.*

"The memory of the just survives in Heaven."

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. VII.*

"The men of our time are not to be converted or perverted by quartos." MACAULAY. *Essay on Milton*.

"The mere conquests of the sword are temporary; their wounds are but  
in the flesh, and it is the pride of the generous to forgive and for-  
get them: but the slanders of the pen pierce to the heart."

WASHINGTON IRVING. *Rip Van Winkle*.

*Vide*—"There's no wound."

"The mightier man, the mightier is the thing,  
That makes him honour'd, or begets him hate;  
The greatest scandal waits on greatest state.

The moon being clouded presently is miss'd,  
But little stars may hide them when they list."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 144.

"The milk of human kindness."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth)*, Act I., Sc. V.

"The mind hath no horizon,  
It looks beyond the eye, and seeks for mind  
In all it sees, or all it sees o'erruling."

J. MONTGOMERY. *The Pelican Island, Can. I.*

- "The mind is its own place, and in itself,  
Can make a heav'n of hell, and hell of heav'n."
- MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. I., line 254.*
- "The mind's the standard of the man." WATTS. *False Greatness.*
- "The miserable have no other medicine,  
But only hope."
- SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Claudio), Act III., Sc. I.*
- "(Or thinke, that) the moone is made of greene cheese."
- J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. VII.*
- "The more haste the lesse speede."
- J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. II.*
- "The more haste, ever the worse speed."
- CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Bk. IV., line 1162.*
- "The more that the nede is hie,  
The more it nedeth to be slie  
To him whiche hath the nede on honde."
- GOWER. *Confessio Amantis, Bk. VIII.*
- "The more the merrier."
- J. FLETCHER. *The Pilgrims (Juletta), Act I., Sc. I.*
- "The most magnificent and costly dome,  
Is but an upper chamber to a tomb;  
No spot on earth but has supplied a grave,  
And human skulls the spacious ocean pave."
- YOUNG. *The Last Day, II., line 87.*
- "The most wonderful and the strongest things in the world, you know,  
are just the things which no one can see."
- CHAS. KINGSLEY. *The Water Babies, Chap. II.*
- "The mould of a man's fortune is in his own hands."
- BACON. *Essay XL. On Fortune.*
- "Each person is the founder  
Of his own fortune, good or bad."
- FLETCHER AND MASSINGER. *Love's Pilgrimage (Incubo), Act I., Sc. I.*
- "Every man is the maker of his own fortune."
- STEELE. *The Tatler, No. 52.*
- "The nakedness of austere truth."
- WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, The Wanderer, Bk. I.*
- "The nakedness of the indigent world may be clothed from the trimmings of the vain."
- GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, Chap. IV.,  
also She Stoops to Conquer, Act I., Sc. I.*
- "The nature of bad news infects the teller."
- SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Mess.), Act I., Sc. II.*
- "The ne'er to the church, the further from God."
- J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. IX.*

“The never idle workshop of Nature.”

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Elegiac Poems. Epilogue.*

“The next way home’s the farthest way about.”

QUARLÈS. *Emblems, Bk. IV., Pt. II., Ep. 2.*

“The night is long that never finds the day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Malcolm), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“The nightingale, if she should sing by day,  
When every goose is cackling, would be thought  
No better a musician than the wren.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The Niobe\* of Nations.” BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., LIV.*

\* *Rome.*

“The nobility of labour,—the long pedigree of toil.”

LONGFELLOW. *Nürnberg.*

“The noblest mind the best contentment has.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. I., St. 35.*

“The northerne wagoner had set  
His sevenfold teme behind the stedfast starre.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. II., St. 1.*

“The offender never pardons.” HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“Forgiveness to the injur’d does belong,  
But they ne’er pardon who have done the wrong.”

DRYDEN. *The Conquest of Granada, Pt. II.*  
(*Zulema*, Act I., Sc. II.)

“The officer who forgets that he is a gentleman does more harm to  
the moral influence of this country than ten men of blameless  
life can do good.”

LORD STANLEY. *To the Addiscombe Students.*

“The old order changeth, yielding place to new,  
And God fulfils Himself in many ways.”

TENNYSON. *Morte d’Arthur.*

“The only merit of a man is his sense ; but doubtless the greatest  
value of a woman is her beauty.”

COLLEY CIBBER. *The Careless Husband (Lady Betty Modish),*  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“The only pang my bosom dare not brave,  
Must be to find forgetfulness in thine.”

BYRON. *The Corsair, Canto I., XIV.*

“The only present love demands is love.” GAY. *The Espousal.*

“The passions, prejudices, interests,  
That sway the meanest being, the weak touch  
That moves the finest nerve,  
And in one human brain

Causes the faintest thought, becomes a link  
In the great chain of nature.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab, II.*

“The path of duty leads to happiness.

SOUTHEY. *The Dream*, line 65.

“The patient dies while the physician sleeps ;  
The orphan pines while the oppressor feeds ;  
Justice is feasting while the widow weeps ;  
Advice is sporting while infection breeds.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 130.

“The pencil’s mute omnipotence.” T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh*, II.

“The pension of a prince’s praise is great.”

DRYDEN. *Threnodia Augustalis*.

“The people of England are never so happy as when you tell them they are ruined.”

MURPHY. *The Upholsterer (Pamphlet)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“The phantom of a wish that once could move,  
A ghost of Passion that no smiles restore.”

TENNYSON. *Early Sonnets*, VIII.

“The piebald miscellany, man.” TENNYSON. *The Princess*.

“The pith o’ sense, the pride o’ worth,  
Are higher rank than a’ that.” BURNS. *For a’ that and a’ that*.

“The play’s the thing,  
Wherein I’ll catch the conscience of the king.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“The poor make no new friends ;  
But oh, they love the better still  
The few our Father sends.”

LADY DUFFERIN. *Lament of the Irish Emigrant*.

“The poorest beggar when he’s dead and gone,  
Is rich as he that sits upon a throne.”

RANDOLPH. *Necessary Observations*, 36th precept.

“For who’s a prince or beggar in the grave ? ”

OTWAY. *Windsor Castle*.

“The poorest service is repaid with thanks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Petruchio)*,  
Act IV., Sc. III.

“The possession of great physical strength is no mean assistance to a straightforward life.”

AUGUSTINE BIRRELL. *Obiter Dicta*. Pope.

“The pot which goes often to the water, comes home crack’d at last.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters*, Bk. I., Sec. I., Letter VI.

“The price of wisdom is above rubies.”

JOB. *Chap. XXVIII.*, ver. 18.

“The priest continues what the nurse began,

And thus the child imposes on the man.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, Pt. III., line 391.

“(The proverb old is come to passe,)  
The priest when he begins his masse,  
Forgets that ever clarke he was ;  
He knowth not his estate.”

OLD BALLAD. *King Cophetua and the Beggar-maid.*

“The progress of truth is slow, but its ultimate triumph is secure.”  
T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Fax), Chap. XXIV.*

“The proof of gold is fire ; the proof of a woman, gold ; the proof of a man, a woman.” B. FRANKLIN. *Poor Richard's Almanac.*

“The prosperity of fools shall destroy them.”  
PROVERBS. *Chap. I., ver. 32.*

“The proud are always most provoked by pride.”  
COWPER. *Conversation.*

“The proud love no spectator to their emotions.”  
BULWER LYTTON. *The Disowned, Chap. XXV.*

“The providence of Heav'n  
Has some peculiar blessing giv'n  
To each allotted state below.”

AKENSIDE. *Ode on the Winter Solstice.*

“Heaven's all-subduing will  
With good the progeny of ill,  
Attemp'rth ev'ry state below.” AKENSIDE. *Ode II.*

“The prudent man may direct a state ; but it is the enthusiast who regenerates it, or ruins.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Rienzi, Bk. I., Chap. VIII.*

“The public is a bad guesser, ‘stiff in opinion,’ and almost ‘always in the wrong’.” DE QUINCEY. *Essays, Protestantism.*

“The public ! why, the public's nothing better than a great baby.”  
CHALMERS. *Letters.*

“The public is just a great baby.”  
Quoted by RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies, Sec. I., 40.*

“The puny schoolboy and his early lay  
Men pardon, if his follies pass away ;  
But who forgives the senior's careless verse,  
Whose hairs grow hoary as his rhymes grow worse ? ”

BYRON. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

“The pure soul

Shall mount on native wings, disdaining little sport,  
And cut a path into the heaven of glory,  
Leaving a track of light for men to wonder at.”

BLAKE. *King Edward the Third (Prince).*

“The purest treasure mortal times afford,  
Is spotless reputation ; that away,  
Men are but gilded loam or painted clay.  
A jewel in a ten-times barr'd-up chest  
Is a bold spirit in a loyal breast.  
Mine honour is my life ; both grow in one ;  
Take honour from me and my life is done.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Norfolk), Act I., Sc. I.*

“The quaint\* old cruel cox-comb, in his gullet  
Should have a hook, and a small trout to pull it.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIII., St. 106.*

\* Isaak Walton.

“The quality of mercy is not strain'd ;  
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven  
Upon the place beneath : it is twice bless'd,  
It blesseth him that gives, and him that takes :  
'Tis mightiest in the mightiest ; it becomes  
The throned monarch better than his crown :  
His sceptre shows the force of temporal power,  
The attribute to awe and majesty,  
Wherein doth sit the dread and fear of kings ;  
But mercy is above the sceptred sway,  
It is enthronéd in the hearts of kings,  
It is an attribute to God himself ;  
And earthly power doth then show likest God's,  
When mercy seasons justice : Therefore, Jew,  
Though justice be thy plea, consider this,—  
That in the course of justice, none of us  
Should see salvation : we do pray for mercy ;  
And that same prayer doth teach us all to render  
The deeds of mercy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“Not the king's crown, nor the deputed sword,  
The marshal's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,  
Become them with one half so good a grace,  
As mercy does.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Isabella),  
Act II., Sc. II.*

“Mercy's indeed the attribute of heaven.”

OTWAY. *Windsor Castle.*

“The race is not to the swift, nor the battle to the strong.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. IX., ver. II.*

“The rain it raineth every day.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Clown sings), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The rank is but the guinea's stamp—

The man's the gowd for a' that.”

BURNS. *For a' that and a' that.*

“The remedie is worse than the disease.”

BACON. *Essay XV., on Sedition.*

“The remedy is worse than the disease.”

DRYDEN. *Juvenal, Sat. XVI.*

“The rest is silence.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act V., Sc. II.*

“The rich and the poor meet together :

The Lord is the maker of them all.” PROVERBS. *Chap. XXII., ver. 2.*

“ The right honourable gentleman is indebted to his memory for his jests, and to his imagination for his facts.”

SHERIDAN. *Speech in the House of Commons, in reply to Mr. Dundas.*

“ The ripest fruit first falls.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ The robb'd that smiles steals something from the thief ;  
He robs himself that spends a bootless grief.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Duke), Act I., Sc. III.*

“ The rose is fairest when 'tis budding new,  
And hope is brightest when it dawns from fears ;  
The rose is sweetest washed with morning dew,  
And love is loveliest when embalmed in tears.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lady of the Lake, Can. IV., I.*

“ The rotten pales of prejudice.” TENNYSON. *The Princess, II.*

“ The Rupert of debate.”

BULWER LYTTON. *The New Timon, Pt. I., St. 6.*

“ The ruling passion, be it what it will,  
The ruling passion conquers reason still.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. III., line 153.*

“ The rude inelegance of poverty  
Reigns here alone.”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer's Boy, Autumn, line 82.*

“ The Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath.” ST. MARK. *Chap. II., ver. 27.*

“ The sacred academy of man's life,  
Is holy wedlock in a happy wife.”

QUARLES. *History of Queen Esther, Sec. III., Med. 3.*

“ The same heart beats in every human breast.”

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *The Buried Life, line 23.*

“ The same water that drives the mill, decayeth it.”

STEPHEN GOSSON. *The Schoole of Abuse.*

“ The Schoolmaster is abroad ! and I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array, for upholding and extending the liberties of his country.”

LORD BROUGHAM. *Speech in the House of Commons, 29th Jan., 1828.*

“ The sea ! the sea ! the open sea !

The blue, the fresh, the ever free !

Without a mark, without a bound,

It runneth earth's wide region round ;

It plays with the clouds ; it mocks the skies ;

Or like a cradled creature lies.” BARRY CORNWALL. *The Sea.*

“ The seed ye sow, another reaps ;

The wealth ye find, another keeps ;

The robe ye weave, another wears ;

The arms ye forge, another bears.”

SHELLEY. *To the Men of England.*

“The sense of death is most in apprehension;  
And the poor beetle that we tread upon,  
In corporal sufferance finds a pang as great  
As when a giant dies.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Isabella*), *Act III.*, *Sc. I.*

“The sickly food  
Of popular applause.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers* (*Oswald*), *Act IV.*

“The sight of lovers feedeth those in love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Rosalind*), *Act V.*, *Sc. V.*

“The simplest pleasures must welcome be  
When a friendly hand prepares them.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *They may talk of scenes that are bright and fair.*

“The sin that practice burns into the blood  
Will brand us after, of whose fold we be.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“The single note  
From that deep chord which Hampden smote  
Will vibrate to the doom.” TENNYSON. *England and America.*

“The slave, a member of the country’s peace,  
Enjoys it; but in gross brain little wots  
What watch the king keeps to maintain the peace,  
Whose hours the peasant enjoys.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V.* (*King Henry*), *Act. IV.*, *Sc. I.*

“The sleep of a labouring man is sweet, whether he eat little or much;  
but the fulness of the rich will not suffer him to sleep.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. V.*, ver. 12.

“The sleeping and the dead,  
Are but as pictures.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Lady Macbeth*), *Act II.*, *Sc. II.*

“The smallest effort is not lost;  
Each wavelet on the ocean toss’d  
Aids in the ebb tide or the flow;  
Each rain-drop makes some flow’ret blow,  
Each struggle lessens human woe.”

CH. MACKAY. *The old and the new*, 44.

“The smallest worm will turn, being trodden on;  
And doves will peck, in safeguard of their brood.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI.*, *Pt. III.* (*Clifford*), *Act II.*, *Sc. II.*

“Poor worms being trampled on  
Turn tail, as bidding battle to the feet  
Of their oppressors.”

RANDOLPH. *The Muses’ Looking-glass* (*Colax*),  
*Act III.*, *Sc. III.*

“The smoke ascends  
To heaven as lightly from the cottage-hearth,  
As from the haughtiest palace.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion*, *Bk. IV.*

“The smoothest course of nature has its pains,  
And truest friends, through error, wound our rest.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night I.*, line 278.

“The snowy banded, dilettante,  
Delicate handed priest.”

TENNYSON. *Maud, VIII.*

“The society exists for the benefit of its members; not the members  
for the benefit of the society.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *The Principles of Sociology*, Sec. 222.

“The son of the female is the shadow of the male.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II.* (*Falstaff*), *Act III., Sc. II.*

“The sooty yoke of kitchen vassalage.”

TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette.*

“The sound is honey, but the sense is gall.”

UNKNOWN. *Soliman and Perseda (Soliman)*, *Act IV.*

“The soul o’ the purpose, ere ‘tis shaped as act,

Takes flesh i’ the world, and clothes itself a king,

But when the act comes, stands for what ‘tis worth.”

R. BROWNING. *Luria (Luria)*, *Act III.*

“The soul of a high intent, be it known,

Can die no more than any soul

Which God keeps by Him under the throne.”

E. B. BROWNING. *Napoleon III., in Italy.*

“The soul of music slumbers in the shell,

Till worked and kindled by the master’s spell,

And feeling hearts—touch them but lightly—pour

A thousand melodies unheard before.”

ROGERS. *Human Life.*

“The soul, that sample of divinity,

That glorious ray of heavenly light. The soul,

That awful throne of thought, that sacred seat

Of contemplation. The soul, that noble source

Of wisdom, that fountain of comfort, that spring of joy,

That happy token of Eternal life.”

VANBURGH. *Aesop, Pt. I. (Hortensia)*, *Act I., Sc. I.*

“The soul’s armour is never well set to the heart unless a woman’s  
hand has braced it; and it is only when she braces it loosely that  
the honour of manhood fails.”

RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies, Sec. II.*, 65.

“The souls of women are so small,

That some believe they’ve none at all;

Or if they have, like cripples, still

They’ve but one faculty, the will.”

BUTLER. *Miscellaneous Thoughts.*

“The spacious times of great Elizabeth.”

TENNYSON. *A Dream of Fair Women*, ver. 2, line 3.

“The speeches of one that is desperate are as the wind.”

JOB. *Chap. VI.*, ver. 26.

- “ The spirit burning but unbent,  
May writhe—rebel—the weak alone repent ! ”  
BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. II., X.*
- “ The spirit indeed is willing, but the flesh is weak.”  
ST. MATTHEW. *Chap. XXVI., ver. 41.*
- “ The spirit walks of ev’ry day deceas’d,  
And smiles an angel, or a fury frowns.”  
YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 180.*
- “ The sports of children satisfy the child.”  
GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 153.*
- “ The spotless ether of a maiden life.”  
WORDSWORTH. *The Excursion, Bk. VI.*
- “ The starry Galileo, with his woes.”  
BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., LIV.*
- “ The stars that have most glory, have no rest.”  
S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. VIII., CIV.*
- “ The stars to me an everlasting book,  
In that eternal register, the sky.”  
DRAYTON. *Legend of Robert, Duke of Normandy.*
- “ The stately homes of England,  
How beautiful they stand!  
Amidst their tall ancestral trees,  
O'er all the pleasant land.”  
FELICIA HEMANS. *The Homes of England.*
- “ The still, sad music of humanity.”  
WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Imagination, XXVI.*
- “ The still sow eats up all the draffe.”  
J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I. Chap. X.*
- “ ‘Tis old but true, still swine eat all the draff.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Mrs. Page), Act IV., Sc. II.*
- “ The strawberry grows underneath the nettle,  
And wholesome berries thrive and ripen best  
Neighbour’d by fruit of baser quality.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Bishop of Ely), Act I., Sc. I.*
- “ The street musicians of the heavenly city,  
The birds, who make sweet music for us all  
In our dark hours, as David did for Saul.”  
LONGFELLOW. *The Birds of Killingworth.*
- “ (If thou and Nature can so gently part,)  
The stroke of death is as a lover’s pinch,  
Which hurts, and is desir’d.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra), Act V., Sc. II.*
- “ The strongest castle, tower, and town,  
The golden bullet beats it down.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *The Passionate Pilgrim, XVII.*



“ The subtlest tempter hath the smoothest style,  
Sirens sing sweetest when they would betray.”

DRAYTON. *Legend of Matilda the Fair.*

“ The surest pledge of a deathless name  
Is the silent homage of thoughts unspoken.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Herons of Elmwood.*

“ The surest road to health, say what they will,  
Is never to suppose we shall be ill,  
Most of those evils we poor mortals know,  
From doctors and imagination flow.” CHURCHILL. *Night*, line 69.

“ The sweetest fruit may often pall the taste,  
While sloes and brambles yield a safe repast.”

BLACKLOCK. *The Plaintive Shepherd*, line 47.

“ The sweetest honey  
Is loathsome in his own deliciousness,  
And in the taste confounds the appetite.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet* (*Friar Laurence*), Act II., Sc. VI.

“ The swiftest harts have posted you by land;  
And winds of all the corners kiss'd your sails,  
To make your vessel nimble.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline* (*Posthumus*), Act II., Sc. IV.

“ The swinish multitude.” BURKE. *On the French Revolution.*

“ The task he undertakes  
Is numbering sands and drinking oceans dry.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II.* (*Green*), Act II., Sc. II.

“ The tears live in an onion that should water this sorrow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra* (*Enobarbus*), Act I., Sc. II.

“ The tell-tale cuckoo: spring's his confidant,  
And he lets out her April purposes.”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes* (*Luigi*)

“ The tempter or the tempted, who sins most ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Angelo*), Act II., Sc. II.

“ The tents of the robber prosper.” JOB. *Chap. XII.*, ver. 6.

“ The thought of life that ne'er shall cease  
Has something in it like despair.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Golden Legend*, I.

“ The thousand paths that slope the way to crime.”

BYRON. *Lara; Can. I., II.*

“ The thrall in person may be free in soul.”

TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette.*

“ The three great elements of modern civilisation, gunpowder, printing,  
and the Protestant religion.”

CARLYLE. *Essay on the State of German Literature.*

“The three nook’d world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cæsar)*, Act IV., Sc. VI.

“The time is out of joint.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act I., Sc. V.

“And as the times are out of joint.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost*, Bk. IV., line 1300.

“(Oh, gentlemen) the time of life is short !

To spend that shortness basely were too long,

If life did ride upon a dial’s point,

Still ending at th’ arrival of an hour.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur)*, Act V., Sc. II.

“The time runs fastest, where is least regard ;

The stone that’s long in falling, falleth hard.”

QUARLES. *A Feast for Wormes*, Sect. 6, Med. 6.

“The tiny-trumpeting gnat can break our dream

When sweetest; and the vermin voices here

May buzz so loud—we scorn them—but they sting.”

TENNYSON. *Lancelot and Elaine*.

“The tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Can. V., St. 49.

“The toils of law [what dark insidious men

Have cumbrous added to perplex the truth,

And lengthen simple justice into trade].”

THOMSON. *The Seasons*, Winter, line 384.

“The tomb of thy dead self

Which one vexed ghost inhabits, night and day,

Is all, lost child, that now remains of thee.”

SHELLEY. *The Sunset*.

“(But) the tongue can no man tame.”

ST. JAMES. *Epistle*, Chap. III., ver. 8.

“The tongues of dying men

Enforce attention like deep harmony;

Where words are scarce they’re seldom spent in vain ;

For they breathe truth that breathe their words in pain.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“The trav’ller, if he chance to stray,

May turn uncensur’d to his way ;

Polluted streams again are pure,

And deepest wounds admit a cure ;

But woman no redemption knows ;

The wounds of honour never close !”

E. MOORE. *Fable XV.*

“The tree is known by his fruit.” ST. MATTHEW. *Chap. XII.*, ver. 33.

ST. LUKE. *Chap. VI.*, ver. 44.

“The tree of knowledge blasted by dispute,

Produces sapless leaves instead of fruit.”

DENHAM. *The Progress of Learning*, line 43.

“The tree of knowledge in your garden grows,  
Not single, but at every humble door.”

O. W. HOLMES. *Wind Clouds and Star Drifts*, VIII.

“The tribute most high to a head that is royal,  
Is love from a heart that loves liberty too.”

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies, The Prince's Day*.

“The true essentials of a feast are only fun and feed.”

O. W. HOLMES. *Nux post Cœnatica*.

“The true Sovereign is the Wise Man.”

CARLYLE. *Essay, on the Death of Goethe*.

“The true standard of equality is seated in the mind: those who think nobly are noble.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Maid of the Mill* (Lord Ainsworth),  
Act II., Sc. I.

“The true touchstone of desert—success.”

BYRON. *Marino Faliero (Doge)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“The true use of speech is not so much to express our wants as to conceal them.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Bee*, No. III.

“The true way to mourn the dead is to take care of the living who belong to them.”

BURKE. *To the Comte d'Artois*.

“The truly generous is the truly wise;

And he, who loves not others, lives unblest.”

HUME. *Douglas (Lady Randolph)*, Act III.

“The trustless wings of false desire.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, i.

“The ultimate result of shielding men from the effects of folly, is to fill the world with fools.”

HERBERT SPENCER. *Essays, State Tamperings with Money and Banks*.

“The unfenced regions of society.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude*, Bk. VII.

“The universal cause

Acts to one end, but acts by various laws.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. III., line 1

“The Universal Cause

Acts not by partial, but by gen'ral laws;

And makes what happiness we justly call,

Subsist not in the good of one, but all.”

*Ibid.*, Ep. IV., line 35

“The universal nature, too strong for the petty nature of the bard, sits on his neck and writes through his hand.”

EMERSON. *History*.

“The universe is but one vast symbol of God.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. III. Chap. III.

“The unyok'd humour of your idleness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry)*, Act. I., Sc. II.

"The vanquish'd have no friends."

SOUTHEY. *Joan of Arc, Bk. III., line 465.*

"The vasty hall of death." MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Requiescat.*

"The venom clamours of a jealous woman,  
Poison more deadly than a mad dog's tooth."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Comedy of Errors (Abbess), Act V., Sc. I.*

"The very air rests thick and heavily,  
Where murder hath been done."

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Orra (Orra), Act III., Sc. II.*

"The very best of vineyards is the cellar."

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIII., St. 76.*

"(For) the very knave  
Who digs the grave,  
The man who spreads the pall,  
And he who tolls the funeral bell,  
The elm shall have them all!"

T. HOOD. *The Elm Tree, Pt. III.*

"(I am) the very pink of courtesy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Mercutio), Act II., Sc. IV.*

"The very pink of perfection."

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer (Miss Neville),  
Act I., Sc. I.*

"The Pink of Perfection."

HAYNES BAYLY. *The Loves of the Butterflies, III.*

"The very truth hath a colour from the disposition of the utterer."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Felix Holt (Rufus Lyon), Chap. XLIV.*

"The villager, born humbly and bred hard,  
Content his wealth, and poverty his guard,  
In action simply just, in conscience clear,  
By guilt untainted, undisturb'd by fear,  
His means but scanty, and his wants but few,  
Labour his business, and his pleasure too,  
Enjoys more comforts in a single hour  
Than ages give the wretch condemn'd to power."

CHURCHILL. *Gotham, line 117.*

"The vile are only vain, the great are proud."

BYRON. *Marino Faliero (Angiolana), Act II., Sc. I.*

"The vilest infamy is not too deep for the Seraph Virtue to descend and  
illumine its abyss."

BULWER LYTTON. *The Disowned (Clarence Lynden),  
Chap. XIV.*

"The virtue which requires to be ever guarded is scarcely worth the  
sentinel." GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, Chap. V.*

"The virtues of society, are the vices of the saint."

EMERSON. *Circles.*

“The virtuous man is free, though bound in chains ;  
 Though poor, content ; though banished, yet no stranger ;  
 Though sick, in health of mind; secure in danger ;  
 And o'er himself, the world, and fortune reigns.”

“A. W.” *Cuddy's Emblem, The Christian Stoick.*

“The vulgar falls, and none laments his fate,  
 Sorrow has hardly leisure for the great.”

ROWE. *Lucan's Pharsalia, Bk. IV.*

“The waste of plenty is the resource of scarcity.”

T. L. PEACOCK. *Melincourt (Fax), Chap. XXIV.*

“The way to God is by ourselves.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *The Purple Island, To the Reader.*

“The way to Hell's a seeming Heav'n.”

QUARLES. *Emblemes, Bk. II., Em. XI.*

“The weakest arm is strong enough that strikes  
 With the sword of justice.”

JOHN WEBSTER. *The Duchess of Malfi (Bosola), Act V., Sc. II.*

“The weakest goes to the wall.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Gregory), Act I., Sc. I.*

“The weak must to the wall.”

MIDDLETON. *The Family of Love (Mistress Purge), Act V., Sc. III.*

“The weakest kind of fruit  
 Drops earliest to the ground.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“The weariest and most loathèd worldly life,  
 That age, ache, penury, and imprisonment  
 Can lay on nature, is a paradise  
 To what we fear of death.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Claudio), Act III., Sc. I.*

“The web of our life is of a mingled yarn, good and ill together : our  
 virtues would be proud, if our faults whip'd them not ; and our  
 crimes would despair, if they were not cherished by our virtues.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (First Lord),  
 Act IV., Sc. III.*

“(Then) the whining school-boy, with his satchel  
 And shining morning face, creeping like snail  
 Unwillingly to school.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

“(And thus) the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Clown), Act V., Sc. I.*

“The whole world, without art and dress,  
 Would be but one great wilderness,  
 And mankind but a savage herd,  
 For all that nature has conferr'd.”

BUTLER. *The Lady's Answer to Hudibras,*

“The why is as plain as way to parish church.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Jaques*), *Act II.*, *Sc. VII.*

“The wicked flee when no man pursueth,  
But the righteous are bold as a lion.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XXXIII.*, *ver. 1.*

“The will of man is by his reason sway’d.”

SHAKESPEARE. *A Midsummer Night’s Dream* (*Lysander*),  
*Act II.*, *Sc. III.*

“The wingèd day  
Can ne’er be chained by man’s endeavour ;  
That life and time shall fade away,  
While heaven and virtue bloom for ever !”

T. MOORE. *To a Boy with a Watch.*

“The woes of wedlock with the joys, we mix ;  
‘Tis best repenting in a coach and six.”

GARTH. *Prologue to Cato.*

“The woman is so hard  
Upon the man.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“The woodcock’s early visit and abode  
Of long continuance in our temp’rate clime,  
Foretell a lib’ral harvest.” J. PHILLIPS. *Cider, Bk. II.*, *line 177.*

“The woods have many ears.”

MUNDAY AND CHETTLE. *Death of Robert, Earl of Huntingdon*  
(*Prior*), *Act I.*, *Sc. II.*  
*Vide*—“Walls have ears.”

“The words of a whisperer are as dainty morsels.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XXVI.*, *ver. 22.*

“The world befits a busy brain.”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces, Epistle to a Friend*, *11th Oct.*, *1811.*

“The world but feels the present’s spell,  
The poet feels the past as well,  
Whatever men have done, might do,  
Whatever thought, might think it too.”

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Bacchanalia, II.*, *last lines.*

“The world exists for the education of each man.”

EMERSON. *History.*

“The world globes itself in a drop of dew.”

EMERSON. *Compensation.*

“The world has little to bestow  
Where two fond hearts in equal love are joined.”

MRS. BARBAULD. *Delia.*

“The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face.”

W. M. THACKERAY. *Vanity Fair, Chap. II.*

“The world is all gates, all opportunities, strings of tension waiting to be struck.”

EMERSON. *Resources.*

“The world is an old woman, and mistakes any gilt farthing for a gold coin ; whereby, being often cheated, she will thenceforth trust nothing but the common copper.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. II., Chap. IV.*

“The world is good in the lump.”

G. COLMAN, JUN. *Torrent, Act I., Sc. II.*

“The world is grown so bad,  
That wrens may prey where eagles dare not perch :  
Since every Jack became a gentleman,  
There's many a gentle person made a Jack.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Gloster), Act I., Sc. III.*

“The world is made up for the most part of Fools and Knaves.”

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. *To Mr. Clifford, on his Humane Reason.*

“The world is nat'rally averse  
To all the truth it sees or hears,  
But swallows nonsense and a lie,  
With greediness and gluttony.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. II., line 805.*

“The world ! it is a wilderness,  
Where tears are hung on every tree.”

T. HOOD. *Ode to Melancholy.*

“The world knows nothing of its greatest men.”

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip von Artevelde, Pt. I. (Artevelde), Act I., Sc. V.*

“The world's a masquerade,  
And he whose wisdom is to pay it court,  
Should mask his own unpopular penetration  
And seem to think its several meanings real.”

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip von Artevelde, Pt. II. (Sir Fleurant), Act I., Sc. II.*

“The world's a scene of changes, and to be  
Constant, in Nature were inconstancy.” COWLEY. *Inconstancy.*

“The world's a wood, in which all lose their way,  
Though by a different path each go astray.”

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

“The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.”

DRYDEN. *Palamon and Arcite, Bk. III., line 888.*

“The world's turned upside down, from bad to worse,  
Quite out of frame, the cart before the horse.”

JOHN TAYLOR. *Mad Fashions.*

“The worst men give oft the best advice.” P. J. BAILEY. *Festus.*

“The wretch who digs the mine for bread,  
Or ploughs, that others may be fed,  
Feels less fatigued than that decreed  
To him who cannot think or read.”

HANNAH MORE. *Florio, Pt. I.*

"The wrong sow by th' eare."

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. IX.*

"Wrong sow by the ear, i' faith."

BEN JONSON. *Every Man in his Humour (Downright), Act II., Sc. I.*

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. II., line 580.*

COLMAN. *The Heir at Law, Act I., Sc. I.*

"Them as ha' never had a cushion don't miss it."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Mrs. Poyser), Bk. VI. Chap. XLIX.*

"Then, after his brief range of blameless days,  
The toll of funeral in an angel ear

Sounds happier than the merriest marriage bell."

TENNYSON. *The Death of the Duke of Clarence.*

"Then be not coy, but use your time,

And while you may go marry ;

For having lost but once your prime

You may for ever tarry."

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 208

"(Not Cassio kill'd !) then murder's out of tune,

And sweet revenge grows harsh."

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Othello), Act V., Sc. II.*

"Then none were for the party ;

Then all were for the state ;

Then the great man help'd the poor,

And the poor man loved the great."

MACAULAY. *Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius, XXXII.*

"Then take what gold could never buy—

An honest bard's esteem."

BURNS. *To John McMurdo.*

"Then teach me, Heav'n ! to scorn the guilty bays,

Drive from my soul that wretched lust of praise ;

Unblemish'd let me live, or die unknown :

Oh ! grant me honest Fame, or grant me none ! "

POPE. *The Temple of Fame, last lines.*

"Then, when this body falls in funeral fire,

My name shall live, and my best part aspire."

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster (Ovid), Act I., Sc. I.*

"There are deeds

Which have no form, sufferings which have no tongue."

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice), Act III., Sc. I.*

"There are more things in Heaven and Earth, Horatio,

Than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act I., Sc. V.*

"There are no looks like those which dwell

On long-remembered things, which soon

Must take our first and last farewell."

L. E. L. *The Improvisatrice.*

“ There are no tricks in plain and simple faith :  
 But hollow men, like horses hot at hand,  
 Make gallant show and promise of their mettle ;  
 But when they should endure the bloody spur,  
 They fall their crests, and, like deceitful jades,  
 Sink in the trail.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus)*, *Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ There are quarrels in which even Satan bringing help, were not unwelcome.”

CARLYLE. *French Revolution*, *Bk. III., Chap. V., Pt. I.*

“ There are some faults so nearly allied to excellence, that we can scarce weed out the vice without eradicating the virtue.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Good-natured Man (Sir W. Honeywood)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“ There are some meannesses which are too mean even for man—woman, lovely woman alone, can venture to commit them.”

THACKERAY. *A Shabby Genteel Story*, *Chap. III.*

“ There are some moments in our fate  
 That stamp the colour of our days,  
 As, till then, life had not been felt.” L. E. L. *The Improvisatrice*:

“ (Don’t you know, as the French say), there are three sexes—men, women, and clergymen ? ” SYDNEY SMITH. *Memoirs*.

“ There are three wants which never can be satisfied : that of the rich, who want something more ; that of the sick, who want something different ; and that of the traveller, who says ‘ Anywhere, but here ! ’ ” EMERSON. *Considerations by the Way*.

“ There are times  
 When simplest things put on a sombre cast.”

KEATS. *Otho the Great*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ There are worse losses than the loss of youth.”

JEAN INGELOW. *The Star’s Monument*.

“ There are worse occupations in this world than feeling a woman’s pulse.” STERNE. *Sentimental Journey*.

“ There are worse pangs than those of want.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Eugene Aram (Eugene Aram)*, *Bk. I., Chap. VIII.*

“ There be many Cæsars,  
 Ere such another Julius. Britain is  
 A world by itself ; and we will nothing pay  
 For wearing our own noses.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Cloten)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*

“ There be some sports are painful ; but their labour  
 Delight in them sets off : some kinds of baseness  
 Are nobly undergone ; and most poor matters  
 Point to rich ends.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Ferdinand)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*

“ There breathes no being but has some pretence  
 To that fine instinct called poetic sense.” O. W. HOLMES. *Poetry*.

“ There burns the quenchless Poetry—Mankind ! ”

BULWER LYTTON. *The New Timon, Pt. II., I.*

“ There is a budding morrow in midnight.”

KEATS. *Sonnet to Homer.*

“ There is a day of sunny rest

For every dark and troubled night :

And grief may hide an evening guest,

But joy shall come with early light.”

BRYANT. *Blessed are they that mourn.*

“ There is a friend that sticketh closer than a brother.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XVIII., ver. 24.*

“ A brother does not always make a friend.”

JEREMY TAYLOR. *A Discourse on the Offices of Friendship.*

“ There is a harmony

In Autumn, and a lustre in its sky,

Which thro’ the summer is not heard nor seen,

As if it could not be, as if it had not been ! ”

SHELLEY. *Hymn to Intellectual Beauty.*

“ There is a history in all men’s lives,

Figuring the nature of the times deceas’d,

To which observ’d, a man may prophesy,

With a near aim, of the main chance of things

As yet not come to life, which in their seeds

And weak beginnings lie intreasured.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Warwick), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ There is a kindly mood of melancholy

That wings the soul, and points her to the skies.”

DYER. *The Ruins of Rome, line 346.*

“ There is a mercy which is weakness, and even treason against the common good.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola, Bk. III., Chap. LIX.*

“ There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,

There is a rapture on the lonely shore,

There is society where none intrudes,

By the deep sea, and music in its roar.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV., CLXXVIII.*

“ There is a Proverb, and a prayer withal,

That we not to three strange places fall :

From Hull, from Halifax, from Hell, ‘tis thus,

From all these three, good Lord deliver us.”

JOHN TAYLOR. *A very merry-wherry-ferry voyage.*

“ There is a remedy for every wrong and a satisfaction for every soul.”

EMERSON. *Immortality.*

“ There is a tear for all who die,

A mourner o’er the humblest grave ;

But nations swell the funeral cry,

And triumph weeps above the brave.”

BYRON. *On the Death of Sir P. Parker*

“There is a tide in the affairs of men,  
Which taken at the flood, leads on to fortune ;  
Omitted, all the voyage of their life  
Is bound in shallows and in miseries.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“There is but one law for all, namely the law which governs all law,  
the law of our Creator, the law of humanity, justice, equity—the  
law of Nature and of Nations.”

BURKE. *The Impeachment of Warren Hastings.*

“There is death in the pot.”     *BOOK OF KINGS. Bk. II., Chap. IV., ver. 40.*

“There’s death in the cup—sae beware !  
Nay, more—there is danger in touching ;  
But wha can avoid the fell snare ?  
The man and his wine’s sae bewitching.”

BURNS. *There’s Death in the Cup.*

“There is in man a higher ?—than love of happiness.”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus, Bk. II., Chap. IX.*

“There is no anguish like an error of which we feel ashamed.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Ernest Maltravers (Valerie), Bk. II., Chap. III.*

“There is no courage but in innocence ;  
No constancy but in an honest cause.”

SOUTHERN. *The Fate of Capua.*

“There is no darkness but ignorance.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night (Clown), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“There is no death ! what seems so is transition ;  
This life of mortal breath  
Is but a suburb of the life Elysian  
Whose portal we call death.”

LONGFELLOW. *Resignation.*

“There is no den in the whole world to hide a rogue,  
Commit a crime and the earth is made of glass.”

EMERSON. *Compensation.*

“(For) there is no error so crooked, but it hath in it some lines of truth :  
Nor is any poison so deadly, that it serveth not some wholesome use.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy, Of Truth in Things False, 3.*

“There is no error to be named, which has not had its professors ; and  
a man shall never want crooked paths to walk in, if he thinks that  
he is in the right way, wherever he has the footsteps of others to  
follow.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. IV., Chap. XX., Sec. 17.*

“There is no felicity upon earth, which carries not its counterpoise of  
misfortunes ; no happiness which mounts so high, which is not  
depressed by some calamity.”

JEREMY TAYLOR. *Contemplation of the State of Man,  
Bk. I., Chap. II.*

“There is no flock, however watched and tended,  
But one dead lamb is there!  
There is no fireside, howsoe'er defended,  
But has one vacant chair!” LONGFELLOW. *Resignation.*

“There is no hiding Love from Lover's eyes.”  
CROWN. *The Destruction of Jerusalem, Pt. I. (Queen Berenice),*  
*Act IV., Sc. I.*

“There is no love but at first sight.”  
LORD BEACONSFIELD. *Henrietta Temple, Bk. II., Chap. III.*

“There is no man suddenly either excellently good or extremely evil.”  
SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. I.*

“There is a method in man's wickedness:  
It grows up by degrees.”  
BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *A King and no King,*  
*Act V., Sc. IV.*

“There is no music in Nature, neither melody or harmony. Music is  
the creation of man.”  
H. R. HAWEIS. *Music and Morals, Bk. I., I.*

“There is no new thing under the sun.”  
ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. I., ver. 9.*

“There is nothing new under the sun.”  
MACAULAY. *Essay on the Diary of Mad. D'Arblay.*

“There is no one like a sister,  
In calm or stormy weather,  
To cheer one on the tedious way,  
To fetch one if one goes astray,  
To lift one if one totters down,  
To strengthen whilst one stands.”

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. *Goblin Market.*

“There is no peace, saith the Lord, unto the wicked.”  
ISAIAH. *Chap. XLVIII., ver. 22.*

“There is no piety but amongst the poor.”  
RANDOLPH. *On the Content he enjoys in the Muses.*

“Religion always sides with poverty.”  
HERBERT. *The Church Militant.*

“There is no state in Europe where the least wise have not governed  
the most wise.”

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Rousseau and Malesherbes.*

“There is no striving with a forward girl,  
Nor pushing on a fool.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Orra (Hughobert), Act I., Sc. III.*

“There is no true potency, remember, but that of help; nor true ambition,  
but ambition to save.”

RUSKIN. *The Crown of Wild Olive, War, 112.*

“There is no truer truth obtainable  
By man than comes of music.”

R. BROWNING. *Parleyings with certain People,*  
*Charles Avison, 6.*

“There is no union here of hearts  
That finds not here an end.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *Friends.*

“There is no vice so simple, but assumes  
Some mark of virtue on his outward parts.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Bassanio),*  
*Act III., Sc. II.*

“There is no wisdom in useless and hopeless sorrow.”

DR. JOHNSON. *Letter to Mrs. Thrale, 12th April, 1781.*

“There is not one among my gentlewomen,  
Were fit to wear your slipper, for a glove.”

TENNYSON. *Geraint and Enid.*

“There is nothing in this world constant but inconstancy.”

SWIFT. *Essay, upon the Faculties of the Mind.*

“There is nothing makes a man suspect much, more than to know  
little.”

BACON. *Essay XXXI., of Suspicion.*

“There is nothing more requisite in business than dispatch.”

ADDISON. *The Drummer (Vellum), Act V., Sc. I.*

“There is nothing on earth so lowly, but duty giveth it importance;  
No station so degrading, but it is ennobled by obedience.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy, of Subjection, 155.*

“There is nothing, Sir, too little for so little a creature as man. It is by  
studying little things that we attain the great art of having as  
little misery and as much happiness as possible.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson), Fitzgerald's Ed.,*  
*Vol. I., p. 267.*

“There is nothing truly valuable which can be purchased without pains  
and labour.”

ADDISON. *The Tatler, No. 97.*

“There is often less in  
The poet's wit than in the player's dressing.”

SWIFT. *Epilogue to a Play.*

“There is one mind common to all individual men. Every man is an  
inlet to the same, and to all of the same. He that is once admitted  
to the right of reason is made freeman of the whole estate.”

EMERSON. *History.*

“There is one road  
To peace, and that is truth, which follow ye!  
Love sometimes leads astray to misery.”

SHELLEY. *Julian and Maddalo.*

“There is properly no history, only biography.” EMERSON. *History.*

“There is some ill a-brewing towards my rest,  
For I did dream of money-bags to-night.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Shylock), Act II.,*  
*Sc. V.*

“There is some soul of goodness in things evil,  
Would men observingly distil it out.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (King), Act IV., Sc. I.*

"There is truth in falsehood, falsehood in truth."

R. BROWNING. *A Soul's Tragedy, Act II.*

"There lives more faith in honest doubt,  
Believe me, than in half the creeds."

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XCVI.*

"There never lived a mortal man, who bent  
His appetite beyond his natural sphere,  
But starved and died."

KEATS. *Endymion, IV.*

"There never was a good war or a bad peace."

B. FRANKLIN. *Letter to Quincy, 11th Sept., 1773.*

"There smiles no Paradise on earth so fair  
But guilt will raise avenging phantoms there."

F. HEMANS. *The Abencerrage, Can. I., I.*

"There swims no goose so grey, but soon or late  
She finds some honest gander for her mate."

POPE. *The Wife of Bath, line 98.*

"There the wicked cease from troubling,  
And the weary be at rest."

JOB. *Chap. III., ver. 17.*

"There where the wicked cease

"From troubling, and the weary are at rest."

SOUTHEY. *Joan of Arc, Bk. II., line 285.*

"And the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary  
are at rest."

TENNYSON. *The May Queen, last line.*

"The wicked cease from troubling there,  
And the weary be at rest."

CHRISTINA ROSSETTI. *A Testimony.*

"There was a manhood in his look,  
That murder could not kill!"

HOOD. *The Dream of Eugene Aram.*

"There was never yet fair woman, but she made mouths in a glass."

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Fool), Act III., Sc. II.*

"There was never yet philosopher,  
That could endure the toothache patiently."

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Leonato), Act V.,  
Sc. I.*

"There were no heroes, were there no martyrs!"

BULWER LYTTON. *The Last of the Barons (Adam Warner),  
Bk. I., Chap. V.*

"There's a dignity in labour  
Truer than e'er pomp arrayed!"

CHAS. SWAIN. *What is noble?*

"There's a divinity that shapes our ends,  
Rough hew them how we will."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act V., Sc. II.*

"There's a further good conceivable  
Beyond the utmost earth can realise."

R. BROWNING. *Prince Hohenstiel-Schwangau.*

"There's a gude time coming."

SIR W. SCOTT. *Rob Roy, Chap. XXXII.*

"There's a joy,  
To the fond votaries of fame unknown,  
To hear the still small voice of conscience speak  
In whisp'ring plaudit to the silent soul."

HANNAH MORE. *David and Goliath (Fesse), Pt. I.*

"There's a new tribunal now  
Higher than God's—the educated man's!"

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, X., line 1977.*

"There's a pleasure sure in being mad,  
Which none but madmen know."

FARQUHAR. *The Recruiting Officer (Silvia), Act I., Sc. II.*

"There is a pleasure sure  
In being mad, which none but madmen know."

DRYDEN. *The Spanish Friar, Act II., Sc. I.*

"There is a pleasure in poetic pains,  
Which none but poets know."

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. II., line 283.*

"There's a strange secret sweet self-sacrifice  
In any desecration of one's soul  
To a worthy end." R. BROWNING. *Mr. Sludge, the medium.*

"There's a sweet little cherub that sits up aloft,  
To keep watch for the life of poor Jack." DIBDIN. *Poor Jack.*

"There's beggary in the love that can be reckon'd."

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony), Act I., Sc. I.*

"There's but the twinkling of a star  
Between a man of peace and war."

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Canto I., line 189.*

"There's daggers in men's smiles."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Donalbain), Act II., Sc. III.*

"There's many a man alive, that hath outlived  
The love o' th' people ; yea, i' the self-same state  
Stands many a father with his child."

FLETCHER AND SHAKESPEARE. *The Two Noble Kinsmen  
(Palamon), Act V., Sc. VI.*

"There's many a one would drive the sun,  
Only to set the world on fire."

ELIZA COOK. *Stanzas to the Young.*

"There's naught no doubt so much the spirit calms  
As rum and true religion." BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. II., St. 34.*

"There's no art,  
To find the mind's construction in the face."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (King), Act I., Sc. IV.*

"There's no better sign of a brave mind, than a hard hand."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (George Bevis), Act IV.,  
Sc. II.*

"There's no erring twice in love and war."

POMFRET. *Love Triumphant over Reason*, line 88.

"There's no game

So desperate, that the wisest of the wise  
Will not take freely up for love of power,  
Or love of fame, or merely love of play."

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip von Artevelde*, Pt. I. (Ackerman),  
Act I., Sc. III.

"There's no love lost between us."

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer* (Tony Lumpkin),  
Act IV., Sc. IV.

"There's no slipping up-hill again, and no standing still when once  
you've begun to slip down."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede* (*Adam Bede*), Bk. I., Chap. IV.

"There's no wound deeper than a pen can give,  
It makes men living dead, and dead men live."

J. TAYLOR. *A Kicksey-Winsey*, Pt. 7.

"There's not a breath

Will mingle kindly with the meadow air,  
Till it has panted round, and stolen a share  
Of passion from the heart!"

KEATS. *Endymion*, IV.

"There's not a joy the world can give like that it takes away."

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces, Stanzas for Music*.

"There's not a man

That lives, who hath not known his god-like hours,  
And feels not what an empire we inherit  
As natural beings in the strength of nature."

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude*, Bk. III.

"There's not a string attuned to mirth,  
But has its chord in melancholy."

HOOD. *Ode to Melancholy*.

"There's nothing half so sweet in life  
As love's young dream."

T. MOORE. *Irish Melodies*, *Love's Young Dream*.

"There's nothing in this world so sweet as love,  
And next to love the sweetest thing is hate."

LONGFELLOW. *The Spanish Student*, Act II., Sc. V.

"There's nothing level in our cursed natures,  
But direct villainy."

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens* (*Timon*), Act IV., Sc. III.

"There's naught

That's more unsteadfast than a woman's thought."

JOHN COOK. *The City Gallant* (*Spendall*).

"There's place and means for every man alive."

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well* (*Parolles*), Act IV.,  
Sc. III.

"There's scarce a thing but is both lov'd and loath'd."

MIDDLETON AND ROWLEY. *The Changeling* (*Alsemoro*),  
Act I., Sc. I.

“ There's such divinity doth hedge a king,  
That treason can but peep to what it would,  
Acts little of his will.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ Thereby hangs a tail.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Clown), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Therefore behoveth him a ful long spone  
That shall ete with a fendl.” CHAUCER. *Squire's Tale, line 1388.*

“ He must have a long spoone, that shall eat with the  
devill.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. V.*

“ Who dips with the devil, he had need have a long spoon.”  
UNKNOWN. *Appius and Virginia (Haphazard),*  
(*circa 1563*).

“ I had need of a long spoon, now I go to eat with the devil.”  
UNKNOWN. *Grim, the Collier of Croydon (Grim),*  
*Act V., Sc. I.*

“ He must have a long spoon that must eat with the devil.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *The Comedy of Errors (Dromio),*  
*Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ These are the English arts, these we profess,  
To be the same in misery and success ;  
To teach oppressors laws, assist the good,  
Relieve the wretched, and subdue the proud.”

HALIFAX. *The Man of Honour.*

“ These two—they dwelt with eye on eye,  
Their hearts of old have beat in tune,  
Their meetings made December June,  
There every parting was to die.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XCVII.*

“ Thespis, the first professor of our art,  
At country wakes sang ballads from a cart.”

DRYDEN. *Prologue to Sophonisba.*

“ They are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with  
nothing : it is no mean happiness therefore to be seated in the  
mean ; superfluity comes sooner by white hairs ; but competency  
lives longer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Nerissa),*  
*Act I., Sc. II.*

“ They are but beggars that can count their worth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Juliet), Act II., Sc. VI.*

“ They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.”  
SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. I.*

“ They are the abstracts and brief chronicles of the time.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“They do abuse the king that flatter him,  
For flattery is the bellows blows up sin ;  
The thing the which is flattered, but a spark,  
To which the spark gives heat and stronger glowing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles (Pericles), Act I., Sc. II.*

“They have sown the wind, and they shall reap the whirlwind.”

HOSEA. *Chap. VIII., ver. 7.*

“They love least, that let men know their love.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Lucetta), Act I., Sc. II.*

“They never fail who die

In a great cause : the block may soak their gore ;  
Their heads may sodden in the sun ; their limbs  
Be strung to city gates and castle walls—  
But still their spirit walks abroad.”

BYRON. *Marino Falieri (Israel Bertuccio), Act II., Sc. II.*

“They never sought in vain that sought the Lord aright.”

BURNS. *The Cottar's Saturday Night.*

“They never taste who always drink ;  
They always talk who never think.”

PRIOR. *Upon a passage in Scaligeriana.*

“They only babble who practise not reflection.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Elvira), Act I., Sc. I.*

“They only have lived long, who have lived virtuously.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Alonzo), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“They're only truly great, who are truly good.”

CHAPMAN. *Revenge for Honour (Tarifa), Act V.*

“And to be noble we'll be good.”

*Old Ballad of Winifreda.*

“'Tis only noble to be good.”

TENNYSON. *Lady Clara Vere de Vere.*

Vide—“To be happy,” etc.

“They reck no laws, that meditate revenge.”

T. KYD. *The Spanish Tragedy (Viceroy), Act I.*

“They say there is divinity in odd numbers, either in nativity, chance,  
or death.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Falstaff),  
Act V., Sc. I.*

“They stumble, that run fast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Laurence),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“They, sweet soul, that most impute a crime  
Are pronest to it, and impute themselves,  
Wanting the mental range.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“They that be slain with the sword are better than they that be slain  
with hunger.”

JEREMIAH. *Lamentations, Chap. IV., ver. 9.*

“They that dwell on fortune’s call  
No sooner rise, but subject are to fall.”

T. LODGE. *The Wounds of Civil War (Marius)*, Act IV.

“They that fear the adder’s sting will not come  
Near his hissing.”

CHAPMAN.

“They that yet never learn’d to live and die,  
Will scarcely teach it others feelingly.”

R. BAXTER. *Love breathing Thanks and Praise*, Pt. II.

“They well deserve to have  
That know the strong’st and surest way to get.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“They who await  
No gifts from chance, have conquered fate.”

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Resignation*.

“They, who climb to wealth, forget  
The friends in darker fortunes tried.”

BRYANT. *The Yellow Violet*.

“They who have much to lose have much to fear.”

BURKE. *On the Policy of the Allies*.

“They who in quarrels interpose,  
Must often wipe a bloody nose.”

GAY. *Fables*, Pt. I., XXXIV.

“They who possess the prince possess the laws.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel*, Pt. I., line 476.

“They who strive  
With Fortune, win or weary her at last.”

BYRON. *Werner (Josephine)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“Thieves for their robbery have authority,  
When judges steal themselves.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Angelo)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“Th’ important business of your life is love.”

LYTTELTON. *Advice to a Lady*.

*Vide—“Man’s Love,” etc.*

“Thine heart should feel, what thou may’st hourly see,  
That duty’s basis is humanity.”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer’s Boy, Winter*, line 106.

“Things ill-got had ever bad success.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (King Henry)*,  
Act II., Sc. II.

“Things may be useful, though obscure,  
The pace that’s slow is often sure:  
When empty pageantries we prize,  
We raise but dust to blind our eyes.  
The golden mean can best bestow  
Safety for unsubstantial show.”

WAKTON. *The Phaeton, and the one-horse Chair*.

“Things past belong to memory alone;  
Things future are the property of hope.”

HOME. *Agis (Lysander)*, Act II.

"Things past recovery  
Are hardly cured with exclamations."

MARLOWE. *The Jew of Malta (Barabbas), Act I., Sc. II.*

"Things rashly undertaken end as ill ;

But great acts thrive when reason guides the will."

FLETCHER. *The Fair Maid of the Inn (Duke), Act I., Sc. II.*

"Things sweet to taste prove in digestion sour."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt), Act I., Sc. III.*

"Things will work to ends the slaves o' the world  
Do never dream of."

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers (Oswald), Act II.*

"(But) thinks, admitted to that equal sky,  
His faithful dog shall bear him company."

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line III.*

"This barren verbiage, current among men,  
Light coin, the tinsel clink of compliment."

TENNYSON. *The Princess, II.*

"This bud of love, by summer's ripening breath,  
May prove a beauteous flower when next we meet.  
Good-night, good-night ! As sweet repose and rest  
Come to thy heart, as that within my breast !"

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act II., Sc. II.*

"This common body,  
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,  
Goes to and back, lackeying the varying tide,  
To rot itself with motion."

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Caesar), Act I., Sc. IV.*

"This dead of midnight is the noon of thought,  
And wisdom mounts her zenith with the stars."

MRS. BARBAULD. *A Summer Evening Meditation.*

"This fine old world of ours is but a child  
Yet in the go-cart. Patience ! Give it time  
To learn its limbs : there is a hand that guides."

TENNYSON. *The Princess, Conclusion.*

"This frail bark of ours, when sorely tried,  
May wreck itself without the pilot's guilt,  
Without the captain's knowledge." TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field.*

"This is miching mallecho ; it means mischief."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

"This is proper to the clown,  
Tho' smock'd, or furr'd and purpled, still the clown."

TENNYSON. *The Princess, IV.*

"This little life is all we must endure,  
The grave's most holy place is ever sure,

We fall asleep, and never wake again ;

Nothing of us but the mouldering flesh,

Whose elements dissolve and merge afresh

In earth, air, water, plants, and other men."

JAMES THOMSON. *The City of Dreadful Night, XIV*

" This restless world  
Is full of chances, which by habit's power  
To learn to bear is easier than to shun."

ARMSTRONG. *The Art of Preserving Health, Bk. II., line 465.*

" This 'tis to be a monarch, when alone  
He can command all, but is awed by none."

MASSINGER. *The Roman Actor (Cæsar), Act I., Sc. IV.*

" This Triton of the minnows ? "

SHAKESPEARE. *Coriolanus (Coriolanus), Act III., Sc. I.*

" This was the most unkindest cut of all."

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

" This was the noblest Roman of them all ;

His life was gentle; and the elements  
So mixed in him, that nature might stand up  
And say to all the world, *This was a man !*"

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act V., Sc. V.*

" This world has angels all too few,  
And Heaven is overflowing!" COLERIDGE. *To a Young Lady.*

" This world is a rough road, and those who mean to tread it many years must not think of beginning their journey in buff soles."

MRS. THRALE. *Letter to Fanny Burney.*

" (Pythagoras said, that) this world was like a stage,  
Whereon many play their parts : the lookers-on the sage  
Philosophers are, saith he, whose part is to learn

The manners of all nations, and the good from the bad to discern."

R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias (Damon).*

" All the world's a stage,  
And all the men and women merely players."  
SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Jaques), Act II., Sc. VII.*

" The world's a stage, each mortal acts thereon."

QUARLES. *History of Queen Esther, Sec. 4, Med. 10.*

" Tho' happy men the present goods possess,  
Th' unhappy have their share in future hopes no less."

COWLEY. *First Nemean Ode of Pindar, V.*

" (For) tho' possession be th' undoubted view,  
To seize is far less pleasure than pursue."

GARTH. *Clarendon, line 228.*

" Tho' truths in manhood darkly join,  
Deep seated in our mystic frame,  
We yield all blessing to the name  
Of Him that made them current coin."

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XXXVI.*

" Those best can bear reproof, who merit praise."

POPE *Essay on Criticism, Ep. III., line 24.*

" Those eyes which burn through smiles that fade in tears,  
Like stars half-quenched in mists of silver dew."

SHELLEY. *Prometheus Unbound (Asia), Act II., Sc. I.*

" Those rules of old discover'd, not devis'd,  
Are Nature still, but Nature methodis'd:  
Nature, like liberty, is but restrain'd  
By the same laws which first herself ordain'd."

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Ep. I., line 88.*

" Those that think must govern those that toil."

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 311.*

" Those that with haste will make a mighty fire,  
Begin it with weak straws."

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Cassius), Act I., Sc. III.*

" Those we call the dead  
Are breathers of an ampler day,  
For ever nobler ends."

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, CXVIII.*

" Those who believe a thing make others believe most."

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Peter Leopold and President Du Patey.*

" Those who have endeavoured to teach to die well, have taught few to die willingly."

DR. JOHNSON. *Letter to Mr. Jos. Baretti, 10th June, 1761.*

" (And) those who live as models for the mass,  
Are singly of more value than they all."

R. BROWNING. *Luria (Tiburzio), Act V.*

" Those who make their dress a principal part of themselves, will, in general, become of no more value than their dress."

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays, On the Clerical Character.*

" (For) those whom God to ruin has design'd,  
He fits for fate, and first destroys their mind."

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther, Pt. III., line 1094.*

" Those you make friends,  
And give your hearts to, when they once perceive  
The least rub in your fortunes, fall away  
Like water from ye, never found again  
But where they mean to sink ye."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Buckingham), Act II., Sc. I.*

" Thou seest, we are not all alone unhappy;  
This wide and universal theatre  
Presents more woeful pageants than the scene  
Wherein we play in."

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Duke S.), Act II., Sc. VII.*

" Thou that goest upon Middlesex juries, and wilt make haste to give up thy verdict because thou wilt not lose thy dinner!"

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to catch the old One (Dampit), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,  
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.”  
POPE. *The Rape of the Lock, Can. III., line 21.*

“Thou who stealest fire  
From the fountains of the past,  
To glorify the present.” TENNYSON. *Ode to Memory.*

“Though absent, present in desires they be;  
Our soul much further than our eyes can see.” M. DRAYTON. *The Baron's Wars, Bk. III., XX.*

“Though lost to sight to memory dear.” UNKNOWN.  
*Vide—“Distance sometimes,” etc.*

“Though gay companions o'er the bowl

Dispel awhile the sense of ill;

Though pleasure stirs the maddening soul,

The heart—the heart—is lonely still.”

BYRON. *Hours of Idleness. I would I were a careless Child.*

“Though honesty be no puritan, yet it will do no hurt; it will wear the  
surplice of humility over the black gown of a big heart.”

SHAKESPEARE. *All's Well that Ends Well (Clown),  
Act I., Sc. III.*

“Though language forms the preacher,

‘Tis ‘good works’ make the man.” ELIZA COOK. *Good Works.*

“Though last, not least.”

SPENSER. *Colin Clout, line 444.*

“Though last, not least in love, yours.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Caesar (Antony),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“Although our last and least.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Though little fire grows great with little wind,

Yet extreme gusts will blow out fire and all.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Taming of the Shrew (Petruchio),  
Act II., Sc. I.*

“Though Love use Reason for his physician, he admits him not for his  
counsellor.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merry Wives of Windsor (Mrs. Page  
reads), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Though men can cover crimes with bold stern looks,

Poor women's faces are their own faults' books.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 179.*

“Though Patience be a tired mare, yet she will plod.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Nym), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Though patients die, the doctor's paid: —

Licens'd to kill, he gains a place

For what another mounts the gallows.”

BROOME. *Poverty and Poetry.*

“Though the fox he follows may be tamed,

A mere fox-follower never is reclaimed.” COWPER. *Conversation.*

“ Though this be madness, yet there's method in 't.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ Though those that are betray'd  
Do feel the treason sharply, yet the traitor  
Stands in worse case of woe.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Imogen), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ Though women are angels, yet wedlock's the devil.”

BYRON. *Hours of Idleness, To Eliza.*

“ Thought is deeper than all speech ;  
Feeling deeper than all thought ;  
Souls to souls can never teach  
What unto themselves was taught.”

C. P. CRANCH.

“ Thought is the soul of act.” R. BROWNING. *Sordello, Bk. V.*

“ Thoughts are but dreams, till their effects be tried,  
The blackest sin is cleared with absolution.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 51.*

“ Thoughts are but wandering spirits that depend for their vitality upon  
the magnetic currents of feeling.”

H. R. HAWEIS. *Music and Morals, Bk. I., II.*

“ Thoughts shut up, want air,  
And spoil like bales unopened to the sun.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 466.*

“ (But) thought's the slave of life, and lifetime's fool,  
And time that takes survey of all the world  
Must have a stop.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Hotspur), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ (For) thre may kepe a counsel—if twain be awaie.”

CHAUCER. *The Ten Commandments of Love, 49.*

“ Three may keepe counsayle, if two be away.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. V.*

“ Two may keep counsel, when the third's away.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Titus Andronicus (Aaron),  
Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ (And strangers tell of) three times skimm'd sky-blue.”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer's Boy, Spring, line 254.*

“ Thrice blest whose lives are faithful prayers,  
Whose loves in higher love endure ;  
What souls possess themselves so pure,  
Or is there blessedness like theirs ? ”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XXXII.*

“ Thrice noble is the man who of himself is king.”

PHINEAS FLETCHER. *Apollyonists, Can. III., St. 10.*

“ Thrice the brindled cat hath mew'd.” 1st Witch.

“ Thrice ; and once the hedge-pig whined.” 2nd Witch.

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth, Act IV., Sc. I.*

- “ Thro’ the shadow of the globe we sweep into the younger day :  
Better fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay.”
- TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*
- “ Through all the drama—whether damn’d or not—  
Love gilds the scene, and women guide the plot.”
- SHERIDAN. *Epilogue to the Rivals*, line 5.
- “ Through tatter’d clothes small vices disappear ;  
Robes and furr’d gowns hide all. Plate sin with gold,  
And the strong lance of justice hurtling breaks ;  
Arm it in rags, a pigmy’s straw doth pierce it.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear* (*Lear*), Act IV., Sc. VI.
- “ Through thicke and thin, both over banck and bush,  
In hope her to attain by hooke or crooke.”
- SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene*, Bk. III., Can. I., St. 17.
- “ Through utter weakness pitiable dear,  
As tender infants are ; and yet how great !  
For all things serve them.”
- WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude*, Bk. VIII.
- “ Throw mekill discomforting,  
Men fallis off into despayring.”
- BARBOUR. *The Bruce*, Bk. III., line 193.
- “ Throw physick to the dogs, I’ll none of it.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Macbeth*), Act V., Sc. III.
- “ Th’ unhappy man who once has traileid a pen,  
Lives not to please himself, but other men.”
- DRYDEN. *Prologue to Cæsar Borgia*.
- “ Thus far into the bowels of the land  
Have we marched on without impediment.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III.* (*Richmond*), Act V., Sc. II.
- “ Thus may we gather honey from the weed,  
And make a moral of the devil himself.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V.* (*King Henry*), Act IV., Sc. I.
- “ Thus some, who have the stars survey’d,  
Are ignorantly led,  
To think those glorious lamps were made  
To light Tom Fool to bed.”
- ROWE. *On a Fine Woman who had a dull Husband*, IV.
- “ Thus the whirligig of time brings in his revenges.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Twelfth Night* (*Clown*), Act V., Sc. I.
- “ Thus we play the fool with the time ; and the spirits of the wise sit in  
the clouds and mock us.”
- SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV.*, Pt. II. (*Prince Henry*),  
Act II., Sc. II.
- “ Thy favours are the silly wind,  
That kisses ilka thing it meets.”
- BURNS. *I do confess thou art sae fair.*
- “ Thy love afar is spite at home.”
- EMERSON. *Self-Reliance*.

“Thy wife is a constellation of virtues; she’s the moon, and thou art the man in the moon.”

CONGREVE. *Love in Love, Act II., Sc. VI.*

“Thy wish was father, Harry, to that thought.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry), Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“Time and wind stay no man’s pleasure.”

R. SOUTHWELL. *St. Peter’s Complaint.*

“Time and tide stay no man’s pleasure.”

R. SOUTHWELL. *Loss in Delay.*

“But tide and time for no man stay.”

SOMERVILLE. *The Scented Miser.*

“Tigers have courage and the rugged bear,

But man alone can, whom he conquers, spare.”

WALLER. *Epistle to my Lord Protector.*

“Till Cant cease, nothing else can begin.”

CARLYLE. *The French Revolution, Pt. II., Bk. III., Chap. VII.*

“Till we are built like angels, with hammer and chisel and pen,  
We will work for ourself and a woman, for ever and ever; Amen.”

RUDYARD KIPLING. *An Imperial Rescript.*

“(For) time at last sets all things even—

And if we do but watch the hour,

There never yet was human power

Which could evade, if unforgiven,

The patient search and vigil long

Of him who treasures up a wrong.”

BYRON. *Mazeppa, VIII.*

“Time

Can tarry for no man.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Scornful Lady (Savil), Act V., Sc. III.*

*Vide—“Tide and time,” etc.*

“Time conquers all, and we must Time obey.”

POPE. *Pastorals. Winter, line 88.*

“Time doth transfix the flourish set on youth,

And delves the parallels in beauty’s brow;

Feeds on the vanities of nature’s truth,

And nothing stands but for his scythe to mow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet LX.*

“Time from the brow doth wipe out every stain.”

NASH. *Summer’s Last Will, Sol.*

“Time goes on crutches, till love have his rites.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Claudio), Act II., Sc. I.*

“Time hath a taming hand !”

J. H. NEWMAN. *Persecution, last line.*

“ Time hath found  
In desp’rate cures a salve for every wound.”

PH. FLETCHER. *Piscatorie Eclogues*, V., St. 9.

“ Time himself is bald, and therefore to the world’s end will have bald followers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors* (*Dromio of Syracuse*),  
Act II., Sc. II.

“ Time is eternity begun.” J. MONTGOMERY. *A Mother’s Love*.

“ (For) time is like a fashionable host,  
That slightly shakes his parting guest by the hand :  
And with his arms outstretch’d, as he would fly,  
Grasps-in the comer : welcome ever smiles,  
And farewell goes out sighing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida* (*Ulysses*), Act III., Sc. III.

“ (Remember that) Time is money.”

B. FRANKLIN. *Advice to a young Tradesman*.

“ Time is the nurse and breeder of all good.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona* (*Proteus*),  
Act III., Sc. I.

“ Time never lies heavy upon him, it is impossible for him to be alone.”

ADDISON. *The Spectator*, No. 93.

“ Time passeth swift away ;  
Our life is frail, and we may die to-day.”

MARLOWE. *Tamburlaine the Great* (*Mycetes*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ Time shall unfold what plighted cunning hides :  
Who cover faults, at last shame them derides.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear* (*Cordelia*), Act I., Sc. I.

“ Time tempers love but not removes,  
More hallow’d when its hope is fled :  
Oh ! what are thousand living woes  
To that which cannot quit the dead ? ”

BYRON. *Occasional Pieces*, *One Struggle More*.

“ Time, the wretch’s friend,  
Life’s great physician, skill’d alone to close,  
Where sorrow long has wak’d the weeping eye.”

MALLET. *Amyntor and Theodora*, Can. I., line 83.

“ Time ! thou beautifier of the dead,  
Adorner of the ruin—comforter  
And only healer when the heart hath bled—  
Time ! the corrector when our judgments err,  
The test of truth, love,—sole philosopher ! ”

BYRON. *Childe Harold*, Can. IV., St. 130.

“ Time to the yielding mind his change imparts,  
He varies notions and he alters hearts ;  
‘Tis right, ‘tis just to feel contempt for vice,  
But he that shows it may be over nice.”

CRABBE. *Arabella*.

“ Time tries a’.”

OLD SCOTCH PROVERB.

"Time tries the truth in everything."

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*  
*The Author's Epistle, Chap. I.*

"Time wasted is existence ; us'd is life."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II.*, line 150.

"Time wears all his locks before,

Take thy hold upon his forehead ;

When he flies he turns no more,

And behind his scalp is naked." SOUTHWELL. *Loss in Delay.*

*Vide—"Occasion's bald behind."*

"Time, who in the twilight comes to mend  
All the fantastic day's caprice."

R. BROWNING. *Strafford, Act V., Sc. II.*

"Time

Works miracles. In one hour many housands

Of grains of sand run out ; and quick as they,

Thought follows thought within the human sou."

COLERIDGE. *The Death of Wallenstein.*

"Time's glory is to calm contending kings,

To unmask falsehood, and bring truth to light,

To stamp the seal of time in agèd things,

To wake the morn, and sentinel the night,

To wrong the wronger till he render right,

To ruinate proud buildings with thy hours,

And smear with dust their glittering golden towers."

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 135.

"Tir'd Nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,

He, like the world, his ready visit pays

Where fortune smiles ; the wretched he forsakes :

Swift on his downy pinion flies from woe,

And lights on lids unsually'd with a tear."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night I.*, line 1.

"'Tis a mad world, my masters."

JOHN TAYLOR. *Taylor's Western Voyage*, line 1.

"'Tis a truth well known to most,

That whatsoever thing is lost ;

We seek it, ere it come to light,

In every cranny but the right."

COWPER. *The Retired Cat*, line 95.

"'Tis always morning somewhere, and above

The awakening continents from shore to shore,

Somewhere the birds are singing evermore."

LONGFELLOW. *The Birds of Killingworth.*

"'Tis beauty calls, and glory leads the way."

NATH. LEE. *Alexander the Great, Act II., Sc. II.*

"'Tis beauty that doth oft make women proud ;

But God, he knows, thy share thereof is small :

'Tis virtue that doth make them most admir'd ;

The contrary doth make thee wondered at :

'Tis government that makes them seem divine."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (York)*, Act I.. Sc. IV.

“ ‘Tis better far to love and be poor, than be rich with an empty heart.”  
 LEWIS MORRIS. *Songs of Two Worlds, Love in Death.*

“ ‘Tis better once to die, than still to fear  
 And many times to die, than be  
 Oblig’d past payment to an enemy.”

DRYDEN. *The Conquest of Granada, Pt. II. (A!mahide),*  
*Act I., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis better playing with a lion’s whelp  
 Than with an old one dying.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus),*  
*Act I., Sc. II., XIII.*

“ ‘Tis better to be brief, than tedious.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (First Murderer), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ ‘Tis better to be left than never to have been loved.”

CONGREVE. *The Way of the World (Mrs. Marwood),*  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“ ‘Tis better to have loved and lost,  
 Than never to have loved at all.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, XXVII.*

“ ‘Tis better to be lowly born,  
 And range with humble livers in content,  
 Than to be perch’d up in a glistering grief,  
 And wear a golden sorrow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Anne Bullen), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ ‘Tis but half a judge’s task to know.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. III., line 2.*

“ ‘Tis double death to drown in ken of shore.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 160.*

“ ‘Tis easier far to lose than to resign.” LYTTELTON. *Elegy.*

“ ‘Tis easier to advise ‘bear up,’ than bear.”

R. BROWNING. *Balaustion’s Adventure.*

“ ‘Tis education forms the common mind ;

Just as the twig is bent, the tree’s inclined.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. I., line 149.*

“ ‘Tis eminence makes envy rise,  
 As fairest fruits attract the flies.” SWIFT. *To Dr. Delany.*

“ ‘Tis foolish to depend on others’ mercy !  
 Keep yourself right, and even cut your cloth, sir,  
 According to your calling.”

FLETCHER. *The Beggar’s Bush (Second Merchant),*  
*Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ ‘Tis from high life high characters are drawn ;  
 A saint in crape is twice a saint in lawn.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. I., line 135.*

“ ‘Tis hard for kings to steer an equal course,  
 And they who banish one oft gain a worse.”

DRYDEN. *Tarquin and Tullia.*

“ ‘Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill,  
Appear in writing or in judging ill.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. I.*, line 1.

“ ‘Tis hard to venture where our betters fail,  
Or lend fresh interest to a twice-told tale.”

BYRON. *Hints from Horace.*

“ ‘Tis heaven alone that is given away,  
‘Tis only God may be had for the asking.”

LOWELL. *Vision of Sir Launful, Prelude, Pt. I.*

“ ‘Tis impious in a good man to be sad.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IV.*, line 675.

“ ‘Tis inhumanity to bless by chance.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. III.*, line 182.

“ ‘Tis in vain to find fault with those arts of deceiving, wherein men find pleasure to be deceived.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Bk. III.*,  
Chap. X., Sec. 34.

“ ‘Tis infamy to die and not be missed.”

C. WILCOX. *The Religion of Taste.*

“ ‘Tis mad idolatry  
To make the service greater than the god.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Hector), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis man’s worst deed  
To let the ‘things that have been’ run to waste,  
And in the unmeaning present sink the past.”

C. LAMB. *Sonnet VIII.*

“ ‘Tis merry in the hall, when beards wag all.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ ‘Tis merry in hall, when beards wag all.”

HISTRIONASTIX. *Philarchus, Act II., Sc. I.*, line 343.

“ ‘Tis mighty easy o’er a glass of wine  
On vain refinements vainly to refine,  
To laugh at poverty in plenty’s reign,  
To boast of apathy when out of pain.”

CHURCHILL. *Farewell*, line 47.

“ ‘Tis my vocation, Hal ! ‘tis no sin for a man to labour in his vocation.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis next to conquer, bravely to defend.”

GARTH. *The Dispensary, Can. III.*, line 222.

“ ‘Tis not a lip, or eye, we beauty call,  
But the joint force and full result of all.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, line 245.

“ ‘Tis not enough to help the feeble up,  
But to support him after.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Timon), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ ‘Tis not her coldness, father,

That chills my labouring breast ;  
It’s that confounded cucumber  
I’ve ate and can’t digest.”

THOS. INGOLDSBY. *The Confession.*

“ ‘Tis not in mortals to command success;  
But we’ll do more, Sempronius : we’ll deserve it.”

ADDISON. *Cato. Portius, Act I., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis not the whole of life to live,  
Nor all of death to die.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *The Issues of Life and Death.*

“ ‘Tis not what man Does which exalts him,  
But what man Would do !”

BROWNING. *Saul, XVIII.*

“ ‘Tis not where we be, but whence we fell ;  
The loss of heaven’s the greatest pain in hell.”

SIR S. TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours (Don Octavio), Act V.*

“(For) ‘tis not wise to be severe.”

DRYDEN. *Epilogue, II*

“ ‘Tis now the very witching hour of night ;  
When churchyards yawn, and hell itself breathes out  
Contagion to this world.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis one thing to be tempted, Escalus,  
Another thing to fall.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Angelo), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ ‘Tis only when they spring to Heaven that angels  
Reveal themselves to you.”

R. BROWNING. *Paracelsus, V.*

“ ‘Tis plenty, in small fortune, to be neat.”

W. KING. *The Art of Cookery, line 156.*

“ ‘Tis safer to  
Avoid what’s grown, than question how ‘tis born.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Winter’s Tale (Camillo), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Tis strange the Hebrew noun which means ‘I am,’  
The English always use to govern d——n.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I., St. 14.*

“ ‘Tis strange the mind, that very fiery particle,  
Should let itself be snuffed out by an article.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XI., St. 59.*

“ ‘Tis sweet to feel by what fine spun threads our affections are drawn  
together.”

STERNE. *Sentimental Journey.*

“ ‘Tis sweet to know there is an eye will mark  
Our coming, and look brighter when we come.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. I., St. 123.*

“ ‘Tis the common disease of all your musicians, that they know no  
mean, to be entreated either to begin or end.”

BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster (Julia), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ ‘Tis the curse of the service,  
Preferment goes by letter and affection,  
Not by the old gradation, where each second  
Stood heir to the first.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act I., Sc. I.*

" 'tis the eye of childhood  
That fears a painted devil."

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Macbeth*), *Act II., Sc. III.*

" 'Tis the good reader that makes the good book."

EMERSON. *Success.*

" 'Tis the hard grey weather  
Breeds hard English men."

C. KINGSLEY. *Ode to the North-east Wind.*

" 'Tis the pest  
Of love that fairest joys give most unrest." KEATS. *Endymion*, *II.*

" 'Tis the soldiers' life  
To have their balmy slumbers wak'd with strife."

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello* (*Othello*), *Act II., Sc. III.*

" 'Tis the sport to have the engineer  
Hoist with his own petard."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*King*), *Act IV., Sc. IV.*

" 'Tis the sublime of man,  
Our noontide majesty, to know ourselves  
Parts and proportions of one wondrous whole!"

COLERIDGE. *Religious Musings.*

" 'Tis the talent of our English nation,  
Still to be plotting some new reformation."

DRYDEN. *Prologue to Sophonisba.*

" 'Tis the taught already that profits by teaching."

R. BROWNING. *Christmas Eve*, *No. IV.*

" 'Tis time to fear, when tyrants seem to kiss."

SHAKESPEARE. *Pericles* (*Pericles*), *Act I., Sc. II.*

" 'Tis true, perfection none must hope to find  
In all the world, much less in womankind."

POPE. *January and May*, line 190.

" 'Tis vain to quarrel with our destiny."

MIDDLETON. *A Trick to catch the Old One*, *Witgood*,  
*Act IV., Sc. IV.*

" 'Tis we alone  
Can join the patience of the labouring ox  
Unto the eagle's foresight."

C. KINGSLEY. *The Saint's Tragedy* (*Conrad*), *Act I., Sc. II.*

" 'Tis when the wound is stiffening with the cold,  
The warrior first feels pain ; 'tis when the heat  
And fiery fever of the soul is past,  
The sinner feels remorse."

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Monastery*, *Chap. XXIII.*

" 'Tis woman alone, with a purer heart,  
Can see all these idols of life depart,  
And live the more, and smile and bless  
Man in his uttermost wretchedness." BARRY CORNWALL. *Woman.*

“ Title and ancestry render a good name more illustrious, but an ill one  
more contemptible.” ADDISON.

“ Titles, the servile courtier’s lean reward,  
Sometimes the pay of virtue, but more oft  
The hire which greatness gives to slaves and sycophants.”

ROWE. *Jane Shore, Act II., Sc. I.*

“ With their authors, in oblivion sunk,  
Vain titles lie; the servile badges oft  
Of mean submission, not the meed of worth.”

THOMSON.

“ Titles are marks of honest men and wise;  
The fool or knave who wears a title, lies.”

YOUNG. *The Love of Fame, Bk. I., line 147.*

“ To a mother, a child is everything ; but to a child, a parent is only a  
link in the chain of her existence.”

LORD BEACONSFIELD. *Venetia (Lady Annabel), Bk. IV.,  
Chap. XIV.*

“ To act well  
Brings with itself an ample recompense.”

SOUTHEY. *Joan of Arc, Bk. VIII., line 619.*

“ To alter favour ever is to fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act I., Sc. V*

“ To be a fine gentleman is to be a generous and a brave man.”

STEELE. *The Spectator, No. 75.*

“ To be a kingdom’s bulwark, a king’s glory,  
Yet loved by both, and trusted and trustworthy,  
Is more than to be king.”

COLERIDGE. *Zapolya, Sc. I.*

“ To be great is to be misunderstood.”

EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“ To be great, be wise :  
Content of spirit must from science flow,  
For ‘tis a godlike attribute to know.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. I., line 41.*

“ To be happy here is man’s chief end,  
For to be happy he must needs be good.”

KIRKE WHITE. *To Contemplation.*

*Vide—“ They only are truly great,” etc.*

“ To be honest, as this world goes, is to be one man picked out of ten  
thousand.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ To be, or not to be,—that is the question—  
Whether ‘tis nobler in the mind to suffer  
The slings and arrows of outrageous fortune,  
Or to take arms against a sea of troubles,  
And by opposing end them ? To die—to sleep—  
No more ; and by a sleep to say we end  
The heart-ache, and the thousand natural shocks  
That flesh is heir to,—’tis a consummation  
Devoutly to be wished. To die—to sleep ;—

To sleep ! perchance to dream : ay, there's the rub ;  
 For in that sleep of death what dreams may come,  
 When we have shuffled off this mortal coil.  
 Must give us pause : there's the respect  
 That makes calamity of so long life ;  
 For who would bear the whips and scorns of time,  
 Th' oppressor's wrong, the proud man's contumely,  
 The pangs of despised love, the law's delay,  
 The insolence of office, and the spurns  
 That patient merit of the unworthy takes,  
 When he himself might his quietus make  
 With a bare bodkin ? Who would fardels bear,  
 To grunt and sweat under a weary life,  
 But that the dread of something after death,—  
 The undiscovered country, from whose bourn  
 No traveller returns,—puzzles the will,  
 And makes us rather bear those ills we have  
 Than fly to others that we know not of ?  
 Thus, conscience does make cowards of us all ;  
 And thus the native hue of resolution  
 Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of thought ;  
 And enterprises of great pith and moment,  
 With this regard their currents turn awry,  
 And lose the name of action.—Soft you now !  
 The fair Ophelia ! Nymph, in thy orisons  
 Be all my sins remember'd."

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. I.*

" To be weak is miserable,  
 Doing or suffering." MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. I., line 157.*

" To be wise, and love,  
 Exceeds man's might ; that dwells with gods above."

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Cressida), Act III., Sc. II.*

" 'Tis hard to be in love and to be wise."  
 NATH. LEE. *The Princess of Cleve (Nemours),  
 Act I., Sc. III.*

" To be wroth with one we love,  
 Doth work like madness in the brain."

COLERIDGE. *Christabel, II.*

" To bear all naked truths,  
 And to envisage circumstance, all calm,  
 That is the top of sovereignty." KEATS. *Hyperion, II.*

" To bear is to conquer our fate."

CAMPBELL. *On visiting a Scene in Argyleshire.*

" To build from matter is sublimely great,  
 But gods and poets only can create."

PITT. *To the Unknown Author of the Battle of the Sexes.*

" To business that we love, we rise betime,  
 And go to't with delight."

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Antony),  
 Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ To cheapen truth that every one may buy,  
You must so thin the gold as makes it worthless.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Lucifer)*, XI.

“ To cities and to courts repair,  
Flatt’ry and falsehood flourish there ;  
There all thy wretched arts employ,  
Where riches triumph over joy,  
Where passions do with int’rest barter,  
And Hymen holds by mammon’s charter ;  
Where truth by point of law is parry’d,  
And knaves and prudes are six times marry’d.”

PRIOR. *The Turtle and the Sparrow*, line 432.

“ To contemplation’s sober eye,  
Such is the race of man,  
And they that creep and they that fly,  
Shall end where they began.”

GRAY. *Ode to the Spring*.

“ To converse with historians is to keep good company.”

LORD BOLINGBROKE. *Of the Study of History*, Letter II.

“ To do great right, do a little wrong ;  
And curb this cruel devil of his will.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice* (Bassanio),  
Act IV., Sc. I.

“ To doubt her fairness were to want an eye,  
To doubt her pureness were to want a heart.”

TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine*.

“ To doubtful masters do not headlong run,  
What’s well left off were better not begun.”

RANDOLPH.

“ To err is human, to forgive divine.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, Pt. II., line 525.

“ To exult

Ev’n o’er an enemy oppress’d, and heap  
Affliction on th’ afflicted, is the mark  
And the mean triumph of a dastard soul.”

SMOLLETT. *The Regicide (Dunbar)*, Act II., Sc. VII.

“ To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the  
heaven.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. III., ver. 1.*

“ To fear the foe, since fear oppresseth strength,  
Gives, in your weakness, strength unto your foe,  
And so your follies fight against yourself.  
Fear, and be slain ; no worse can come to fight :  
And fight and die is death destroying death ;  
Where fearing dying pays death servile breath.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Carlisle)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ To follow foolish precedents and wink  
With both our eyes, is easier than to think.”

COWPER. *Tirocinium*.

“ To fly the boar before the boar pursues,  
Were to incense the boar to follow us ;  
And make pursuit where he did mean no chase.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Hastings)*, Act III., Sc. II.

"To get by giving, and to lose by keeping,  
Is to be sad in mirth, and glad in weeping."

CHRIS. HARVIE. *The Synagogue, The Church Stile.*

"To get goods is the benefit of Fortune, to keepe them the gift of wis-  
dome." LVLV. *Letters of Euphues, To Alcius.*

"To gild refinéd gold, to paint the lily,  
To throw perfume on the violet,  
To smooth the ice, or add another hue  
Unto the rainbow, or with taper-light  
To seek the beauteous eye of heaven to garnish,  
Is wasteful and ridiculous excess."

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Salisbury), Act IV., Sc. II.*

"(But) to have power to forgive,  
Is empire and prerogative;  
And 'tis in crowns a nobler gem  
To grant a pardon than condemn."

BUTLER. *Hudibras, to his Lady.*

"To have the feelings of gentility, it is not necessary to have been  
born gentle." C. LAMB. *Last Essays of Elia Blakesmoor.*

"To judge wisely I suppose we must know how things appear to the  
unwise."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Daniel Deronda, Bk. IV., Chap. XXIX.*

"To live in hearts we leave behind  
Is not to die."

CAMPBELL. *Hallowed Ground.*

"To live long is almost every one's wish, but to live well is the ambition  
of a few." J. HUGHES. *The Lay Monastery, No. 18.*

"To love her is a liberal education." STEELE. *The Tatler, No. 49.*

"To loyal hearts the value of all gifts  
Must vary as the givers." TENNYSON. *Launcelot and Elaine.*

"(He ne'er consider'd it as loath),  
To look a gift-horse in the mouth."

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. I., line 490.*

"To manage men one ought to have a sharp mind in a velvet sheath."

GEORGE ELIOT. *Romola, Chap. XXXIX.*

"To make, you must be marred,—  
To raise your race, must stoop,—to teach them aught, must learn,—  
Ignorance, meet halfway what most you hope to spurn,  
I' the equal." R. BROWNING. *Fifine at the Fair, LXXV.*

"To meet, to know, to love—and then to part,  
Is the sad tale of many a human heart."

COLERIDGE. *Couplet, written in a volume of poems.*

"To mourn a mischief that is past and gone,  
Is the next way to draw new mischief on."

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Duke), Act I., Sc. II.*

"To none man seems ignoble, but to man."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IV., line 483.*

“To nurse a blind ideal like a girl.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess, III.*

“To observations which ourselves we make,  
We grow more partial for the observer's sake.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. I., line 11.*

“To offend, and judge, are distinct offices,  
And of opposed natures.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Portia),  
Act II., Sc. IX.*

“To place and power all public spirit tends,  
*In* place and power all public spirit ends,  
Like hardy plants, that love the air and sky,  
When *out*, 'twill thrive—but taken *in*, 'twill die!”

T. MOORE. *Corruption.*

“To read with profit, is of care; but to write aptly, is of practice.”

M. TUPPER. *Proverbial Philosophy, Of Writing, 10.*

“To rear their graces into second life;  
To give society its highest taste.  
Well order'd home, man's best delight, to make;  
And by submissive wisdom, modest skill,  
With every gentle care deluding art,  
To raise the virtues, animate the bliss,  
And sweeten all the toils of human life:  
This be the female dignity and praise.”

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Autumn, line 601.*

“To rest the weary and to soothe the sad,  
Doth lessen happier men, and shames at least the bad.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., St. 68.*

“(I mean not) to run with the Hare and holde with the Hounde.”

LYLY. *Euphues, Euphues to Philautus.*

“To see her is to love her,  
And love but her for ever;  
For nature made her what she is,  
And never made another.”

BURNS. *Bonie Lesley.*

“Oh! she was good as she was fair,  
None—none on earth above her!  
As pure in thought as angels are,  
To know her was to love her.”

ROGERS. *Jacqueline, I.*

*Vide also—“Nature's richest,” etc.*

“To shoot at crows is powder flung away.”

GAY. *Ep. IV., last line.*

“To show an unfelt sorrow, is an office  
Which the false man does easy.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Malcolm), Act II., Sc. III.*

“To spend the time luxuriously  
Becomes not men of worth.”

S. DANIEL. *Ulysses and the Syren, 15.*

“To strictest justice many ills belong,  
And honesty is often in the wrong.”

ROWE. *Lucan's Pharsalia, Bk. VIII.*, line 657.

“To suckle fools and chronicle small beer.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. I.*

“To tell tales out of schoole, that is her great lust.

Look what shee knoweth, blab it wist and out it must.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. X.*

“To the noble mind,  
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ophelia), Act III., Sc. I.*

“To the pure all things are pure.”

ST. PAUL. *Epistle to Titus, Chap. I., ver. 15.*

“To the pure all things are pure.”

SHELLEY. *The Revolt of Islam, VII., XXX.*

“To thine own self be true;  
And it must follow, as the night the day,  
Thou canst not then be false to any man.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act I., Sc. III.*

“To triumph o'er ourselves is the only conquest where fortune makes no  
claim. In battle, chance may snatch the laurel from thee, or  
chance may place it on thy brow; but in a contest with thyself,  
be resolute, and the virtuous impulse must be the victor.”

SHERIDAN. *Pizarro (Rolla), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“To wilful men  
The injuries that they themselves procure  
Must be their schoolmaster.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Regan), Act II., Sc. IV.*

“To work a fell revenge a man's a fool,  
If not instructed in a woman's school.”

FLETCHER. *The Spanish Curate (Don Jamie), Act V., Sc. I.*

“To-day is yesterday return'd; return'd  
Full power'd to cancel, expiate, raise, adorn,  
And reinstate us on the rock of peace.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 316.*

“To-day  
Takes in account the work of yesterday.”

R. BROWNING. *Sordello, Bk. V.*

“Together both, ere the high lawns appear'd  
Under the opening eye-lids of the morn,  
We drove afield, and both together heard  
What time the grey-fly winds her sultry horn,  
Batt'ning our flocks with the fresh dews of night  
Oft till the star that rose at evening bright,  
Tow'rds Heav'n's descent had sloped his west'ring wheel.”

MILTON. *Lycidas.*

“To-morrow to fresh woods and pastures new.” MILTON. *Lycidas.*

“ Too eager caution shows some danger’s near,  
The bully’s bluster proves the coward’s fear.”

CRABBE. *The Parish Register, Pt. I.*

“ Too early seen unknown, and known too late.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Romeo), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ Too sweet to last.” SIR W. JONES. *Turkish Ode to Neshishi.*

“ To joys, too exquisite to last.”

J. MONTGOMERY. *The Little Cloud.*

“ It was a dream of perfect bliss,  
Too beautiful to last.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *It was a Dream, I.*

“ She floats, the vision of a dream,  
Too beautiful to last.”

LONGFELLOW. *The Ballad of Carmelhan.*

“ Oh ! they’re too beautiful to live, much too beautiful ! ”

C. DICKENS. *Nicholas Nickleby (Mrs. Kenwigs),  
Chap. XIV.*

“ Too bright, too beautiful to last.”

BRYANT. *The Rivulet.*

“ Too swift arrives as tardy as too slow.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Laurence),  
Act III., Sc. VI.*

“ Tortures were framed to dread the baser eye,  
And not t’ appal a princely majesty.”

T. LODGE. *The Wounds of Civil War (Cornelia), Act IV.*

“ Touch you the sourest points with sweetest terms.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Lapidus), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ (For) toyle doth give a better touch

To make us feel our joy,  
And ease findes tediousness, as much  
As labour yields annoy.” S. DANIEL. *Ulysses and the Syren, 28.*

“ Tradition wears a snowy beard, Romance is always young.”

WHITTIER. *Mary Garvin.*

“ Travel’s a miniature life,  
Travel is evermore a strife.”

CLOUGH. *Mari Magno, The Lawyer’s First Tale, IV.*

“ Travellers ne’er did lie,  
Though fools at home condemn ’em.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Antonio), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Treason doth never prosper ; what’s the reason ?  
For if it prosper, none dare call it treason.”

SIR J. HARRINGTON. *Epigrams.*

“ Treason hath blistered heeles, dishonest things  
Have bitter Rivers, though delicious Springs.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Byron’s Tragedie (Henry), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Treason is but trusted like the fox,  
Who, ne'er so tame, so cherish'd, and lock'd up,  
Will have a wild trick of his ancestors.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I.* (*Worcester*), *Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Trifles light as air  
Are to the jealous confirmation strong  
As proofs of holy writ.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello* (*Iago*), *Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Triumphs for nothing, and lamenting toys,  
Is jollity for apes, and grief for boys.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline* (*Guiderius*), *Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ True as the dial to the sun,  
Although it be not shin'd upon.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras*, *Pt. III., Can. II.*, line 175.

“ True as the needle to the pole,  
Or as the dial to the sun.” BARTON BOOTH. *Song.*

“ True courage, as well as true wisdom, is not distrustful of itself.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays, Illustrations of Vetus*,  
10th Dec., 1813.

“ True dancing, like true wit, is best express  
By nature only to advantage drest.”

SOAME JENYNS. *The Art of Dancing*, *Can. II.*, line 117.

“ True fiction hath an higher end, and scope  
Wider than fact; it is nature's possible,  
Contrasted with life's actual mean.” P. J. BAILEY. *Festus, Proem.*

“ True happiness  
Consists not in the multitude of friends,  
But in the worth and choice.”

BEN JONSON. *Cynthia's Revels* (*Arete*), *Act III., Sc. II.*

“ True hope is swift, and flies with swallow's wings,  
Kings it makes gods, and meaner creatures kings.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III.* (*Richmond*), *Act V., Sc. II.*

“ True love in this differs from gold and clay,  
That to divide is not to take away.”

SHELLEY. *Epipsychedion.*

“ True love's the gift which God has given  
To man alone beneath the heaven:  
It is not fantasy's hot fire,  
Whose wishes, soon as granted, fly;  
It liveth not in fierce desire,  
With dead desire it doth not die;  
It is the secret sympathy,  
The silver link, the silken tie,  
Which heart to heart, and mind to mind,  
In body and in soul can bind.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lay of the Last Minstrel*, *Can. V., XIII.*

“ True modesty does not consist in an ignorance of our merits, but in a  
due estimate of them.”

J. C. HARE. *Guesses at Truth*, Taylor and Wilton's Ed., 1851,  
Vol. I., p. 8.

“True nobility is exempt from fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (Suffolk), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“True poets are the guardians of state.”

ROSCOMMON. *Essay on Translated Verse.*

“True virtue, whereso'er it moves, still carries an intrinsic worth about it, and is in every place, and in each sex of equal value.”

VANBURGH. *The Provoked Wife (Constant), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Trust flattering life no more, redeem time past,  
And live each day as if it were thy last.”

DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN. *Flowers of Sin, Death's Last Will.*

“Trust me not at all or all in all.” TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“Trust none;

For oaths are straws, men's faiths are wafer-cakes,  
And hold-fast is the only dog.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Pistol), Act II., Sc. III.*

“Trust not before you trie:  
For under cloke of great goodwill,  
Doth fained friendship lie.”

TURBERVILLE. *To Browne of Light Belief, I.*

“Trust not him that hath once broken faith.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. III. (Queen Elizabeth),  
Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“(O, noble emperor, do not fight by sea),  
Trust not to rotten planks.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Soldier),  
Act III., Sc. VII.*

“Truth crushed to earth shall rise again;  
The eternal years of God are hers;  
But error wounded writhes in pain,  
And dies among her worshippers.”

BRYANT. *The Battlefield.*

“Truth hath a quiet breast.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Norfolk), Act I., Sc. III.*

“Truth illuminates and gives joy, and it is by the bond of joy, not of pleasure, that men's spirits are indissolubly held.”

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Essays on Criticism, Foubert.*

“Truth is always strange,—  
Stranger than fiction.” BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XIV., St. 101.*

“Truth is as impossible to be soiled by any outward touch as the sun-beam.” MILTON. *The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

“Truth is the summit of being; justice is the application of it to others.”

EMERSON. *Character.*

“Truth is too reserved and nice,  
T' appear in mix'd societies;  
Delights in solit'ry abodes,  
And never shows herself in crowds.”

BUTLER. *The Elephant in the Moon.*

"(For) truth is truth  
To th' end of reckoning."

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure* (*Isabella*), *Act V., Sc. I.*

"Truth is within ourselves ; it takes no rise  
From outward things, whate'er you may believe.  
There is an inmost centre in us all,  
Where truth abides in fulness." R. BROWNING. *Paracelsus*, *I.*

"Truth lies within a little and certain compass, but error is immense." LORD BOLINGBROKE. *Reflections upon Exile*.

"Truth loves open dealing."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII.* (*Queen Katharine*), *Act III., Sc. I.*

"Truth makes true love doubly sweet to know."

LEIGH HUNT. *The Gentle Armour*, *Can. I., line 36.*

"Truth needs no colour, with his colour fix'd,  
Beauty no pencil, beauty's truth to lay :

But best is best, if never intermix'd ?" SHAKESPEARE. *Sonnet, CI.*

"Truth needs not the foil of rhetoric."

MIDDLETON. *The Family of Love* (*Glisters*), *Act V., Sc. III.*

"Truth never hurts

The teller." R. BROWNING. *Fifine at the Fair*, *XXXII.*

"Truth never was indebted to a lie."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts*, *Night VIII., line 587.*

"Truth of any kind breeds ever new and better truth."

CARLYLE. *The French Revolution*, *Pt. I., Bk. VI., Chap. I.*

"Truth of itself is of sufficient worth,

Nor needs it gloss of art to set it forth." DRAYTON. *The Owl*.

"Truth remains true, the fault's in the prover."

R. BROWNING. *Christmas Eve*, *No. IV.*

"Truth sits upon the lips of dying men."

MATTHEW ARNOLD. *Sohrab and Rustum*.

"Truth that peeps

Over the glass's edge when dinner's done."

R. BROWNING. *Bishop Blougram's Apology*.

"Truth ! though the Heavens crush me for following her."

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, *Bk. II., Chap. VII.*

"Truth's golden o'er us although we refuse it—

Nature through cobwebs we string her." R. BROWNING.

"Turn cat in the pan very prettily."

R. EDWARDS. *Damon and Pithias*, *Carisophus*.

"'Twas a thief said the last kind word to Christ,

Christ took the kindness and forgave the theft."

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book*, *VI., line 869.*

"'Twas in Heaven pronounced, and 'twas whispered in Hell."

CATHERINE FANSHAW. *Enigma written at Deepdene*.

“ ‘Twas only fear first in the world made gods.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Sejanus)*, *Act II., Sc. II.*

“ ‘Twas sad by fits, by starts ‘twas wild.”

COLLINS. *The Passions*, line 28.

“ ‘Twas the season fair and mild  
When April has crept itself to May.”

SHELLEY. *Rosalind and Helen*.

“ ‘Twere more than woman to be wise,

‘Twere more than man to wish thee so !”

T. MOORE. *The Ring*.

“ Twinn’d as horses ear and eye.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess*.

“ ‘Twixt kings and their inferiors there’s the odds,  
These are mere men, we men, yet earthly gods.”

G. CHAPMAN. *Revenge for Honour (Abraham)*, *Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Two are better than one.”

ECCLESIASTES. *Chap. IV., ver. 9.*

“ Two Harveys had a mutual wish,

To please in separate stations ;

The one invented ‘ sauce for fish ’,

The other ‘ Meditations ’.

Each has his pungent powers applied

To aid the dead and dying ;

*That* relishes a *sole* when fried,

*This* saves a *soul* from frying.”

ANON.

“ Two heads are better than one.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. IX.*

“ Two heads being better than one.”

SOUTHEY. *The Devil’s Walk*, 39.

“ Two human loves make one divine.”

E. B. BROWNING. *Isobel’s Child*.

“ Two of a thousand things are disallow’d,

A lying rich man, and a poor man proud.”

HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 18.

“ Two of a trade can ne’er agree.”

GAY. *Fables, XXI.*

“ Two points in the adventure of the diver,

One,—when a beggar, he prepares to plunge,

One,—when a prince, he rises with his pearl.”

R. BROWNING. *Paracelsus, I.*

“ Two stars keep not their motion in one sphere ;

Nor can one England brook a double reign.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Prince Henry)*,  
*Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Two strings t’ his bow.”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. III., Can. I.*, line 3

“ ‘Tis good in every cause, you know,

To have two strings unto our bow.”

CHURCHILL. *The Ghost, Bk. IV.*, line 1296

“Two women placed together make cold weather.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VIII. (Chamberlain)*, *Act I., Sc. IV.*

“Unbidden guests  
Are often welcomest when they are gone.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Bedford)*, *Act II., Sc. II.*

“Uncursed by doubt, our earliest creed we take ;  
We love the precepts for the teacher's sake ;  
The simple lesson which the nursery taught  
Fell soft and stainless on the buds of thought,  
And the full blossom owes its fairest hue  
To those sweet tear-drops of affection's dew.”

O. W. HOLMES. *A Rhymed Lesson.*

“Under a jealous prince  
A great's as prejudicial as an evil fame.”

SIR S. TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours (Don Antonio)*,  
*Act II.*

“Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry)*,  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

“Unhappy White ! when life was in its spring,  
And thy young muse first waved her joyous wing,  
The spoiler swept that soaring lyre away,  
Which else hath sounded an immortal lay.  
Oh ! what a noble heart was here undone,  
When science self destroyed her favourite son.”

BYRON. *English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.*

“Unhousel'd, disappointed, unanel'd,  
No reckoning made, but sent to my account  
With all my imperfections on my head.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ghost)*, *Act I., Sc. V.*

“Unrespected, unpitied, unrepriv'd.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. II.*, line 185.

“Unwept, unnoted, and for ever dead.”

POPE. *Homer's Odyssey, Bk. V.*, line 401.

Quoted by CAMBRIDGE. *The Scribleriad, Bk. I.*,  
line 83.

“Without a grave, unknelled, uncoffined, and unknown.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. IV.*, St. 179.

“To this vile dust, from whence he sprung,

Unwept, unhonoured, and unsung.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Lay of the Last Minstrel*,  
*Can. VI.*, St. 1.

“Unwept, unshrouded, and unsepulchred.”

SOUTHEY. *A Tale of Paraguay, XI.*

“Unless above himself he can  
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man !”

S. DANIEL. *Epistle to the Countess of Cumberland*, St. 12.

“ Unless some sweetness at the bottom lie,  
Who cares for all the crinkling of the pie ? ”

W. KING. *Art of Cookery*, line 136.

“ Unless you can swear, ‘ For life, for death ! ’  
Oh, fear to call it loving ! ”

Unless you can *die* when the dream is past—  
Oh, never call it loving.”

E. B. BROWNING. *A Woman's Shortcomings*.

“ Unnumber'd spirits round thee fly,  
The light militia of the lower sky.”

POPE. *The Rape of the Lock*, Can. I., line 41.

“ Unquiet meals make ill digestions.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Comedy of Errors* (*Abbess*), Act V., Sc. I.

“ Unruly blasts wait on the tender spring ;  
Unwholesome weeds take root with precious flowers ;  
The adder hisses where the sweet birds sing ;  
What virtue breeds, iniquity devours :  
We have no good that we can say is ours,  
But ill-annexed opportunity  
O'er kills his life, or else his quality.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 125.

“ Unruly children make their sire stoop.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II.* (*Gardener*), Act III., Sc. IV.

“ (For) unstain'd thoughts do seldom dream on evil ;  
Birds never lim'd no secret bushes fear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 13.

“ Until the mystery  
Of all this world is solved, well may we envy  
The worm, that, underneath a stone whose weight  
Would crush the lion's paw with mortal anguish,  
Doth lodge, and feed, and coil, and sleep in safety.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers* (*Marmaduke*), Act IV.

“ Unto the end shall charity endure,  
And candour hide those faults it cannot cure.”

CHURCHILL. *The Apology*, line 310.

“ Use and Worth,  
That guard the portals of the house.”

TENNYSON. *In Memoriam*, XXIX.

“ Use can almost change the stamp of Nature.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*Hamlet*), Act III., Sc. IV.

“ Use every man after his desert, and who should 'scape whipping ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet* (*Hamlet*), Act II., Sc. II.

“ Use makes a better soldier than the most earnest considerations of duty.”

EMERSON. *Courage*.

“ Use not to lie, for that is dishonest: speak not every truth, for that is unneedful ; yes, in time and place, a harmless lie is a great deal better than a hurtful truth.”

ROGER ASCHAM. *Letter to Mr. C. Howe*.

“Vain is the glory of the sky,  
The beauty vain of field and grove,  
Unless, while with admiring eye  
We gaze, we also learn to love.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems of the Fancy*, XX.

“Vain pleasures sting the lips they kiss,  
How asps are hid beneath the bowers of bliss!”

SIR W. JONES. *The Palace of Fortune*, line 241.

“Valour’s whetstone, anger,  
Which sets an edge upon the sword, and makes it  
Cut with a spirit.”

RANDOLPH. *The Muses’ Looking-Glass (Colax)*,  
*Act III., Sc. III.*

“[‘Tis an old maxim of the schools,  
That] vanity’s the food of fools.”

SWIFT. *Cadenus and Vanessa*, line 758.

“Vanity’s the very spice of life,  
That gives it all its flavour.”

COWPER. *The Task*, Bk. II., line 606.

“[I have no spur,  
To prick the sides of my intent, but only]  
Vaulting ambition, which o’erleaps itself,  
And falls on the other.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth)*, Act I., Sc. VII.

“Venus smiles not in a house of tears.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Paris)*, Act IV., Sc. I.

“Veracity is the heart of morality.”

HUXLEY. *Science and Culture, Universities Actual and Ideal*.

“Verse comes from Heav’n, like inward light ;  
Mere human pains can ne’er come by’t;  
The God, not we, the poem makes ;  
We only tell folks what he speaks.”

PRIOR. *Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard*.

“Very like a whale.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“Vex not thou the poet’s mind

With thy shallow wit :

Vex not thou the poet’s mind ;

For thou canst not fathom it.”

TENNYSON. *The Poet’s Mind*.

“(And) vexed with mirth the drowsy ear of night.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold*, Can. I., St. 2.

“Vice engenders shame, and folly broods o’er grief.”

PRIOR. *Solomon*, Bk. II., line 877.

“Vice itself lost half its evil, by losing all its grossness.”

BURKE. *On the French Revolution*.

“Vice, that digs her own voluptuous tomb.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold*, Can. I., St. 2.

- “ Vicious folks aye hate to see  
 The works of virtue thrive.”                            BURNS. *The Tree of Liberty*.
- “ Victor from vanquish’d issues at the last,  
 And overthrower from being overthrown.”            TENNYSON. *Gareth and Lynette*.
- “ Victuals and ammunition  
 And money too, the sinews of war.”                BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Fair Maid (First Magistrate)*,  
*Act I., Sc. II.*
- “ Moneys are the sinews of war.”                FULLER. *Holy and Profane States, Holy State,*  
*The Good Soldier.*
- “ Vigour from toil, from trouble patience grows.”                            BEATTIE. *The Minstrel, Bk. II., St. 5.*
- “ (For) villanie maketh villeine,  
 And by his dedes a chorl is seine.”                CHAUCER. *Romaunt of the Rose*, line 2180.
- “ Violent delights have violent ends,  
 And in their triumphs, die ; like fire and powder,  
 Which as they kiss, consume.”                        SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Laurence)*,  
*Act II., Sc. VI.*
- “ Violent fires soon burn out themselves.”                SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, *Act II., Sc. I.*
- “ Virtue best loves those children that she beats.”                        HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 822.
- “ Virtue gives herself light through da:knesse for to wade.”            SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. I., St. 12.*
- “ Virtue, not in action, is a vice ;  
 And, when we move not forward, we go backward.”                    MASSINGER.
- “ Virtue in distress, and vice in triumph,  
 Make atheists of mankind.”                            DRYDEN. *Cleomenes*.
- “ Virtue in youth no stable footing finds,  
 And constancy is built on manly minds.”            ROWE. *Lucan’s Pharsalia, Bk. VIII.*, line 367.
- “ Virtue is her own reward.”                        PRIOR. *Ode in Imitation of Horace, Bk. III., Ode II.*
- “ Virtue’s its own reward.”                        VANBURGH. *The Provoked Wife (Lady Brute)*,  
*Act I., Sc. I.*
- “ They know that virtue is its own reward.”                            GAY. *Epistle to Methuen*.
- “ Amen ! and virtue is its own reward ! ”            HOME. *Douglas (Glenalvon)*, *Act III., Sc. I.*
- “ Virtue is honour, and the noblest titles  
 Are but the public stamps set on the ore  
 To ascertain its value to mankind.”                WEST. *Institution of the Garter*, line 335.

“Virtue is like precious odours, most fragrant where they are incensed or crushed ; for Prosperity doth best discover vice ; but Adversity doth best discover virtue.” BACON. *Essay V., Of Adversity.*

“Virtue is never aided by a vice.”

BEN JONSON. *The New Inn (Lovel), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“Virtue is the fount whence honour springs.”

MARLOWE. *Tamburlaine the Great, Pt. I. (Tamburlaine), Act V., Sc. II.*

“Virtue is the roughest way,  
But proves at night a Bed of Down.”

SIR HENRY WOTTON. *Upon the sudden restraint of the Earl of Somerset.*

“Virtue is the shoeing-horn of justice.”

UNKNOWN. *The Return from Parnassus (Kemp), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“Virtue itself escapes not calumnious strokes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Laertes), Act I., Sc. III.*

“Virtue itself turns vice, being misapplied;  
And vice sometime's by action dignify'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Laurence), Act II., Sc. III.*

“Virtue never grows old.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum.*

“Virtue only makes our bliss below;  
And all our knowledge is ourselves to know.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. IV., line 397.*

“Virtue solely is the sum of glory,  
And fashions men with true nobility.”

MARLOWE. *Tamburlaine the Great, Pt. I. (Tamburlaine), Act V., Sc. II.*

“Virtue was never built upon ambition,  
Nor the soul's beauties bred out of bravery.”

FLETCHER. *The Loyal Subject (Viola), Act III., Sc. II.*

“Virtue, without talent, is a coat of mail without a sword; it may, indeed, defend the wearer, but will not enable him to protect his friend.”

COLTON. *Lacon, XXI.*

“Virtue's the paint that can make wrinkles shine.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. V., line 522.*

“Virtuous and vicious ev'ry man must be,  
Few in th' extreme, but all in the degree.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 231.*

“Visible governments are the toys of some nations, the diseases of others, the harness of some, the burdens of more.”

RUSKIN. *Sesame and Lilies, Lecture I., 42.*

“Wake not a sleeping wolf.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Chief Justice), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Walls have ears.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood (Gripe)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“For by old proverbs it appears,  
That walls have tongues, and hedges ears.” SWIFT.

“For echo will repeat, and walls have ears.” PITT. *Epistle to Mr. Spence*.

“Walls have ears.”

BYRON. *Marino Faliero*, Act V., Sc. I.  
*Vide*—“The woods have,” etc.

“War, he sung, is toil and trouble,

Honour but an empty bubble.” DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast*.

“War is a fire struck in the Devil's tinder-box.”

HOWELL. *Familiar Letters*, Bk. II., Letter XLIII.  
To Lord R.

“War is honourable

In those who do their native rights maintain;

In those whose swords an iron barrier are

Between the lawless spoiler and the weak.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Ethwulf (Hereulf)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“War, . . . is natural to women, as well as men—at least, with  
their own sex !”

SYDNEY SMITH. *Letter to Lady Holland*, 9th December, 1807.

“War is the statesman's game, the priest's delight,  
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab*, IV.

“War its thousands slays, Peace its ten thousands.”

BEILBY PORTEUS. *Death*, line 178.

“War made in earnest makes war to cease,  
And vigorous prosecution hastens peace.”

SIR S. TUKE. *The Adventures of Five Hours (Don Antonio)*,  
Act II.

“War seldom enters but where wealth allures.”

DRYDEN. *The Hind and the Panther*, Pt. II., line 706.

“War, the needy bankrupt's last resort.”

ROWE. *Lucan's Pharsalia*, Bk. I., line 343.

“War's a game which, were their subjects wise,  
Kings would not play at.” COWPER. *The Task*, Bk. V., line 189.

“War's the rash reaper, who thrusts in his sickle  
Before the grain is white.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Halidon Hill (Prior)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“Waste is not grandeur.”

MASON. *The English Garden*, Bk. II., line 20.

“Waste their music on the savage race.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame*, Sat. V., line 228.

“Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert air.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*.

“Nor waste their sweetness on the desert air.”

CHURCHILL. *Gotham, Bk. II.*, line 20.

“Water, water, everywhere,  
And all the boards did shrink ;  
Water, water, everywhere,  
Nor any drop to drink.”

COLERIDGE. *The Ancient Mariner, II.*, ver. 9.

“We all love a pretty girl—under the rose.”

BICKERSTAFF. *Love in a Village* (*Hawthorn sings*),  
*Act II., Sc. II.*

“We are all inventors, each sailing out on a voyage of discovery, guided  
each by a private chart, of which there is no duplicate.”

EMERSON. *Resources*.

“We are all of us more or less the slaves of opinion.”

W. HAZLITT. *Political Essays, On Court Influence*.

“(For) we are ancients of the earth,  
And in the morning of the times.” TENNYSON. *The Day Dream*.

“We are ourselves  
Our heaven and hell, the joy, the penalty,  
The yearning, the fruition.”

LEWIS MORRIS. *Epic of Hades, Tantalus*.

“We are praised, only as men in us  
Do recognise some image of themselves,  
An abject counterpart of what they are,  
Or the empty thing that they would wish to be.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Borderers (Oswald)*, *Act IV.*

“We are puppets, man in his pride, and Beauty fair in her flower ;  
Do we move ourselves, or are we moved by an unseen hand at a  
game

That pushes us off from the board, and others ever succeed ?  
Ah yet, we cannot be kind to each other here for an hour ;  
We whisper, and hint, and chuckle, and grin at a brother’s shame ;  
However we brave it out, we men are a little breed.”

TENNYSON. *Maud, IV.*, 5.

“We are Time’s subjects.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Hastings)*, *Act I., Sc. III.*

“We, by our sufferings, learn to prize our bliss.”

DRYDEN. *Astraea Redux*.

“We could never have loved the earth so well, if we had had no child-  
hood in it.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Mill on the Floss, Bk. I., Chap. V.*

“We did sleep day out of countenance.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus)*,  
*Act II., Sc. II.*

“We do that in our zeal,

Our calmer moments are afraid to answer.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Woodstock, Chap. XVII.*

“We hand folk over to God’s mercy, and show none ourselves.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede, Chap. XLII.*

“We have a crow to pull.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. V.*

“We’ll pluck a crow together.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Comedy of Errors (Dromio of Eph.), Act III., Sc. I.*

“We have just enough religion to make us hate, but not enough to make us love another.”

SWIFT. *Thoughts on Various Subjects.*

“We have scotch’d the snake, not kill’d it.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act III., Sc. II.*

“We, ignorant of ourselves,

Beg often our own harms, which the wise powers

Deny us for our good; so find we profit

By losing of our prayers.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Menecrates), Act II., Sc. I.*

“We know no spectacle so ridiculous as the British Public in one of its periodical fits of morality.”

MACAULAY. *Essay on Morres’ Life of Lord Byron.*

“We know what we are, but know not what we may be.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ophelia), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“We live and learn, but not the wiser grow.”

POMFRET. *Reason, line 112.*

“We live by the gold for which other men die.”

PRIOR. *The Thief and Cordelier.*

“We live in deeds, not years ; in thoughts, not breaths ;

In feelings, not in figures on a dial ;

We should count time by heart-throbs. He most lives

Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus.*

“We look before and after, and pine for what is not.”

SHELLEY. *Ode to a Skylark.*

“We met—’twas in a crowd.”

HAYNES BAYLY. *We met, St. I.*

“We mourn the guilty, while the guilt we blame.”

MALLETT. *Prologue to The Siege of Damascus.*

“We must be free or die, who speak the tongue

That Shakespeare spake ; the faith and morals hold

Which Milton held.”

WORDSWORTH. *Poems to National Independence, Pt. I., XVI.*

“We must not make a scarecrow of the law,

Setting it up to fear the birds of prey,

And let it keep one shape, till custom make it

Their perch, and not their terror.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Angelo), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ We must take our poets as we do our meals—as they are served up to us.” AUG. BIRRELL. *Obiter Dicta, Mr. Browning's Poetry.*

“ We ne'er can be  
Made happy by compulsion.” COLERIDGE. *The Three Graves.*

“ We only part to meet again,  
Change as ye list, ye winds! my heart shall be  
The faithful compass that still points to thee.”

GAY. *William's Farewell to Black-eyed Susan.*

“ We paint the devil foul, yet he  
Hath some good in him, all agree.” HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church, Sin.*

“ We pass for what we are. Character teaches above our wills.” EMERSON. *Self-Reliance.*

“ We should marry to please ourselves, not other people.”  
BICKERSTAFF. *The Maid of the Mill (Lord Ainsworth), Act III., Sc. IV.*

“ We think our fathers fools, so wise we grow ;  
Our wiser sons, no doubt, will think us so.” POPE. *Essay on Criticism, Pt. II., line 438.*

“ Weak is that throne, and in itself unsound,  
Which takes not solid virtue for its ground.” CHURCHILL. *Gotham, line 107.*

“ Weaker than a woman's tear,  
Tamer than sleep, fonder than ignorance.” SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Troilus), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Weakness never need be falseness : truth is truth in each degree,  
Thunder-pealed by God to Nature, whispered by my soul to me.” BROWNING. *La Saisiaz, line 1878.*

“ Wealth, howsoever got, in England makes  
Lords of mechanics, gentlemen of rakes :  
Antiquity and birth are needless here ;  
'Tis impudence and money makes a peer.” DEFOE. *The True-born Englishman, Pt. I.*

“ Wealth may seek us ; but wisdom must be sought.” YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII., line 621.*

“ Weariness  
Can snore upon the flint, when resty sloth  
Finds the down pillow hard.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline (Belarius), Act III., Sc. VI.*

“ Wearing all that weight  
Of learning lightly like a flower.” TENNYSON. *In Memoriam, CXXXI.*

“ Wearing the white flower of a blameless life,  
Before a thousand peering littlenesses,  
In that fierce light which beats upon a throne,  
And blackens every blot.”

TENNYSON. *Idylls of the King, Dedication.*

“ Wedding is destiny,  
And hanging likewise.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. III.*

“ Marriage and hanging go by destiny.”

MIDDLETON. *A Chaste Maid in Cheapside (Lady Kix), Act III., Sc. III.*

FLETCHER. *A Wife for a Month (Menallo), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ If matrimony and hanging go

By dest’ny, why not whipping too ? ”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Bk. I., line 839.*

“ Wedding is the hardest band  
That ony man may tak on hand.”

BARBOUR. *The Bruce, Bk. I., line 267.*

“ Wedlock’s a pill  
Bitter to swallow

And hard of digestion.”

BICKERSTAFF. *The Padlock (Don Diego), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Weeping is the ease of woe.”

R. CRASHAW. *Sainte Mary Magdalene, XIII.*

“ Welcome the coming, speed the going guest.”

POPE. *Imitations of Horace, Bk. II., line 159.*

“ True friendship’s laws are by this rule expressed,  
Welcome the coming, speed the parting guest.”

POPE. *Homer’s Odyssey, Bk. XV., line 83.*

“ ‘ Well, you may fear too far.’ (Albany.)

‘ Safer than trust too far.’ ” (Goneril.)

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear, Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ Were beauty under twenty locks kept fast,

Yet love breaks through, and picks them all at last.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Venus and Adonis, 96..*

“ Were man  
But constant, he were perfect.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Proteus),  
Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Were ’t not for gold and women, there would be no damnation.”

TOURNEUR. *The Revenger’s Tragedy (Vendice), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Were there no women, men might live like gods.”

DEKKER. *The Honest Whore. Pt. II. (Hippolito),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“ ‘ Were women never so fair, men would be false.’ (Campaspe.)

‘ Were women never so false, men would be fond.’ ” (Apelles.)

LYLY. *Campaspe, Act III., Sc. III.*

“ What a falling off was there ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Ghost), Act I., Sc. V.*

“ What a fool

An injury may make of a staid man ! ”

KEATS. *Otho the Great, Act III., Sc. I.*

“ What a hell of witchcraft lies  
 In the small orb of one particular tear ?  
 But with the inundation of the eyes  
 What rocky heart to water will not wear ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *A Lover's Complaint.*

“ What a piece of work is a man ! How noble in reason ! how infinite in faculty ! in form and moving, how express and admirable ! in action, how like an angel ! in apprehension, how like a god ! the beauty of the world ! the paragon of animals ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ What an impostor Genius is—  
 How with that strong mimetic art,  
 Which is its life and soul, it takes  
 All shapes of thought, all hues of heart,  
 Nor feels itself, one throb it makes.”

T. MOORE. *Rhymes on the Road, VIII.*

“ What ardently we wish, we soon believe.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VII., Pt. II., line 1311.*

“ (For) what are men who grasp at praise sublime,  
 But bubbles on the rapid stream of time,  
 That rise and fall, that swell and are no more,  
 Born and forgot, ten thousand in an hour ? ”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. II., line 285.*

“ What are the fields, or flow'rs, or all I see ?  
 Ah ! tasteless all, if not enjoyed with thee.”

PARNELL. *Eclogues, Health.*

“ (For) what are the voices of birds  
 Ay, and of beasts—but words, our words,  
 Only so much more sweet ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Pippa Passes.*

“ What better school for manners, than the company of virtuous women ? ”

HUME. *Essay XIV., The Rise of Arts and Sciences.*

“ (For) what can earth produce, but love,  
 To represent the joys above ?  
 Or who, but lovers, can converse,  
 Like angels, by the eye discourse ? ”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, to his Lady.*

“ What can ennable sots, or slaves, or cowards ?  
 Alas ! not all the blood of all the Howards.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. IV., line 215.*

“ What can we reason, but from what we know ? ”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. I., line 18.*

“ What cannot be cured must be endured.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ What cannot be eschew'd, must be embrac'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merry Wives of Windsor (Page),  
 Act V., Sc. V.*

“ No sky is heavy if the heart be light,  
 Patience is sorrow’s salve : what can’t be cur’d,  
 So Donald right areads, must be endur’d.”

CHURCHILL. *The Prophecy of Famine*, line 361.

“ What custom hath endear’d  
 We part with sadly, though we prize it not.”

JOANNA BAILLIE. *Basil (Rosinberg)*, Act I., Sc. II.

“ What deep wounds ever closed without a scar ? ”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III.*, LXXXIV.

“ What dire offence from am’rous causes springs,  
 What mighty contests rise from trivial things.”

POPE. *The Rape of the Lock*, Bk. I., line 1.

“ What does the world, told a truth, but lie the more ? ”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book*, Bk. X., line 673.

“ What effect

Hath jealousy, and how befooling men,  
 It makes false true, abuses eye and ear,  
 Turns mere mist adamantine, loads with sound  
 Silence, and into void and vacancy  
 Crowds a whole phalanx of conspiring foes ? ”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book*, Bk. IX., line 385.

“ What female heart can gold despise ? ”

What cat’s averse to fish ? ”

GRAY. *Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat.*

“ What foreign arms could never quell,  
 By civil rage and rancour fell.”

SMOLLETT. *The Tears of Scotland.*

“ What happiness to reign a lonely king ? ”

TENNYSON. *The Coming of Arthur.*

“ What hearts have men ! they never mount  
 As high as woman in her selfless mood.”

TENNYSON. *Merlin and Vivien.*

“ What ills from beauty spring.”

DR. JOHNSON. *The Vanity of Human Wishes*, line 321.

“ What is a king ? a man condemn’d to bear  
 The public burthen of a nation’s care.”

PRIOR. *Solomon*, Bk. III., line 270.

“ What is a law, if those who make it  
 Become the forwardest to break it ? ”

BEATTIE. *The Wolf and the Shepherds.*

“ What is a lie ? ’Tis but  
 The truth in masquerade.”

BYRON. *Don Juan, Can. XI.*, St. 37.

“ What is a man,  
 If his chief good, and market of his time,  
 Be but to sleep and feed ? a beast, no more.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet)*, Act IV., Sc. IV.

“What is aught, but as 'tis valued ?”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Troilus)*, Act II., Sc. II.

“What is beauty ? a mere quintessence,  
Whose life is not in being, but in seeming.”

G. CHAPMAN. *All Fools (Reynaldo)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“What is done wisely, is done well.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice)*, Act IV., Sc. IV.

“(For) what is form, or what is face,  
But the soul's index, or its case ?”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse, Pleasure.*

“What is genius, but deep feeling  
Waken'd by passion to revealing ?  
And what is feeling, but to be  
Alive to every misery,  
While the heart, too fond, too weak,  
Lies open for the vulture's beak ?”

L. E. L. *The Golden Violet.*

“What is grandeur, what is power ?  
Heavier toil, superior pain :  
What the bright reward we gain ?  
The grateful mem'ry of the good.”

GRAY. *Ode for Music, V.*

“What is honour ? a word.  
What is that word honour ? air.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. I. (Falstaff)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“What, is my beaver easier than it was ?”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (King Richard)*, Act V., Sc. III.

“What is nearest touches us most. The passions rise higher at  
domestic than at imperial tragedies.”

DR. JOHNSON. *Letter to Mrs. Thrale.*

“What is opportunity to the man who can't use it ? An unfecundated  
egg, which the waves of time wash away into nonentity.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life, Amos Barton.*

“What is prudence in the conduct of every private family, can scarce be  
folly in that of a great kingdom.”

ADAM SMITH. *The Wealth of Nations.*

“(For) what is Right  
But equipoise of Nature, alternating  
The Too much and Too little ?”

LEWIS MORRIS. *The Epic of Hades, Tantalus.*

“What is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.”

TOM BROWN. *New Maxims.*

“What is strength without a double share  
Of wisdom, vast, unwieldy, burdensome,  
Proudly secure, yet liable to fall  
By weakest subtleties, not made to rule,  
But to subserve where wisdom bears command !”

MILTON. *Samson Agonistes (Samson).*

“What is the straw to the wheat ?”

JEREMIAH. *Chap. XXIII., ver. 28.*

“ What is the worth of anything  
But for the happiness 'twill bring ? ”

CAMBRIDGE. *Learning, a Dialogue*, line 23.

“ What is there in the vale of life,  
Half so delightful as a wife;  
When friendship, love, and peace combine,  
To stamp the marriage bond divine ? ”

COWPER. *Love abused*, line 1.

“ What is there in this vile earth that more commendeth a woman than  
constancy ? ”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England*.

“ What is this fame, thus crowded round with slaves ?  
The breath of fools, the bait of flattering knaves.”

GRANVILLE. *Imitation of second Chorus in Act II. of Seneca's Thyestes*.

“ What is to be broke *will* be broke.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Mrs. Poyser)*, Bk. II., Chap. XX.

“(For) what is wedlock forced, but a hell,  
An age of discord and continual strife ?  
Whereas the contrary bringeth forth bliss,  
And is a pattern of celestial peace.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. I. (Suffolk)*, Act V., Sc. VI.

“ What is woman ? only one of  
Nature's agreeable blunders.”

MRS. COWLEY. *Who's the Dupe ? Act II., Sc. II.*

“(For) what is worth in anything,  
But so much money as 'twill bring ? ”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I.*, line 465.

“ What lost a world, and bade a hero fly ?  
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye.”

BYRON. *The Corsair, Can. II.*, 15.

“ What may long abide above this ground,  
In state of bliss and healthful happiness.”

SHAKESPEARE (*Attributed to*), *Locrine, Prologue*.

“ What medicine then can such disease remove,  
Where love draws hate, and hate engendereth love ? ”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. III.*

“ What merit to be dropp'd on fortune's hill ?  
The honour is to mount it.”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Hunchback (Walter)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“ What mighty magic can assuage  
A woman's envy and a bigot's rage ? ”

GRANVILLE. *The Progress of Beauty*, line 161.

“ (Ah, me !) what mighty perils wait  
The man who meddles with a state.”

CHURCHILL. *The Duellist, Bk. III.*, line 1.

“ What need a man foretell his date of grief,  
And run to meet what he would most avoid ? ”

MILTON. *Comus (First Brother)*.

“What need to strive with a life awry ?”

R. BROWNING. *The Last Ride Together.*

“(Ah, me !) what perils do environ  
The man that meddles with cold iron !”

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. I., Can. III., line 1.*

“What poor an instrument  
May do a noble deed.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra),  
Act V., Sc. II.*

“What reason weaves, by Passion is undone.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 42.*

“What seems to us but sad funereal tapers,  
May be heaven’s distant lamps.” LONGFELLOW. *Resignation.*

“What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue !”

BURKE. *Speech at Bristol on declining the Poll, A.D. 1780.*

“What should they know of England who only England know ?” RUDYARD KIPLING. *The English Flag.*

“What signifies a few foolish angry words ? they don’t break bones,  
nor give black eyes.”

DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM. *The Militant Couple (Bellair).*

“What strong mysterious links enchain the heart,  
To regions where the morn of life was spent.”

JAMES GRAHAME. *The Sabbath, line 404.*

“What stronger breast-plate than a heart untainted !  
Thrice is he arm’d that hath his quarrel just ;  
And he but naked, though lock’d up in steel,  
Whose conscience with injustice is corrupted.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry VI., Pt. II. (King), Act III., Sc. II.*

“What takes our heart must merit our esteem.”

PRIOR. *Solomon, Bk. II., line 101.*

“What though youth gave love and roses.  
Age still leaves us friends and wine.”

MOORE. *Spring and Autumn.*

“What time to tardy consummation brings,  
Calamity, like to a frosty night  
That ripeneth the grain, completes at once.”

SIR H. TAYLOR. *Philip von Artevelde, Pt I. (Artevelde),  
Act IV., Sc. II.*

“What trouble waits upon a casual frown.”

BLOOMFIELD. *The Farmer’s Boy, Summer, line 388.*

“What ’twas weak to do,  
’Tis weaker to lament once being done.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice), Act V., Sc. III.*

“What we all love is good touched up with evil—  
Religion’s self must have a spice of devil.”

E. H. CLOUGH. *Dipsychus (Spirit), Sc. III.*

“ What we do determine, oft we break,  
Purpose is but the slave to memory.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Player King), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ What weapons has the lion but himself?”

KEATS. *King Stephen, Sc. III.*

“ What will I, if I gain the thing I seek ?  
A dream, a breath, a froth of fleeting joy :  
Who buys a minute's mirth to wail a week ?  
Or sells eternity to get a toy ?  
For one sweet grape who will the vine destroy ?  
Or what fond beggar, but to touch the crown,  
Would with the sceptre straight be stricken down ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece, 31.*

“ What will not constant woman do for love  
That's lov'd with constancy ! Set her the task,  
Virtue approving, that will baffle her ! ”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Hunchback (Julia), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ What will not woman, when she loves ?  
Yet lost, alas ! who can restore her ? ” ROGERS. *Jacqueline, I.*

“ What woman can resist the force of praise ? ” GAY. *Trivia, Bk. I.*

“ What would you weigh 'gainst love ?  
That's true ? Tell me with what you'd turn the scale ?  
Yea, make the index waver ? Wealth ? a feather !  
Rank ? tinsel against bullion in the balance !  
The love of kindred ? That to set 'gainst love !  
Friendship comes nearest to 't ; but put it in,  
Friendship will kick the beam ! weigh nothing 'gainst it !  
Weigh love against the world !  
Yet are they happy that have nought to say to it.”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Hunchback (Julia), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ What wounds sorer than an evil tongue ? ” PHILLIPS. *Pastoral, II.*

“ What youth deemed crystal, age finds out was dew,  
Morn set a-sparkle, but which noon quick dried,  
While youth bent gazing at its red and blue,  
Supposed perennial,—never dreamed the sun  
Which kindled the display would quench it too.”

R. BROWNING. *Focoseria, Jochanan, Hakkedosh.*

“ Whate'er I am,  
Nor I, nor any man that but man is,  
With nothing shall be pleas'd, till he be eas'd  
With being nothing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard), Act V., Sc. V.*

“ Whate'er the passion, knowledge, fame, or pelf,  
Not one will change his neighbour with himself.”

POPE. *Essay on Man, Ep. II., line 261.*

“ Whatever is, is right, says Pope,  
So said a learned thief ;  
But when his fate required a rope  
He varied his belief.”

ANONYMOUS.

“What's a butterfly? at best  
He's but a caterpillar drest.” GAY. *Fables*, Pt. I., XXIV.

“What's all the noisy jargon of the schools,  
But idle nonsense of laborious fools,  
Who fetter reason with perplexing rules?” POMFRET. *Reason*.

“What's beauty but a corse?  
What but fair sand-dust are earth's purest forms?  
Queens' bodies are but trunks to put in worms.” MIDDLETON AND DEKKER. *The Honest Whore*, Pt. I. (*Duke*), Act I., Sc. I.

“What's built upon esteem can ne'er decay.” WALSH. *To his Book*.

“What's done, cannot be undone.” SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth* (*Lady Macbeth*), Act V., Sc. I.

“What's female beauty, but an air divine  
Through which the mind's all-gentle graces shine?” YOUNG. *Satire VI.*, line 151.

“What's gone, and what's past help,  
Should be past grief.” SHAKESPEARE. *A Winter's Tale* (*Paulina*), Act III., Sc. II.

“What's in a name? That which we call a rose,  
By any other name would smell as sweet;  
So Romeo would, were he not Romeo call'd,  
Retain that dear perfection which he owes  
Without that title:—Romeo, doff thy name;  
And for that name, which is no part of thee,  
Take all myself.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet* (*Juliet*), Act II., Sc. II.

“What's there in a name?” CHURCHILL. *The Farewell*.

“What's one man's poison, signor,  
Is another's meat or drink.” FLETCHER. *Love's Cure* (*Piorato*), Act III., Sc. II.

“What's the best news with you?” TH. HOLCROFT. *Duplicity* (*Sir Hornet Armstrong*), Act III., Sc. II.

“Whatsoever a man soweth, that also shall he reap.” ST. PAUL. *Ep. to the Galatians*, Chap. VI., ver. 7.

“(So) when a great man dies,  
For years beyond our ken,  
The light he leaves behind him lies  
Upon the paths of men.” LONGFELLOW. *Charles Sumner*.

“When a man is his own enemy, he is very unreasonable if he expect  
other men to be his benefactors.”

BULWER LYTTON. *What will he do with it?* (*Waife*),  
Bk. V., Chap. IV.

“ When a man marries, dies, or turns Hindoo,  
His best friends hear no more of him.”

SHELLEY. *Letter to Maria Gisborne.*

“ When Adam delv'd and Eve span,  
Who was then a gentleman ? ”

JOHN BALL. (*A priest who took part in the Wat Tyler riots.*)  
UNKNOWN. *Jack Straw (Parson Ball), Act I.,*  
*circa 1604.*

“ When affection only speaks,  
Truth is not always there.”

MIDDLETON. *The Old Law (Leonides), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ When all is won that all desire to woo,  
The paltry prize is hardly worth the cost.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., XXXV.*

“ When all the blandishments of life are gone,  
The coward sneaks to death, the brave live on.”

DR. G. SEWELL. *The Suicide, Bk. XI., Ep. LV.*

“ When bad men combine, the good must associate ; else they will fall,  
one by one, an unpitied sacrifice, in a contemptible struggle.”

BURKE. *On the Present Discontents.*

“ When beggars die, there are no comets seen ;  
The heavens themselves blaze forth the death of princes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Calphurnia), Act II., Sc. II.*

“ When better choices are not to be had,  
We needs must take the seeming best of bad.”

S. DANIEL. *Civil War, Bk. II., XXIV.*

“ When Cæsar says, *Do this*, it is perform'd.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act I., Sc. II.*

“ When change itself can give no more,  
Tis easy to be true.”

SHELLEY. *Reasons for Constancy.*

“ When clouds are seen, wise men put on their cloaks ;  
When great leaves fall, then winter is at hand ;  
When the sun sets, who doth not look for night ?  
Untimely storms make men expect a dearth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard III. (Third Citizen), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ When debtors once have borrowed all we have to lend, they are very  
apt to grow shy of their creditors' company.”

VANBURGH. *The Provoked Wife (Lady Brute),*  
*Act III., Sc. I.*

“ When devils will the blackest sin put on,  
They do suggest at first with heavenly shows.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act II., Sc. III.*

“ When did friendship take  
A breed for barren metal of his friend ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Antonio),*  
*Act I., Sc. III.*

“ When did women ever yet invent ? ”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“ When Dido found Æneas would not come,  
She mourned in silence, and was di do dum.”

PORSON. *Facetiae Cantab.*

“ (It is a rule in friendship,) when distrust enters in at the fore-gate,  
Love goes out at the postern.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. I., Sec. V., Letter XX.*  
*To Dr. H. W.*

“ When fails our dearest friend,  
There may be refuge with our direst foe.”

SHERIDAN KNOWLES. *The Wife (Mariana), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ When fair occasion calls, 'tis fatal to delay.”

ROWE. *Lucan's Pharsalia, Bk. I., line 513.*

“ When Fortune, in her shift and change of mood,  
Spurns down her late belov'd, all his dependants,  
Which labour'd after him to the mountain's top,  
Even on their knees and hands, let him slip down,  
Not one accompanying his declining foot.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Poet), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ When Fortune favours, none but fools will dally.”

DRYDEN. *Epilogue VIII., To The Duke of Guise.*

“ When found make a note of.”

C. DICKENS. *Dombey and Son (Capt. Cuttle), Chap. XV.*

“ When goodwill is show'd, though 't come too short,  
The actor may plead pardon.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra),  
Act II., Sc. V.*

“ When Greeks join'd Greeks, then was the tug of war,  
The labour'd Battel sweat, and conquest bled.”

NAT. LEE. *Alexander the Great (Clytus), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ When headstrong passion gets the reins of reason,  
The force of nature, like too strong a gale,  
For want of ballast, oversets the vessel.”

B. HIGGONS. *The Generous Conqueror.*

“ When honour's lost, 'tis a relief to die;  
Death's but a sure retreat from infamy.”

GARTH. *The Dispensary, Can. V., line 321.*

“ When ingratitude barbs the dart of injury, the wound has double  
danger in it.”

SHERIDAN. *The School for Scandal (Jos. Surface),  
Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ When is a man strong, until he feels alone ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Colombe's Birthday, Act III.*

“ When kings the sword of justice first lay down,  
They are no kings, though they possess the crown :  
Titles are shadows, crowns are empty things :  
The good of subjects is the end of kings ! ”

DEFOE. *The True-born Englishman, Pt. II.*

“ When law can do no right,  
Let it be lawful that law bar no wrong.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Constance), Act III., Sc. I.*

“ When love begins to sicken and decay,  
It useth an enforced ceremony;  
There are no tricks in plain and simple faith.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Brutus), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ When love once pleads admission to our hearts  
(In spite of all the virtue we can boast)  
The woman that deliberates is lost.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Marcia), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ When Love owes to Nature his charms,  
How vain are the lessons of art !”

HORACE SMITH. *Horace in London, Bk. I., Ode XIX.*

“ When love speaks, the voice of all the gods  
Makes heaven drowsy with the harmony.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Love's Labour Lost (Biron), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ When lovely woman stoops to folly,  
And finds too late that men betray,  
What charm can soothe her melancholy  
What art can wash her guilt away ?

“ The only art her guilt to cover,  
To hide her shame from every eye,  
To give repentance to her lover,  
And wring his bosom is—to die.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Vicar of Wakefield, Chap. XXIV.*

“ When maidens sue,  
Men give like gods.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Measure for Measure (Lucio), Act I., Sc. IV.*

“ When musing on companions gone,  
We doubly feel ourselves alone.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion, Can. II., Introduction.*

“ When Nature's happiest touch could add no more,  
Heaven lent an angel's beauty to her face.”

MICKLE. *Mary, Queen of Scots.*

“ When our actions do not,  
Our fears do make us traitors.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macduff), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“ When pain ends, gain ends too.”

R. BROWNING. *A Death in the Desert.*

“ When people's feelings have got a deadly wound, they can't be cured  
with favours.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Adam Bede (Adam Bede), Bk. V.,  
Chap. XLVIII.*

“ When Popes damn Popes, and councils damn them all,  
And Popes damn councils, what must Christians do ? ”

R. BAXTER. *Hypocrisy.*

“ When pride cometh, then cometh shame.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XI., ver. 2.*

“ When princes meet, astrologers may mark It  
An ominous conjunction, full of boding,  
Like that of Mars with Saturn.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Quentin Durward, Chap. XXXI.*

“ When remembrance wracks the mind,  
Pleasures but unveil despair.”

BURNS. *Frae the Friends and Land I Love.*

“ When rich villains have need of poor ones,  
Poor ones may make what price they will.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Borachio),  
Act III., Sc. III.*

“ When scandal has new minted an old lie,  
Or tax'd invention for a fresh supply,  
'Tis called a satire, and the world appears  
Gathering around it with erected ears.”

COWPER. *Charity.*

“ When shall all men's good  
Be each man's rule, and universal Peace  
Lie like a shaft of light across the land,  
And like a lane of beams across the sea ? ”

TENNYSON. *The Golden Year.*

“ ‘ When shall we three meet again,  
In thunder, lightning, or in rain ? ’ (1st Witch.)  
‘ When the hurly-burly's done,  
When the battle's lost and won.’ ” (2nd Witch.)

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ (And she may still exist in undiminished vigour) when some traveller  
from New Zealand shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his  
stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins  
of St. Paul's.”

MACAULAY. *Essay on Ranke's History of the Popes.*

“ When sorrows come, they come not single spies,  
But in battalions ! ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act IV., Sc. V.*

“ When that the poor have cried, Cæsar hath wept:  
Ambition should be made of sterner stuff.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Julius Cæsar (Antony), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ When the cat's away, the mice will play.” OLD PROVERB.

“ Playing the mouse in absence of the cat.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry V. (Westmoreland),  
Act I., Sc. II.*

“ When the fight begins within himself,  
A man's worth something.”

R. BROWNING. *Bishop Blougram's Apology.*

“ When the judgment's weak,  
The prejudice is strong.”

KANE O'HARA. *Midas, Act I., Sc. II.*

“When the liquor's out, why clink the cannikin?”

R. BROWNING. *The Flight of the Duchess*, XVI

“When the man wants weight, the woman takes it up,  
And topples down the scales.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess*.

“When the people have no other tyrant, their own public opinion  
becomes one.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Ernest Maltravers*, Bk. VI., Chap. V.

“(For) when the power of imparting joy  
Is equal to the will, the human soul  
Requires no other heaven.”

SHELLEY. *Queen Mab*, II.

“When the stool's rotten enough, no matter who sits on it.”

GEORGE ELIOT. *Scenes from Clerical Life*, Amos Barton  
(Mr. Hackit).

“When the sunne shineth, make hay.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Chap. III.

“When th' iron is hot, strike.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. I., Chap. III.

“Strike whilst the iron is hot.”

WEBSTER. *Westward Hoe*.

“When thieves fall out, true men come to their good.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs*, Bk. II., Chap. IX.

“When Rogues fall out, honest men get their own.”

SIR M. HALE.

“Mr. Hain Friswell, in *Familiar Words*, p. 277, says, ‘In a case before Sir Matthew Hale, the two litigants unwittingly set out that at a former period they had in conjunction leased a ferry to the injury of the proprietor, on which Sir M. Hale made the above remark’.”

“When things are helpless, patience must be used.”

W. HOUGHTON. *Englishmen for my Money* (*Moore*),  
Act V., Sc. III.

“When, though the innate Hope be dead,  
Her ghost still haunts the mouldering heart.  
No—pleasures, hopes, affections gone,  
The wretch may bear, and still live on.  
Like things, within the cold rock found  
Alive, when all's congeal'd around.”

T. MOORE. *Lalla Rookh*, VIII.

“When to sin our biass'd nature leans,  
The careful devil is still at hand with means.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel*, Pt. I., line 79.

“When vice prevails, and impious men bear sway,  
The post of honour is a private station.”

ADDISON. *Cato* (*Cato*), Act IV., Sc. IV.

“(For) when was public virtue to be found  
When private was not? Can he love the whole  
Who loves no part? He be a nation's friend  
Who is, in truth, the friend of no man there.”

COWPER. *The Task*, Bk. V.

"When we are born, we cry, that we are come  
To this great stage of fools."

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear)*, Act IV., Sc. VI.

"When well apparel'd April on the heel  
Of limping winter treads."

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Capulet)*, Act I., Sc. II.

"When yellow waves the heavy grain." BURNS. *The Vision*.

"When you sleep in your cloak there's no lodging to pay."

WHYTE MELVILLE. *Boots and Saddles*.

"When youth is fallen, there's hope the young may rise,  
But fallen age for ever hopeless lies."

CRABBE. *The Borough, Letter XXI.*

"Whenever the faculties of men are at their fulness, they must express  
themselves by art."

RUSKIN. *The Crown of Wild Olive, War*, 93.

"(But) where a Passion, yet unborn perhaps,  
Lay hidden as the music of the moon  
Sleeps in the plain eggs of the nightingale."

TENNYSON. *Aylmer's Field*.

"Where boasting ends, there dignity begins."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VIII.*, line 509.

"Where demonstrations come in the van, remonstrations come in the  
rear."

LANDOR. *Imaginary Conversations, Don Victor Saez and  
El Rey Netto*.

"Where doth the world thrust forth a vanity,  
So it be new, there's no respect how vile."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (York)*, Act II., Sc. I.

"Where glory recommends the grief,  
Despair despairs the healing."

SIR W. RALEIGH. *The Silent Lover*.

"Where glowing embers through the room  
Teach light to counterfeit a gloom." MILTON. *Il Penseroso*, line 79.

"Where God hath a temple, the Devil hath a chapel."

BURTON. *Anatomy of Melancholy, Pt. III., Sec. IV., Subs. I.*

"No sooner is a temple built to God, but the Devil builds a  
chapel hard by." HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum*.

"Wherever God erects a house of prayer,  
The devil always builds a chapel there:  
And 'twill be found upon examination,  
The latter has the largest congregation."

DEFOE. *The True-born Englishman*, Pt. I., line 1.

"Where history's pen its praise or blame supplies,  
And lies like truth, and still most truly lies."

BYRON. *Lara, Can. I.*, XI.

"Where ignorance is bliss,  
'Tis folly to be wise."

GRAY. *Ode on the distant prospect of Eton College*.

“ Where imperfection ceaseth, heaven begins.  
Where sin ends, bliss.” P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Festus)*, II.

“ Where is any author in the world,  
Teaches such beauty as a woman’s eye ? ”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Love’s Labour Lost (Biron)*, Act IV., Sc. III.

“ Where is the man who has the power and skill  
To stem the torrent of a woman’s will ?  
For if she will, she will, you may depend on’t,  
And if she won’t, she won’t, and there’s an end on’t.”

ANONYMOUS.

“ Where is the heart that has not bow’d  
A slave, eternal Love, to thee ?  
Look on the cold, the gay, the proud,  
And is there one among them free ? ” L. E. L. *The Troubadour*.

“ Where is Truth, if there be no self-trust ? ”  
SHAKESPEARE. *The Rape of Lucrece*, 23.

“ Where justice reigns, ’tis freedom to obey.”  
J. MONTGOMERY. *Greenland, Can.* IV.

“ Where law ends, tyranny begins.”  
EARL OF CHATHAM. *Speech on Wilkes Case*, 9th Jan.,  
1770.

“ Where London’s column, pointing at the skies,  
Like a tall bully lifts the head and lies.”  
POPE. *Ep. III., Of the Use of Riches*, line 339.

“ (For) where no hope is left, is left no fear.”  
MILTON. *Paradise Regained*, Bk. III., line 206.

“ Where no oxen are, the crib is clean.”  
PROVERBS. *Chap. XIV., ver. 4.*

“ Where none admire, ’tis useless to excel ;  
Where none are beaux, ’s to be a belle :  
Beauty, like wit, to judges should be shown ;  
Both are most valued, where they are known.”

LYTTELTON. *Soliloquy*.

“ Where one danger’s near,  
The more remote, tho’ greater, disappear.  
So, from the hawk, birds to man’s succour flee,  
So from fir’d ships, man leaps into the sea.”

COWLEY. *Davideis*, Bk. III., line 31.

“ Where the bee sucks, there lurk I ;  
In a cowslip’s bell I lie :  
There I couch when owls do cry.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Tempest (Ariel)*, Act V., Sc. I.

“ Where the broad ocean leans against the land.”  
GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller*, line 288.

“ Where the great offence is, let the great axe fall.”  
SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King)*, Act IV., Sc. V.

“ Where the fault springs, there let the judgment fall.”  
HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 608.

“Where there is no hope, there can be no endeavour.”

DR. JOHNSON. *The Rambler*, No. 110.

“Where there is strife betwixt a man and wife, 'tis hell,  
And mutual love may be compar'd to heaven.”

JOSHUA COOKE, attributed to. *How a Man may choose a good Wife from a bad (Old Arthur)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“Where, through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault,  
The pealing anthem swells the note of praise.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard*.

“Where we love is home,  
Home that our feet may leave, but not our hearts.”

O. W. HOLMES. *Homesick in Heaven*.

“Where yet was ever found a mother,  
Who'd give her booby for another ? ”

GAY. *Fable III.*, line 33.

“Where'er I roam, whatever realms to see,  
My heart, untravell'd, fondly turns to thee.”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller*, line 7.

“Where'er  
One meek heart prays, God's love is there ! ”

PRAED. *The Legend of the Drachenfels*.

“Wherever woman has a tongue, there Mrs. Grundy has a home.”

BULWER LYTTON. *Kenelm Chillingley*, Bk. II., Chap. XV.

“Whether we be young or old,  
Our destiny, our being's heart and home,  
Is with infinitude, and only there.”

WORDSWORTH. *The Prelude*, Bk. VI.

“Which of your philosophical Systems is other than a dream—theorem ;  
a net quotient, confidently given out, where divisor and dividend  
are both unknown ? ”

CARLYLE. *Sartor Resartus*, Bk. I., Chap. VIII.

“While man possesses heart or eyes,  
Woman's bright empire never dies ! ”

MOORE. *Aspasia*.

“While the grim porter watches ev'ry door,  
Stern foe to tradesmen, poets, and the poor.”

SMOLLETT. *Advice (Poet)*, line 31.

“While there is life there's hope.”

GAY. *Fables*, Pt. I., XXVII.

“Whiles I am a beggar, I will rail,  
And say, there is no sin but to be rich ;  
And being rich, my virtue then shall be,  
To say, there is no vice but beggary.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King John (Bastard)*, Act I., Sc. I.

“Whimsey, not reason, is the female guide.”

GRANVILLE. *The Vision*, line 81.

“(And) whispering, ‘I will ne'er consent,’ consented.”

BYRON. *Don Juan*, Canto I., St. 117.

“(But) whispering tongues can poison truth.”

COLERIDGE. *Christabel, II.*

“Who alone suffers, suffers most i’ the mind,  
Leaving free things and happy shows behind ;  
But then the mind much sufferance doth o’erskip,  
When grief hath mates, and bearing fellowship.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Edgar), Act III., Sc. VI.*

“Who bates mine honour, shall not know my coin.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens (Sempronius), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Who bathes in worldly joyes, swimmes in a world of fears.”

PH. FLETCHER. *The Purple Island, Can. VIII., St. 7.*

“Who best  
Can suffer, best can do ; best reign, who first  
Well hath obeyed.”

MILTON. *Paradise Regained, Bk. III., line 194.*

“Who blurs fair paper with foul bastard rhymes,  
Shall live full many an age in latter times :  
Who makes a ballad for an alehouse door,  
Shall live in future times for evermore.”

UNKNOWN. *The Return from Parnassus (Júdicio), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Who bravely dares, must sometimes risk a fall.”

SМОLETT. *Advice (Friend), line 208.*

“Who builds a church to God, and not to fame,  
Will never mark the marble with his name.”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. III., Of the Use of Riches, line 285.*

“Who by aspersions throw a stone  
At the head of others, hit their own.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church, Charms and Knots.*

“Who can answer where any road leads to ?”

OWEN MEREDITH. *Lucile, Pt. I., Canto IV., St. 21.*

“Who can apply the futile argument  
Of finite beings to infinity ?  
He might as well compress the universe  
Into the hollow compass of a gourd,  
Scoop’d out by human art ; or bid the whale  
Drink up the sea it swims in.”

KIRKE WHITE. *Time, line 298..*

“Who can bring a clean thing out an unclean ?”

JOB. *Chap. XIV., ver. 4.*

“Who can direct, when all pretend to know ?”

GOLDSMITH. *The Traveller, line 64.*

“(O), who can hold a fire in his hand,  
By thinking on the frosty Caucasus ?  
Or cloy the hungry edge of appetite  
By bare imagination of a feast ?  
Or wallow naked in December snow

By thinking on fantastic summer's heat ?  
 Oh, no ! the apprehension of the good  
 Gives but the greater feeling to the worse :  
 Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more  
 Than when it bites, but lanceth not the sore."

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Bolingbroke), Act I., Sc. III.*

" Oh ! who can hold a fire in his hand,  
 By thinking on the frosty Caucasus ?  
 Or wallow naked in December's snow,  
 By bare remembrance of the summer's heat ? "

COLLEY CIBBER. *Richard III., altered by (King Henry), Act I., Sc. I.*

" Who can paint  
 Like Nature ? Can imagination boast  
 Amid its gay creation, hues like hers ? "

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Spring, line 465.*

" Who can refute a sneer ? "

PALEY. *Moral Philosophy, Bk. V., Chap. IX.*

" Who conquers, wins by brutal strength the prize,  
 But 'tis a godlike work to civilise."

TICKELL. *On the Prospect of Peace.*

" Who does the best his circumstance allows,  
 Does well, acts nobly ; angels could no more."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 90.*

" Who drives fat oxen should himself be fat."

PIOZZI. *Life of Dr. Johnson.*

" Who ever loved, that loved not at first sight ? "

MARLOWE. *Hero and Leander, Sestiad, I.*

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Phebe), Act III., Sc. V.*

" Who ever trusted to his native strength,  
 But fell at length ? "

QUARLES. *Emblems, Bk. II., Em. XIV.*

" Who falls for love of God shall rise a star."

BEN JONSON. *Underwoods, XXXII., To a Friend.*

" Who falls in honourable strife,  
 Surrenders nothing but his life ;  
 Who basely triumphs casts away  
 The glory of the well-won day."

J. MONTGOMERY. *Thoughts on Wheels, No. I., The Combat.*

" Who fears t' offend takes the first step to please."

COLLEY CIBBER. *Love in a Riddle, Act I.*

" Who for preferments at a court would wait,  
 Where every gudgeon's nibbling at the bait ?  
 What fish of sense would on the shallow lie,  
 Amongst the little starving wriggling fry,  
 That throng and crowd each other for a taste  
 Of the deceitful, painted, poison'd paste ;  
 When the wide river he behind him sees,  
 Where he may launch to liberty and ease ? "

OTWAY. *Epistle to Mr. Duke.*

“ Who for sympathy may seek that cannot tell of pain ? ”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Harold the Dauntless, Introduction.*

“ Who friendship with a knave hath made

Is judg'd a partner in the trade.” GAY. *Fables, Pt. I., XXIII.*

“ Who games, is felon of his wealth,

His time, his liberty, his health.”

N. COTTON. *Visions in Verse, Pleasure.*

“ Who goes gleaning

Hedgeside chance-blades, while full-sheaved

Stand corn-fields by him ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Waring.*

“ Who goes to bed, and doth not pray,

Maketh two nights to every day.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church, Charms and Knots.*

“ Who has not known ill fortune, never knew

Himself or his own virtue.” THOMSON. *Alfred, Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Who hath not paused while Beauty's pensive eye

Ask'd from his heart the homage of a sigh ? ”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope, II.*

“ The tribute of a sigh.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Lord of the Isles, Can. IV., VIII.*

“ Who hears music, feels his solitude

Peopled at once.” R. BROWNING. *Balaustion's Adventure.*

Who is worse shod than the shoemaker's wife ? ”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. XI.*

“ Who keeps one end in view, makes all things serve.”

R. BROWNING. *In a Balcony.*

“ Who knows most, doubts most ; entertaining hope,

Means recognising fear.”

R. BROWNING. *The Two Poets of Croisic, CLVIII.*

“ Who lets slip Fortune, her shall never find.”

COWLEY. *Pyramus and Thisbe, XV.*

“ Who *lives to Nature* rarely can be poor ;

Who *lives to Fancy* never can be rich.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VI., line 530.*

“ Who never doubted, never half believed,

Where doubt, there truth is,—'tis her shadow.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus, Bk. VI.*

“ Who never sold the truth to serve the hour,

Nor palter'd with eternal God for power.”

TENNYSON. *Ode to the Duke of Wellington.*

“ Who not inflam'd, when what he speaks he feels.”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VI.*

“ Who nourisheth a lion must obey him.”

BEN JONSON. *Sejanus (Tiberius), Act III., Sc. III.*

“ Who observes strict policy’s true laws,  
Shifts his proceedings to the varying cause.”

M. DRAYTON. *The Baron’s Wars, Bk. I., LVII.*

“ Who often reads, will sometimes wish to write.”

CRABBE. *Edward Shore.*

“ Who overcomes  
By force, hath overcome but half his foe.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. I., line 648.*

“ Who pants for glory finds but short repose.”

POPE. *Imitations of Horace, Bk. II., Ep. I.*

“ Who plays for more  
Than he can lose with pleasure, stakes his heart.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church Porch.*

“ Who quick be to borrow, and slow be to pay,  
Their credit is naught, go they never so gay.”

TUSSER. *Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry, Good Husbandry Lessons, 33.*

“ Who reverenced his conscience as his king ;  
Whose glory was, redressing human wrong ;  
Who spake no slander, no, nor listen’d to it ;  
Who loved one only and who clave to her.”

TENNYSON. *Idylls of the King, Dedication.*

“ Who seeth not the filthiness of evil, wasteth a great foile to perceiue  
the beauty of vertue.” SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

“ Who shall contend with time—unvanquish’d time,  
The conqueror of conquerors, and lord of desolation ? ”

KIRKE WHITE. *Time, line 561.*

“ Who shall decide, when doctors disagree,  
And soundest casuists doubt like you and me ? ”

POPE. *Moral Essays, Ep. III., line 1.*

“ Who shoots at the mid-day sun, though he be sure he shall never  
hit the mark : yet as sure he is, he shall shoot higher than he  
who aims but at a bush.” SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II.*

“ Who aimeth at the skie  
Shoots higher much than he that means a tree.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church Porch.*

“ Who shuts his hand hath lost his gold,  
Who opens it hath it twice told.”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church, Charms and Knots.*

“ Who sleeps the longest is the happiest ;  
Death is the longest sleep.”

SOUTHERN. *The Fatal Marriage (Isabella), Act V., Sc. II.*

“ Who steals my purse steals trash ; ‘tis something, nothing ;  
’Twas mine, ’tis his, and has been slave to thousands ;  
But he that filches from me my good name  
Robs me of that which not enriches him,  
And makes me poor indeed.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Iago), Act III., Sc. III.*

“Who that medleth least, shall save himself from smart :

Who stirres an oar in every boate, shall play a foolish part.”

UNKNOWN. *Description of an Ungodly Worlde*, last lines.

“Who, to a woman trusts his peace of mind,  
Trusted a frail bark with a tempestuous wind.”

GRANVILLE. *The British Enchantress (Amadio)*,  
*Act II., Sc. I.*

“Who to the life an exact piece would make,  
Must not from others' work a copy take.”

COWLEY. *To the Royal Society*.

“Who will in tyme present pleasure refrayne,  
Shall in tyme to come the more pleasure obtayne.”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. I., Chap. XI.*

“Who will not change a raven for a dove ?”

SHAKESPEARE. *Midsummer Night's Dream (Lysander)*,  
*Act III., Sc. III.*

“Who will not mercie unto others show,  
How can he mercie ever hope to have ?”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. IV., Can. I., St. 42.*

“Who with a little cannot be content,  
Endures an everlasting punishment.” HERRICK. *Hesperides*, 608.

“Who would be a father !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Othello (Brabantio), Act I., Sc. I.*

“Who would be free themselves must strike the blow.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. II., XXXV.*

“Who would not give a trifle to prevent  
What he would give a thousand worlds to cure ?”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night VII., line 1131.*

“Who would run, that's moderately wise,  
A certain danger for a doubtful prize ?”

POMFRET. *Love triumphant over Reason*, line 85.

“Whoe'er has travelled life's dull round,  
Where'er his stages may have been,  
May sigh to think he still has found  
The warmest welcome at an Inn.”

SHENSTONE. *Written at an Inn at Henley*.

“Whoever could make two ears of corn, or two blades of grass, to grow  
upon a spot of ground where only one grew before, would deserve  
better of mankind, and do more essential service to his country,  
than the whole race of politicians put together.”

SWIFT. *Gulliver's Travels, Brobdignag, Chap. VII.*

“Whoever thinks a faultless piece to see,

Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, line 253.

“Whoever would be pleas'd and please,

Must do what others do with ease.” NUGENT. *Epistle to a Lady*.

“ Whom the heart of man shuts out,  
Sometimes the heart of God takes in.”      LOWELL. *The Forlorn.*

“ Whose welth was want, whose plenty made him poor.”  
SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. IV., St. 29.*

“ And plenty makes us poor.”  
DRYDEN. *The Medal, line 126.*

“ Whose work is done ; who triumphs in the past ;  
Whose yesterdays look backwards with a smile.”  
YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 333.*

“ Whoso diggeth a pit shall fall therein.”  
PROVERBS. *Chap. XXXI., ver. 27.*

“ Whoso findeth a wife findeth a good thing.”  
PROVERBS. *Chap. XVIII., ver. 22.*

“ Whoso reapes above the rest,  
With heapes of hate, shall surely be opprest.”  
SIR W. RALEIGH. *In Commendation of the Steele Glas.*

“ If on the sudden he begins to rise;  
No man that lives can count his enemies.”  
MIDDLETON. *A Trick to catch the Old One.*

“ Whosoe'er would reach the rose,  
Treads the crocus under foot.”  
R. BROWNING. *Bertha in the Lane.*

“ Whosoever can,  
And will not cherish virtue, is no man.”  
BEN JONSON. *The Poetaster (Cæsar), Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Why comes temptation but for man to meet,  
And master and make crouch beneath his foot,  
And so be pedestaled in triumph ? ”  
R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, Bk. X., line 1185.*

“ Why doth the crown lie there upon his pillow,  
Being so troublesome a bedfellow ?  
O polish'd perturbation ! golden care !  
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide,  
To many a watchful night ! Sleep with it now,  
Yet not so sound and half so deeply sweet  
As he whose brow with homely biggen bound  
Snores out the watch of night. O, Majesty !  
When thou dost pinch thy bearer, thou dost sit  
Like a rich armour worn in heat of day,  
That scalds with safety.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Prince Henry),  
Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ Why is a garden's wildered maze  
Like a young widow, fresh and fair ?  
Because it wants some hand to raise  
The weeds which have no business there ! ”

T. MOORE. *To Lady H*

“ Why, let the stricken deer go weep,  
The hart ungalléd play :

For some must watch, while some must sleep ;  
So runs the world away.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act III., Sc. II.*

“ Why waste a word or let a tear escape

While other sorrows wait you in the world ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Balaustion's Adventure.*

“ Why, what is Love but Fortune's tennis-ball ? ”

UNKNOWN. *Soliman and Perseda (Fortune), Act I., circa A.D. 1600.*

“ Why, were the need of Temple, when the walls o' the world are  
that ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Epilogue.*

“ Why with old truth needs new truth to disagree ? ”

R. BROWNING. *Red Cotton Night-Cap Country, II.*

“ Wicked mirth never true pleasure brings,

But honest minds are pleased with honest things.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER, generally ascribed to. *The Knight  
of the Burning Pestle, Prologue.*

“ Will Fortune never come with both hands full,

But write her fair words still in foulest letters ?

She either gives a stomach, and no food,—

Such are the poor, in health ; or else a feast,

And takes away the stomach,—such are the rich,

That have abundance and enjoy it not.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (King Henry),  
Act IV., Sc. IV.*

“ Will the line stretch out to the crack of doom ? ”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Macbeth), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“ Will toys amuse when med'cines cannot cure ? ”

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night II., line 67.*

“ Will was his guide, and grieve led him astray.”

SPENSER. *The Faerie Queene, Bk. I., Can. I., St. 12.*

“ Win her with gifts, if she respect not words :

Dumb jewels often, in their silent kind,

More than quick words, do move a woman's mind.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Two Gentlemen of Verona (Valentine),  
Act III., Sc. I.*

“ Wine and women into apostasie,

Cause wise men to fall.”

LYDGATE. *The Remede of Love.*

“ Wine makes love forget its care,

And mirth exalts a feast.”

PARNELL. *Anacreontic, II., St. 2.*

“ Wine, that makes cowards brave, the dying strong,

Is a poor cordial 'gainst a woman's tongue.”

SOMERVILLE. *The Wife, line 27.*

“ Wine whets the wit, improves its native force,

And gives a pleasant flavour to discourse.”

POMFRET. *The Choice, line 55.*

"Wines that, heaven knows when,  
Had sucked the fire of some forgotten sun,  
And kept it thro' a hundred years of gloom."

TENNYSON. *The Golden Supper.*

"Wines work when vines are in the flower."

BUTLER. *Hudibras, Pt. II., Can. I., line 286.*

"Winter comes, to rule the varied year."

THOMSON. *The Seasons, Winter.*

"O, winter, ruler of the inverted year."

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. IV.*

"Wisdom and goodness to the vile seem vile."

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Albany), Act IV., Sc. II.*

"Wisdom crieth aloud in the street." PROVERBS. *Chap. I., ver. 20.*

"Wisdom is a pearl with most success

Sought in still water and beneath clear skies."

COWPER. *The Task, Bk. III.*

"Wise books

For half the truths they hold are honoured tombs."

GEORGE ELIOT. *The Spanish Gipsy (Sephardo).*

"Wise bearing or ignorant courage is caught, as men take diseases,  
one of another : therefore let men take heed of their company."

SHAKESPEARE. *Henry IV., Pt. II. (Falstaff), Act V., Sc. I.*

"Wise men and Gods are on the strongest side."

SIR C. SEDLEY. *Death of Marc Antony (Archytes),  
Act IV., Sc. II.*

"Wise men know that their business is to examine what is, and not to  
settle what is not."

CHAS. KINGSLEY. *The Water Babies, Chap. II.*

"Wise men propose, but fools assist them."

PRIOR. *Alma, Can. III., line 185.*

"Wise nature ever, with a prudent hand,  
Dispenses various gifts to ev'ry land ;  
To ev'ry nation frugally imparts  
A genius fit for some peculiar arts."

SOAMES JENYNS. *The Art of Dancing, Can. II., line 55.*

"Wisest men

Have err'd, and by bad women been deceiv'd ;  
And shall again, pretend they ne'er so wise."

MILTON. *Samson Agonistes (Chorus).*

"Wishers were ever fools."

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Cleopatra),  
Act IV., Sc. XV.*

"Wishing of all employments is the worst."

YOUNG. *Night Thoughts, Night IV., line 71.*

"Wit and judgment often are at strife,

Though meant each other's aid, like man and wife."

POPE. *Essay on Criticism, line 82.*

“ Wit and the world were born without a mother.”

J. BERKENHEAD. *On the Happy Collection of Mr. Fletcher's Works.*

“ Wit is the Muse's horse, and bears on high  
The daring rider to the Muse's sky.”

PARNELL. *On Different Styles of Poetry*, line 15.

“ Wit's whetstone, Want.” J. TAYLOR. *Penniless Pilgrimage*.

“ With all the lumber of six thousand years.”

BLAIR. *The Grave*, line 540.

“ With eager feeding food doth choke the feeder.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ With faint praises one another damn.”

WYCHERLEY. *The Plain Dealer*, Prologue.

“ Damn with faint praise.”

POPE. *Prologue to the Satires*.

“ With fame, in just proportion, envy grows ;  
The man that makes a character makes foes.”

YOUNG. *To Mr. Pope, Epistle I.*, line 28.

“ With his back to the field, and his feet to the foe.”

CAMPBELL. *Lochiel's Warning*.

“ With news the time's with labour, and throws forth  
Each minute some.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Canidius)*,  
Act III., Sc. VII.

“ With ravish'd ears  
The monarch hears ;  
Assumes the god,  
Affects to nod,  
And seems to shake the spheres.”

DRYDEN. *Alexander's Feast*, II.

“ Withhold not correction from the child.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. XXIII., ver. 13.*

“ Within the hollow crown  
That rounds the mortal temples of a king,  
Keeps death his court ; and there the antick sits,  
Scoffing his state, and grinning at his pomp ;  
Allowing him a breath, a little scene,  
To monarchise, be fear'd, and kill with looks ;  
Infusing him with self and vain conceit,—  
As if this flesh, which walls about our life,  
Were brass impregnable ; and humour'd thus,  
Comes at the last, and with a little pin  
Bores through his castle-wall, and—farewell, king !”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Richard)*, Act III., Sc. II.

“ Without a notion of a law-maker, it is impossible to have a notion of  
a law, and an obligation to observe it.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding*, Bk. I.,  
Chap. IV., Sec. 8.

“Without black velvet breeches what is man ? ”

BRAMSTON. *The Man of Taste.*

“Without frugality none can be rich, and with it very few would be poor.”

DR. JOHNSON. *The Rambler*, No. 57.

“Without his roe, like a dried herring.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Mercutio)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

“Without our hopes, without our fears,  
Without the home that plighted love endears,  
Without the smile from partial beauty won,  
Oh ! what were man ? a world without a sun.”

CAMPBELL. *The Pleasures of Hope*, II.

“Without the rich heart, wealth is an ugly beggar.”

EMERSON. *Manners.*

“Without virtue wealth avails not ;  
And virtue without wealth exerts less pow’r,  
And less diffuses good.”

PRIOR. *First Hymn of Callimachus, To Jupiter.*

“Wives are young men’s mistresses ; companions for middle age ; and old men’s nurses.”

BACON. *Essay VIII., Of Marriage and Single Life.*

“Woe awaits a country, when  
She sees the tears of bearded men.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *Marmion, Can. V., XVI.*

“Woe doth the heavier sit,  
Where it perceives it is but faintly borne.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Richard II. (Gaunt)*, Act I., Sc. III.

“Woe to the crown that doth the cowl obey ! ”

WORDSWORTH. *Ecclesiastical Sonnets*, Pt. I., XXIX.

“Woman,—

Charming woman, can true converts make ;  
We love the precepts for the teacher’s sake.  
Virtue in them appears so bright, so gay,  
We hear with transport, and with pride obey.”

FARQUHAR. *The Constant Couple (Sir Harry Wildair)*,  
Act V., Sc. III.

“Woman, I tell you, is a microcosm ; and rightly to rule her, requires as great talents, as to govern a state.”

FOOTE. *The Devil upon Two Sticks (Margaret)*,  
Act I., Sc. I.

“Woman is a creature without reason, who pokes the fire from the top.”

ARCHBISHOP WHATELY.

“Woman is not undeveloped man,  
But diverse.”

TENNYSON. *The Princess.*

“Woman is the lesser man, and all thy passions, match’d with mine,  
Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“Woman! the pride and happiness of man,  
 Without whose soft endearments Nature's plan  
 Had been a blank, and life not worth a thought;  
 Woman! by all the Loves and Graces taught,  
 With softest arts, and sure tho' hidden skill,  
 To humanise and mould us to her will;  
 Woman! with more than common grace form'd here  
 With the persuasive language of a tear  
 To melt the rugged temper of our isle,  
 Or win us to her purpose with a smile;  
 Woman! by fate the quickest spur decreed,  
 The fairest, best reward of every deed,  
 Which bears the stamp of honour.”

CHURCHILL. *The Times*, line 301.

“Woman, wakeful woman's never weary,  
 Above all, when she waits to thump her deary.”

THOS. INGOLDSBY. *Ingoldsby Legends, The Ghost.*

“Woman wronged, can cherish hate  
 More deep and dark than manhood may.”

WHITTIER. *Mogg Megone, Pt. I.*

“Womankind more joy discovers  
 Making fools than keeping lovers.”

ROCHESTER. *Daphne and Strephon, a Dialogue.*

“Womanliness means only motherhood;  
 All love begins and ends there,—roams enough,  
 But, having run the circle, rests at home.”

R. BROWNING. *The Inn Album*, VII.

“Woman's at best a contradiction still.”

POPE. *Epistle II., To a Lady.*

“Woman's love is but a blast,  
 And turneth like the wind.”

SIR T. WYATT. *The Careful Love Complaineth.*

“He waters, plows, and soweth in the sand,  
 And hopes the flick'ring wind with net to hold,  
 Who hath his hopes laid upon woman's hand.”

SIR P. SIDNEY. *Arcadia, Bk. II., Eclogues, Geron  
 and Philisides.*

“And love ties a woman's mind  
 Looser than with ropes of hay.”

MARVELL. *Ametas and Thestylis making Hay-  
 ropes.*

“But, ah! the setting sun proclaim'd  
 That women's vows are—wind.”

J. CUNNINGHAM. *The Hawthorn Bower*, I.

“Woman, thy vows are traced in sand.”

BYRON. *Hours of Idleness, To Woman.*

“Woman's faith, and woman's trust—  
 Write the characters in dust.”

SIR W. SCOTT. *The Betrothed, Song, Chap. XX.*

“Woman’s pleasure, woman’s pain—  
Nature made them blinder motions bounded in a shallower brain.”

TENNYSON. *Locksley Hall.*

“Woman’s preaching is like a dog’s walking on his hinder legs. It is not done well; but you are surprised to find it done at all.”

BOSWELL. *Life of Johnson (Dr. Johnson), Fitzgerald’s Ed., Vol. I., p. 285.*

“Women and men of wit are dangerous tools,  
And ever fatal to admiring fools.”

ROCHESTER. *A Satire against Mankind.*

“Women and music should never be dated.”

GOLDSMITH. *She Stoops to Conquer (Miss Hardcastle), Act III., Sc. I.*

“Women are angels, wooing;

Things won are done; joy’s soul lies in the doing.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Cressida), Act I., Sc. II.*

“Women are in churches, saints; abroad, angels; and at home, devils.”

G. WILKINS. *The Miseries of Enforced Marriage (Ilford), Act I.*

“Women are most fools when they think they’re wisest.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Scornful Lady (Lady), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“Women be weak, and subject most to change,  
Nor long to any can they stedfast be,  
And as their eyes, their minds do ever range,  
With every object varying that they see.”

DRAYTON. *Eclogue, VIII. (Gorbo).*

“Women, like princes, find few real friends:  
All who approach them their own ends pursue;  
Lovers and ministers are seldom true.”

LYTTELTON. *Advice to a Lady.*

“Women love most, by whom they are most tried.”

ANONYMOUS. *A Warning for Fair Women, Act I., line 267, circa 1599.*

“Women love out of fancy,  
Men from advice.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *The Antiquary (Moccinigo), Act II.*

“Women want but way  
To praise their deeds, but men want deeds to praise.”

BEAUMONT AND FLETCHER. *The Coxcomb (Ricardo), Act V., Sc. III.*

“Women were created for the comfort of men.”

J. HOWELL. *Familiar Letters, Bk. II., Letter LI., To Master Sergeant D.*

“Women were made to give our eyes delight:  
A female sloven is an odious sight.”

YOUNG. *Love of Fame, Sat. VI., line 225.*

“ Women who have been happy in a first marriage, are the most apt to venture upon a second.”

ADDISON. *The Drummer (Lady Truman)*, Act II., Sc. I.

“ Women’s jars breed men’s wars.”

FULLER. *Holy and Profane States, Holy State, The Wise Statesman*.

“ Women’s weapons, water-drops.”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear (Lear)*, Act II., Sc. IV.

“ And thou wilt turn away

From woman’s tears: yet are they woman’s wealth.”

P. J. BAILEY. *Festus (Elissa)*, Bk. XXXI.

“ Woodman, spare that tree !

Touch not a single bough.”

GEO. T. MORRIS. *Woodman, Spare that Tree*.

“ Words are like leaves, and where they most abound,

Much fruit of sense beneath is rarely found.”

POPE. *Essay on Criticism*, Pt. II., line 309.

“ Words are wise men’s counters, they do but reckon by them : but they are the money of fools.”

T. HOBBES. *The Leviathan*, Pt. I., Can. IV.

“ Words are women, deeds are men.”

HERBERT. *Facula Prudentum*.

“ That words are the daughters of earth, and that things are the sons of heaven.”

DR. JOHNSON. *Preface to his Dictionary*.

*Vide—“ Deeds aer,” etc.*

“ Words may be false and full of art,

Sighs are the nat’ral language of the heart !”

SHADWELL. *Psyche (Cupid)*, Act III.

“ Words pay no debts.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Troilus and Cressida (Pandarus)*,  
Act III., Sc. II.

“ Words without thoughts never to heaven go.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King)*, Act III., Sc. III.

“ Work without hope draws nectar in a sieve,

And hope without an object cannot live.”

COLERIDGE. *Work Without Hope*, last lines.

“ Worse than a bloody hand is a hard heart.”

SHELLEY. *The Cenci (Beatrice)*, Act V., Sc. II.

“ Worth a king’s ransom.”

SHAKERLEY MARMION. *The Antiquary (Antiquary)*, Act II.

“ Worth is by worth in ev’ry rank admir’d.”

SAVAGE. *Epistle to Aaron Hill*.

“ Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow ;

The rest is all but leather and prunello.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. IV., line 203.

“Worthless things receive a value, when they are made the offerings of respect, esteem, and gratitude.”

LOCKE. *Essay on the Human Understanding, Dedicatory Epistle.*

“Would yee both eat your cake and have your cake?”

J. HEYWOOD. *Proverbs, Bk. II., Chap. IX.*

“Would’st thou both eat thy cake and have it?”

HERBERT. *The Temple, The Church, The Size.*

“One cannot eat one’s cake and have it too.”

BICKERSTAFF. *Thomas and Sally.*

“Would you have your songs endure?  
Build them on the human heart!”

R. BROWNING. *Sordello, Bk. II.*

“Would you praise Cæsar, say ‘Cæsar,’ go no further.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Antony and Cleopatra (Enobarbus), Act III., Sc. II.*

“Wouldst thou approve thy constancy, approve  
First thy obedience.”

MILTON. *Paradise Lost, Bk. IX., line 367.*

“Wouldst thou behold his monument? look around!”

ROGERS. *Italy, Florence.*

*This is apparently but a mere imitation of Sir C. Wren’s Epitaph in St. Paul’s Cathedral:*

“*Si monumentum requiris, circumspice*”.

“Wouldst thou have a serpent sting thee twice?”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Merchant of Venice (Shylock), Act IV., Sc. I.*

“Wouldst thou have that  
Which thou esteemest the ornament of life,  
And live a coward in thine own esteem?”

SHAKESPEARE. *Macbeth (Lady Macbeth), Act I., Sc. VI.*

“Wouldst thou ken Nature in her better part?

Go, search the cots and lodges of the hind.”

CHATTERTON. (*Rowley*), *Eclogue III., 1.*

“Wounds are ill cured with a good intent.”

BUTLER. *Cat and Puss, line 108.*

“Write me down an ass!”

SHAKESPEARE. *Much Ado about Nothing (Dogberry), Act IV., Sc. II.*

“Writing will remain  
When words but spoken may be soon forgot.”

ANON. *The Play of Stuckley (Lady), line 1722.*

“Wronged me! in the nicest point,  
The honour of my house.”

OTWAY. *Venice Preserved (Priuli), Act I., Sc. I.*

“ Ye are better than all the ballads,  
That ever were sung or said ;  
For ye are living poems,  
And all the rest are dead.”

LONGFELLOW. *Children.*

“ Ye blind guides, which strain at a gnat, and swallow a camel.”

ST. MATTHEW. *Chap. XXIII., ver. 24.*

“ Ye sacred nurseries of blooming youth !  
In whose collegiate shelter England’s flowers  
Expand, enjoying through their vernal hours  
The air of liberty, the light of truth ;  
Much have ye suffered from Time’s gnawing tooth.”

WORDSWORTH. *Sonnet II., Pt. III., Oxford.*

“ Ye think the rustic cackle of your bourg,

The murmur of the world.” TENNYSON. *Idylls of the King, Enid.*

“ Years steal

Fire from the mind as vigour from the limb.”

BYRON. *Childe Harold, Can. III., St. 8.*

“ Yes ! we may judge the measure of the grief  
Which finds in misery’s eloquence relief ;  
But who shall pierce those depths of silent woe  
Whence breathes no language, whence no tears may flow,  
The pangs that many a noble breast hath proved,  
Scorning itself that thus it could be moved.”

F. HEMANS. *The Abencerrage, Can. II., St. 3.*

“ Yet a little sleep, a little slumber,

A little folding of the hands to sleep.”

PROVERBS. *Chap. VI., ver. 10.*

IIBID. *Chap. XXIV., ver. 33.*

“ Yet, in our ashen cold, is fire yreken.”

CHAUCER. *Canterbury Tales, Reeve’s Prologue, line 3880.*

“ E’en from the tomb the voice of Nature cries,  
E’en in our ashes live their wonted fires.”

GRAY. *Elegy in a Country Churchyard.*

“ Yet Nature’s charms, the hills and woods,

The sweeping vales, the foaming floods,

Are free alike to all.”

BURNS. *Epistle to Davie.*

“ You are old, Father William, the young man cried.”

SOUTHEY. *The Old Man’s Comforts.*

“ You bid your treasurer on a time,

To give me reason for my rhyme ;

But from that time and that season

I have had nor rhyme or reason.”

CHARLES CHURCHYARD, attributed to.

Vide—Hain Friswell, *Familiar Words*, p. 270.

“ You cannot get blood out of a stone.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ You cannot make a silk purse out of a sow’s ear.”

OLD PROVERB.

“ Who can make a silk purse out of a sow’s ear ? ”

FOOTE. *The Mayor of Garratt (Bruin),*  
*Act I., Sc. I.*

“ You cannot make gross sin look clear ;  
To revenge is not valour, but to bear.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Timon of Athens* (*First Senator*),  
*Act III.*, *Sc. V.*

“ You may as well  
Forbid the sea for to obey the moon,  
As, or by oath, remove, or counsel, shake  
The fabric of his folly, whose foundation  
Is pil’d upon his faith, and will continue  
The standing of his body.”

SHAKESPEARE. *The Winter’s Tale* (*Camillo*), *Act I.*, *Sc. II.*  
*Vide*—“ *I pray you think*,” etc.

“ You may know him by his company.”

WYCHERLEY. *Love in a Wood* (*Sir Simon*), *Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ You must be pretty deep to catch weasels asleep,  
Says the proverb : that is ‘ take the Fair unawares ’.”

THOS. INGOLDSBY. *A Lay of St. Gengulphus*.

“ You must cut your coat according to your cloth.” OLD PROVERB.

“ According to her cloth she cut her coat.”

DRYDEN. *The Cock and the Fox*.

“ You must practise  
The manners of the time, if you intend  
To have favour from it.”

MASSINGER. *The Unnatural Combat* (*Montreville*),  
*Act I.*, *Sc. I.*

“ You never know what life means till you die :  
Even throughout life, ‘tis death that makes life live,  
Gives it whatever the significance.”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book*, XI., line 2375.

“ You shall find us in our salt-water girdle.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Cymbeline* (*Cloten*), *Act III.*, *Sc. I.*

“ You shall never take a woman without her answer, unless you take her  
without her tongue.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It* (*Rosalind*), *Act IV.*, *Sc. I.*

“ You take my house when you do take the prop  
That doth sustain my house ; you take my life  
When you do take the means by which I live.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Shylock*), *Act IV.*, *Sc. I.*

“ You that chuse not by the view,  
Chance as fair, and chuse as true !  
Since this fortune falls to you,  
Be content and seek no new.  
If you be well pleased with this,  
And hold your fortune for your bliss,  
Turn you where your lady is,  
And claim her with a loving kiss.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Merchant of Venice* (*Bassanio*), *Act III.*, *Sc. II.*  
*Inscription on the leaden casket.*

“ Young men soon give, and soon forget affronts ;  
Old age is slow in both.”

ADDISON. *Cato (Syphax), Act II., Sc. V.*

“ Young men think old men are fools ; but old men know young men  
are fools.”

CHAPMAN. *All Fools, Act V., Sc. I.*

“ Young men’s love then lies  
Not truly in their hearts, but in their eyes.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Romeo and Juliet (Friar Laurence),  
Act II., Sc. III.*

“ Young twiggies are sooner bent than old trees.”

LYLY. *Euphues and his England.*

“ Your bait of falsehood takes the carp of truth.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Polonius), Act II., Sc. I.*

“ Your ‘if’ is the only peace-maker ; much virtue in ‘if’.”

SHAKESPEARE. *As You Like It (Touchstone), Act V., Sc. IV.*

“ Your sorrow, only sorrow’s shade,  
Keeps real sorrow far away.”

TENNYSON. *Margaret.*

“ Your worm is your only emperor for diet ; we fat all creatures else, to-  
fat us ; and we fat ourselves for maggots.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (Hamlet), Act IV., Sc. III.*

“ Youth, beauty, graceful action, seldom fail ;  
But common interest always will prevail :  
And pity never ceases to be shown  
To him who makes the people’s wrongs his own.”

DRYDEN. *Absalom and Achitophel, Pt. I., line 723.*

“ Youth calls for Pleasure, Pleasure calls for Love.”

AKENSIDE. *Love, An Elegy.*

“ Youth can reach

Where age gropes dimly.” R. BROWNING. *A Death in the Desert.*

“ Youth fades ; love droops ; the leaves of friendship fall ;  
A mother’s secret hope outlives them all.”

O. W. HOLMES. *A Mother’s Secret, last lines..*

“ Youth is lovely, age is lonely,  
Youth is fiery, age is frosty.”

LONGFELLOW. *Hiawatha, IV.*

“ Youth is the proper time for love,  
And age is virtue’s season.”

GRANVILLE. *Corinna.*

“ Youth looks on life as purest gold ;  
Age reckons the alloy.”

J. E. CARPENTER. *Romance of the Dreamer.*

“ Youth means love,

Vows can’t change nature, priests are only men.”

R. BROWNING. *The Ring and the Book, I., 1056.*

“ (For) youth no less becomes  
The light and careless livery that it wears,  
Than settled age his sables and his weeds,  
Importing health and graveness.”

SHAKESPEARE. *Hamlet (King), Act IV., Sc. VII.*

“ (In gallant trim the gilded vessel goes;) Youth on the prow and Pleasure at the helm.” GRAY. *The Bard.*

“ Youth perpetual dwells in fountains,— Not in flasks and casks and cellars.”

LONGFELLOW. *Drinking Song.*

“ Youth, what man’s age is like to be, doth show; We may our ends by our beginnings know.”

DENHAM. *On Prudence*, line 225.

“ Zeal then, not charity, became the guide, And hell was built on spite, and heav’n on pride.”

POPE. *Essay on Man*, Ep. III., line 261.

“ Zed! thou unnecessary letter!”

SHAKESPEARE. *King Lear* (Kent), Act II., Sc. II.



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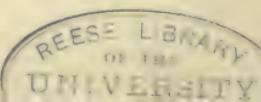
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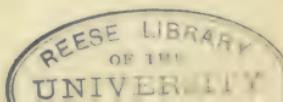
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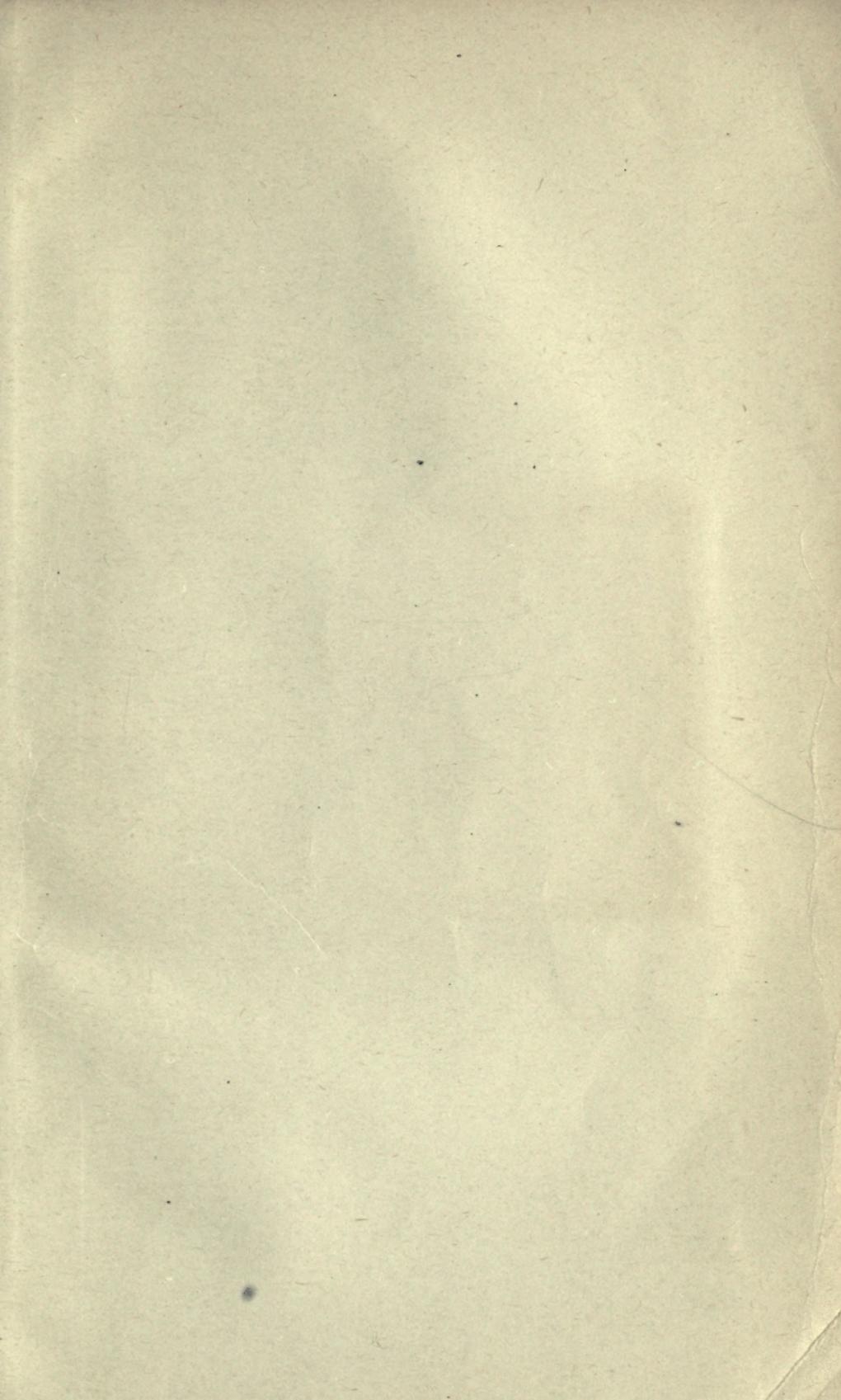
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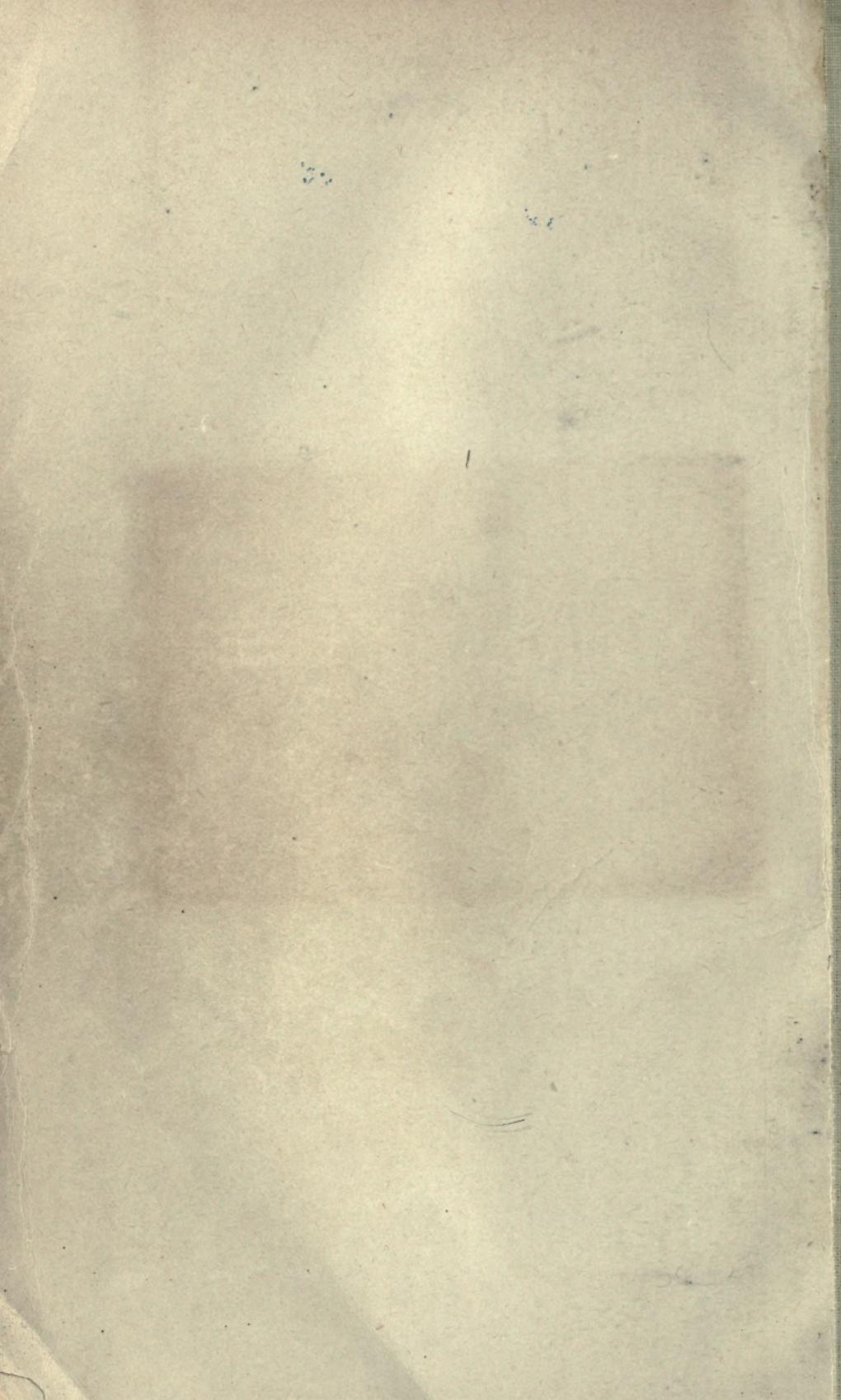
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